THE ANNALS OF King GEORGE, YEAR the SIXTH.

Containing not only the Affairs of

GREAT-BRITAIN,

But alſo the moſt

Important Tranſactions OF EUROPE,

Both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical.

WITH

The Remarkable Occurrences during that Time. Digeſted into a Method more Convenient and Uſeful than heretofore.

To be continued Annually.

LONDON:

Printed for E. BELL at the *Croſs Keys* and *Bible* in *Cornhill*; and J. OSBORN at the *Oxford Arms* in *Lombard Street*. M.DCC.XXI.

THE ANNALS

OF

King GEORGE,

YEAR the SIXTH.

Containing not only the Affairs of

GREAT-BRITAIN,

But also the most

Important Transactions

OF

EUROPE,

The Civil and Ecclesiastical

The Granville Library

THE PREFACE.

THE publick Tranſactions and Occurrences of the laſt Year, have been, perhaps, as Novel and Surprizing as ever happen'd in the ſame ſpace of Time; although theſe mighty Changes in Commerce and Credit do not ſeem to have had any other Riſe than from the Artifices of a Projector in a neighbouring Kingdom, which hath turned the common Courſe of Induſtry and Trade into Gaming; and even, like a Contagion, ſpread its fatal Influences throughout the greateſt Part of Europe: And, becauſe this ſame Year hath very near put an End to that general Infatuation which it gave Birth to, it hath been thought proper to follow the Tranſactions of ſome of our moſt conſiderable Projects, beyond the Limits uſually put to theſe Annals, which therefore we have continued down to the beginning of this Seſſion of Parliament, in Expectation, that the Proceedings therein will put ſuch Matters upon a very different Turn, and give a very proper Occaſion of re-aſſuming them in a different View, in a ſubſequent Relation..

The Reader may obſerve, that herein, as well as in our preceeding, the moſt exact Care hath been taken, in recording Facts of greateſt Importance, much rather in original Papers and Tranſcripts, than in Gloſſes and Comments, that might

hereafter be too justly suspected of Partiality; and on that Account come into neglect, and miss of the main End hereby designed, of handing down to Posterity, the most memorable Passages of these Times in that Simplicity and Order in which they occurred. The true Springs of Action in Courts, and the real Motives to many Passages, are not often so soon discoverable for a Cotemporary to be Master of them; such a one therefore must certainly do most Justice and Service to Futurity, to transmit down to them the most considerable Affairs, as they occur in Memorials, Letters, publick Debates, *&c. without any Comments but what are obvious, and equally clear to all. Such Reflections, indeed, may be pleasing to some Party Views and Dispositions; but these are not collected to gratify any such Taste.*

Some Complaints, indeed, have been heard of, concerning our last, for intermedling in that Manner, too much with the Conduct of some busy Menders of our Faith; but such will please to remember, That the Controversies and Debates of narrow minded Zealots, will not admit of such distinct Relation, as those which are managed with Temper and Candor; much more would it have been for the Honour of some Managers in those Affairs, and the Christian Name in general, had those religious Broils been never set on Foot, and an Age of Liberty never been stained with Attempts of a religious Slavery, and the very Essence of Popery introduced amongst Protestants: But many of those Gentlemen, it seems, have now become Jobbers another way, and lost their Party Distinctions, not, as a noted Person once had it, in a Profusion of Wealth, but in a common Calamity.

THE

THE ANNALS OF King GEORGE.

WE had the Satisfaction of Closing the last Year with a Peace between the *German* and *Ottoman* Empires; whereby the former had Leisure to take Revenge upon the *Spaniards*, for their perfidious Irruptions into *Italy*, at a Time when the *German* Power was chiefly drawn out against the common Enemy of *Christendom*. And such a Prospect of Accommodation did that Conjuncture give to *Europe*, from the Inequality of the *Spaniard* to stand against all the Powers forming Alliances against him, that a General Peace was greatly hoped for: But the violent Ambition, and enterprizing Genius of the Prime Minister at *Madrid*, continued yet to push his Military Projects, without Relaxation, or Appearances of Pacification; and to threaten the whole Christian World with a new War.

Anno Reg. V. Introduction.

Anno Reg. V.

Measures to prevent a new War.

This, therefore, kept all upon the Guard; and the Beginnings of those Alliances which were forming in many Courts, for the Diversion of this Storm, were just touch'd upon at the Close of our last, and therein was given the Substance of the Treaty for a Quadruple Alliance: In *August*, 1718, the First Month of the Fifth Year of His Majesty's Auspicious Reign, was publish'd an Abstract of that Alliance, to the Effect following.

An Abstract of the Quadruple Alliance.

'I. THere shall be betwixt their Imperial, 'Britannick, and most Christian Majesties, and their High Mightinesses the Lords 'the States General of the *United Provinces* of the 'Netherlands, their Heirs and Successors, a very 'strict Alliance for the reciprocal Preservation 'of their Dominions and Subjects, and for maintaining the Peace, so that the High Allies may 'endeavour to advance the mutual Interest and 'Advantage of one another, and to prevent and 'repel all sorts of Injury and Loss.

'II. To this End the Treaties of *Utrecht* and 'Baden are here referr'd to and confirm'd, so as 'they may subsist entirely, and in full Force and 'Vigor, except in such Points as the publick 'Weal does indispensably require them to be alter'd by the present Treaty. Provided always, 'That the Treaty of Alliance concluded at *London*, the 5th of *May*, 1716, betwixt their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, continue in full 'Force and Vigor, in its whole Extent, as well 'as the Treaty of Alliance concluded at the *Hague* 'the 14th of *January*, 1717, between their *Britannick* and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords 'the States General.

'III. His most Christian Majesty promises for 'Himself, his Heirs, and Successors, in Conjunction with his *Britannick* Majesty, and the Lords 'the States General, That he will never, directly 'nor indirectly, disturb his Imperial Majesty, his 'Heirs or Successors, in any of the Dominions 'which he possesses, according to the Treaties 'of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, or those which he shall 'possess, by Virtue of this present Treaty, and

'10

Anno Reg. V.

An Abſtract of the Quadruple Alliance.

'to guaranty all the Dominions and Rights which he poſſeſſes, and ſhall poſſeſs, by Virtue of thoſe Three Treaties, either in *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, or in *Italy*: Their *Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and their High Mightineſſes, engaging themſelves to defend them againſt all thoſe who ſhall attack them, and to furniſh his Imperial Majeſty in that caſe with the Aſſiſtance which he ſhall ſtand in need of, according to the Conditions and Repartition herein after ſtipulated. They likewiſe promiſe and oblige themſelves, to give no Protection or *Aſylum* in any part of their Dominions to ſuch of his Imperial Majeſty's Subjects, who are, or ſhall be by him declar'd Rebels; and in caſe any ſuch ſhall be found in their Dominions, they promiſe to give the neceſſary Orders to make them depart the ſame in Eight Days after, being thereunto required by his Imperial Majeſty.

'IV. His Imperial Majeſty reciprocally promiſes for Himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, in Conjunction with his *Britannick* Majeſty, and the Lords the States General, never to diſturb, directly nor indirectly, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in any of the Dominions which the Crown of *France* does actually poſſeſs, and to guaranty and defend the ſame againſt all thoſe who ſhall attack them, and in that caſe to furniſh the Supplies which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall ſtand in need of, according to what is herein after ſtipulated. And in like manner, their Imperial and *Britannick* Majeſties, and the Lords the States General, do promiſe and engage themſelves to maintain, guaranty, and defend the Right of Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *France*, according to the Articles of the Treaties concluded at *Utrecht* the 11th of *April*, 1713, obliging themſelves to ſupport the ſaid Succeſſion according as it was ſettled by the Renunciation of his Catholick Majeſty the 5th of *March*, 1712, by the Act of the Cortez of *Spain* of the 9th of the Month and Year aforeſaid, and by the Laws made in Conſequence thereof, the 8th of *March*, 1713, and by the ſaid Trea-

Anno Reg. V.

An Abstract of the Quadruple Alliance.

'ties of *Utrecht*, against all those who shall disturb or contest the same with him who is thereunto call'd by the said Renunciation of the Catholick King, by the said Acts made in Consequence of the said Treaties, for maintaining and defending him, and for that end to furnish him with the Supplies proportion'd to his Wants; which shall be requir'd according to the Repartition herein after stipulated. And likewise, if the Case require it, to make Use of all their Forces for that end, and to declare War against him who shall dispute the said Succession. Their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, and their High Mightinesses, do also oblige themselves, to give no Protection or *Asylum* in any part of their Dominions to such of his most Christian Majesty's Subjects, who are, or shall be declar'd Rebels; and in case any such be found in their Dominions, they promise to give the necessary Orders to make them depart the same in Eight Days, after they shall be thereunto required in the Name of his most Christian Majesty.

'V. Their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States General, engage for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to maintain and guaranty the Succession to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, as 'tis establish'd by the Laws of the Kingdom in the House of his *Britannick* Majesty, who now reigns; and also to guaranty all the Dominions which his *Britannick* Majesty possesses: and to give no *Asylum* or Retreat in any part of their Dominions, to the Person, who during the Life of King *James* II. took the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and since his Death, the Title of the King of *Great Britain*, nor to the Descendants of the said Person, in case he shall have any; promising likewise, for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, never to aid the said Person, nor his Descendants, directly or indirectly, by Sea or by Land, by Counsel or Assistance, either by Money, Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Soldiers, Mariners, or in any other manner whatever; nor likewise in any sort, such as may have Com-

'mission

Anno Reg. V.

An Abſtract of the Quadruple Alliance.

'miſſion from the ſaid Perſon, or his Deſcendants, 'to diſturb the Government of his *Britannick* 'Majeſty, or the Repoſe of his Dominions, either 'by open War, ſecret Conſpiracies, exciting Se- 'ditions and Rebellions, or by committing Py- 'racies againſt the Subjects of his *Britannick* Ma- 'jeſty. In which laſt Caſe, his Imperial Majeſty 'obliges himſelf not to ſuffer any Retreat to be 'given to the ſaid Pyrates in the Ports of the '*Netherlands*; and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, 'and the Lords the States General oblige them- 'ſelves in like manner, with relation to the 'Ports in their Dominions, as his *Britannick* Ma- 'jeſty obliges himſelf to give no Retreat in any 'Port of his Dominions to Pyrates, who may 'cruiſe on the Subjects of their Imperial and 'moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and their High Migh- 'tineſſes.

'In fine, their Imperial and moſt Chriſtian Ma- 'jeſties, and the Lords the States General, oblige 'themſelves to give no Protection or *Aſylum* in 'any part of their Dominions, to thoſe of his '*Britannick* Majeſty's Subjects, who are, or ſhall 'be declared Rebels; and in caſe any ſuch ſhall 'be found in the Dominions of their Imperial 'and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and their High 'Mightineſſes, they promiſe to give the neceſſary 'Orders to make them depart the ſame in Eight 'Days, after being thereunto requir'd in the 'Name of his *Britannick* Majeſty. And in caſe his '*Britannick* Majeſty be attack'd in any part of his 'Dominions, their Imperial and moſt Chriſtian 'Majeſties, and the Lords the States General, 'oblige themſelves to furniſh him the Supplies 'herein after ſtipulated, and his Deſcendants with 'the like, in caſe they be diſturb'd in the Suc- 'ceſſion of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

'VI. Their Imperial, *Britannick*, and moſt 'Chriſtian Majeſties, oblige themſelves, their 'Heirs and Succeſſors, to guaranty and defend 'all the Dominions and Rights which their High 'Mightineſſes do actually poſſeſs, againſt all 'thoſe who ſhall diſturb and attack them, and 'in that caſe to furniſh them with the Supplies

Anno Reg. V.

An Abſtract of the Quadruple Alliance.

herein after ſtipulated. Their Imperial, *Britannick*, and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties do, in like manner, oblige themſelves, to give no Protection or *Aſylum*, in any part of their Dominions, to ſuch of their High Mightineſſes Subjects, who are, or ſhall be declar'd Rebels; and in caſe any ſuch ſhall be found in their Dominions, they promiſe to give the neceſſary Orders to make them depart the ſame in Eight Days, after being thereunto requir'd in the Name of their High Mightineſſes; provided, That what is ſtipulated touching the Rebels in this Article, and in thoſe preceeding, ſhall not be underſtood of thoſe who are actually in the Service of any of the Treating Powers before the Signing of this preſent Treaty.

'VII. If any one of the Four Treating Powers be attack'd or diſturb'd in the Poſſeſſion of his Dominions, either by unjuſt Violence to their Subjects, or their Ships, and Dominions by Sea, or by Land, by any Prince or State whatever, the Three other Powers ſhall employ their Offices, as ſoon as thereunto requir'd, to procure them Juſtice, and to prevent the Aggreſſor from continuing his Hoſtilities; but if friendly Offices be not ſufficient for the Reconciliation of the Two Parties, and for the Satisfaction and Reparation of the injur'd Power, the High Treaters ſhall furniſh to their Ally who is attack'd, in Two Months after, being thereunto requir'd, the following Succours, jointly or ſeparately; *viz.*

'His Imperial Majeſty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe; his *Britannick* Majeſty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe; his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe; and the Lords the States General 4000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe.

'But if the Power that is attack'd, inſtead of Troops, deſire Ships of War, or Tranſports, or Subſidies in ready Money, he ſhall have his free Choice, and be furniſh'd with Ships as aforeſaid, or Money in proportion to the Expence of the Troops. The Treating Powers agree, That 1000 Foot ſhall be valued at 10000

'*Dutch*

'*Dutch* Florins *per* Month, and 1000 Horſe at '30000 *Dutch* Florins *per* Month; and that the 'ſame Proportion ſhall be obſerv'd with reſpect 'to the Ships. If the Succours herein above-'ſpecify'd be not anſwerable to the Neceſſity, 'the Treating Powers ſhall forthwith agree on 'farther Supplies; and likewiſe, if it be neceſ-'ſary, aſſiſt in the War againſt the Aggreſſor. Anno Reg. V.

'VIII. The Princes and States on whom the 'Treating Powers unanimouſly agree, ſhall have 'Liberty to enter into this Treaty, and eſpecially 'the King of *Portugal*.

It was before taken notice of the Earl *Stanhope's* Journey to *Paris*, and from thence to *Spain*: His Lordſhip arriv'd at *Madrid* the 12th of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* and on the 14th he went to *Freſnera*, a Seat within half a League of the *Eſcurial*, where Cardinal *Alberoni* had cauſed very commodious Lodgings to be fitted out for him; and the ſame Evening his Lordſhip had a long Conference with that prime Miniſter at the *Eſcurial*. At firſt his Lordſhip was received in ſuch a manner, as gave him Hopes of Succeſs; but the News which that Court received ſoon after, elevated that Miniſter to ſuch a degree, that the Proſpect quite chang'd, and Hopes of Pacification vaniſhed. *Earl Stanhope arrives at Madrid.*

For on the 18th of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* an Expreſs from the Marquis *de Lede*, Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the *Spaniſh* Forces, arriv'd at *Madrid*, with Letters dated the 24th of *July*, giving an Account, 'That the Day before he had 'landed his Army between *Melazzo* and *Meſſina*, 'without Oppoſition; whereupon the Inhabi-'tants of *Meſſina* ſet open the Gates of that City, 'and received them with great Acclamations of 'Joy: And that the Marquis *de Lede* had ſent a 'Detachment towards *Syracuſa*, whither Count '*Maffey*, the *Sicilian* Viceroy, was retired.' Upon this News, which ſeem'd to promiſe the entire Conqueſt of *Sicily*, great Rejoycings were made at *Madrid* for Three Days ſucceſſively: And this Fluſh of Joy was yet raiſed, by Advices on the 19th of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* of the Arrival at *Cadiz* of the *His Negociations fruſtrated, by the Spaniards Succeſs againſt Sicily; And the Arrival of the Flota*

Anno Reg. V. Flota from *New Spain* on the 15th, having on board Six Millions and an half in Gold and Silver, of which One Million and an half belong'd to the King; and the other Effects were computed at Two Millions and an half. Cardinal *Alberoni* would not be wanting in making the beſt Uſe of this favourable Conjuncture, and he immediately wrote a Letter to the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, containing Inſtructions for his Conduct on this Advantage; which Letter has ſomewhat ſo peculiarly turned, and ſhews ſo much the particular Dexterity of that Miniſter, that it would be almoſt an Injury to the Reader, not to give him it at Length.

Alberoni's Policy on the Arrival of the Flota.

SIR,

" IT is Notorious every where, that the Miniſtry of *Great Britain* being prepoſſeſs'd by " their Paſſions and private Views, have endeavour'd by all imaginable means, to infuſe into " the *Engliſh* Nation an entire Diſtruſt of, and " Averſion to *Spain*, to engage the ſaid Nation to " purſue the Maxims of that Miniſtry, which are " ſo prejudicial and contrary to the common " Good. It is known, that of late, the Government of *England* have us'd their utmoſt Endeavours to perſuade the Nation, that the Application and Deſigns of *Spain*, were to encreaſe " conſiderably her Naval Forces, to oppoſe the " Commerce which all Nations in general carry " on with the *Indies*; notwithſtanding the Two " laſt Treaties, and the Religious Obſervation of " his Majeſty's Royal Word, ought to convince " the *Engliſh* of the Artifice with which thoſe " Rumours are ſpread, and which are contriv'd " only to excite Diſtruſt and Diſunion with the " *Spaniards*: and every Man of ſound Judgment " will reflect, That God has put the *Indies* into " the Power of that Monarchy, to the end that " all Nations might partake of that Advantage. " However, it is the King's Will, That for the " greater Proof of the ſincere Deſire he has to " maintain the publick Tranquility, and for diſpelling Reports ſo pernicious to the Quiet of

" the

" the Subjects of *Spain* and *England*, your Excel- Anno Reg. V.
" lency ſhould aſſure the *Engliſh* Merchants that
" are in *Holland*, and all thoſe who are concern'd C. Alberoni's
" in Commerce, That his Majeſty will never *Letter to M.*
" alter the eſtabliſh'd Laws, nor ever infringe Beretti Landi
" the Treaties which the *Engliſh* Nation enjoys
" with ſo great Benefit, by his Generoſity: And
" that the Naval Forces of *Spain* are to conſiſt
" only of a limited Number, that may be ſuffi-
" cient to ſecure her Coaſts in the *Mediterranean*,
" to defend and convoy her Galleons. For a
" Proof of what his Majeſty orders me to ſay to
" your Excellency, a new Conjuncture juſt now
" offers it ſelf, in which the King my Maſter, to
" ſignalize his Love of the *Britiſh* Nation, paſſes
" by, without Reſentment, the Contents of the
" Paper here ſubjoin'd, which is a Copy of that
" deliver'd by M. *Stanhope*, and by which an open
" Rupture is declar'd, if the Project be not ac-
" cepted; and they offer to oblige the King to
" it by Threats: On the contrary, his Majeſty,
" inſtead of being provok'd at ſuch a Proceeding,
" has order'd, as an Inſtance of the good Faith
" with which he has always acted, that the Ef-
" fects and Merchandize of the *Engliſh*, which
" are in the Flota that is newly arriv'd at *Cadiz*
" from the *Indies*, ſhall not be touch'd, nor any
" Change made in relation to them; it being
" the King's Intention, that what belongs to each
" of the *Engliſh* reſpectively, ſhould be deliver'd
" to them. This Reſolution is very different
" from the Rumours which the *Britiſh* Miniſtry
" ſpreads, and is an inconteſtable Proof, that the
" King's Will ever inclines him to promote
" the Benefit of that Nation. His Majeſty or-
" ders, That your Excellency read this Letter to
" all *Engliſh* Merchants in general, as alſo the
" Contents of the Paper hereto annex'd; and
" that you aſſure them, That the King will
" firmly maintain the Treaty, preferring the
" Advantages of the *Britiſh* Nation to all other
" Satisfaction; and hoping, that in Return, Men
" ſo wiſe, ſo prudent, and ſo intelligent, will not
" let themſelves be drawn away by the Perſua-

" ſions,

Anno Reg. V. " ſions, and for the private Ends of the *Engliſh*
" Miniſtry, which are entirely fatal to the Peace
" of the Two Nations, and of the Two King-
" doms. I am, &c.

A Copy of the Memorial preſented at Madrid *by my Lord* Stanhope.

The Confederate Powers, in Conſequence of the ſigned Treaty, which has been communicated to Cardinal Alberoni, *have agreed on the following Meaſures.*

" That the Catholick King ſhall have Three
" Months to accept of the Treaty, reckoning from
" the Day it was ſign'd.

" II. That if his Catholick Majeſty does not
" accept of the ſame within the ſaid Term of
" Three Months, then the Confederates ſhall
" ſupply the Emperor with ſuch Forces as are
" ſtipulated in the Treaty of Alliance.

" III. That if, in Conſequence to the Aſſiſt-
" ance given to the Emperor, the King of *Spain*
" ſhould declare, or make War, againſt any one
" of the Confederates, either by invading his
" Dominions, or ſeizing his Subjects, Ships, or
" Effects, then the other Confederates ſhall
" immediately declare and make War againſt his
" Catholick Majeſty, and ſhall carry on the ſame,
" till ſuch time as Satisfaction ſhall be given to
" their wrong'd Ally.

" IV. That in caſe his Catholick Majeſty ſhould
" refuſe to accept of the ſaid Treaty, the Confe-
" derates ſhall unanimouſly diſpoſe of his Ex-
" pectations on the Dominions of *Tuſcany* and
" *Parma*, in favour of ſome other Prince.

" V. That the Emperor ſhall not act within
" the ſaid Term of Three Months, upon Condi-
" tion, that the King of *Spain* does not act on his
" ſide: But that, if his Catholick Majeſty, in-
" ſtead of accepting the ſaid Treaty, ſhould,
" within the ſaid Term, act any Hoſtilities,
" which might prevent the Execution of any Diſ-
" poſition of the ſaid Treaty, then the Allies
" ſhall immediately, and without waiting the

" Expi-

" Expiration of the ſaid Term, ſupply the Em- Anno Reg. V.
" peror with ſuch Forces as are therein ſtipu-
" lated.

How this Artifice of diſtinguiſhing between the *Britiſh* Nation, and the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, and the Recommendation of this Letter to the *Engliſh* Merchants in *Holland*, was reſented, we ſhall ſoon come to.

In the mean Time, the *Britiſh* Fleet, of which we gave an Account in our laſt, lies upon the *Spaniſh* Coaſts in the *Mediterranean*, on Board which Mr. *Alix*, who had been ſent to *Madrid* with a Meſſage from Sir *George Byng*, being returned with an Anſwer very unſatisfactory and haughty; the Admiral purſu'd his Commiſſion, and ſtretch'd towards thoſe Coaſts of *Italy*, where the *Spaniſh* Fleet was employ'd in tranſporting and convoying Forces againſt the Emperor's Territories in thoſe Parts.

The Court of *Spain* having alſo thus ſtrangely alter'd their Language to the Earl *Stanhope*, his Lordſhip, who from the Orders that had been given to Sir *George Byng*, had Reaſon to ſuſpect what would ſoon happen at Sea, thought fit to leave *Spain* as ſoon as poſſible, and having on the 26th of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* had his Audience of Leave of the King and Queen, he ſet out early the next Morning for *Bayonne*; where he arriv'd the 1ſt of *September*, *N. S.* and proceeded from thence on his way to *Paris*. *Earl Stanhope leaves Spain.*

Sir *George Byng* with the *Britiſh* Fleet under his Command, came to an Anchor in the Port of *Naples* on the 21ſt of *July*, *O. S.* late at Night; and the next Morning went aſhore, attended by ſeveral Officers; he was received by the *German* Viceroy with all Marks of Eſteem and Diſtinction; and had a Conference with him. The Viceroy having received Directions from the Emperor, to give the King of *Sicily* what Aſſiſtance he was able, in order thereto, he cauſed Two thouſand Men to be imbark'd, under the Command of General *Wetzel*, for reinforcing the Garriſons of the Citadel and Fort of *Meſſina*: And that the Tranſ- *Sir* Geo. Byng *comes to* Naples. *His Proceedings.*

ports

Anno Reg. V. ports might go ſafe, the *Britiſh* Admiral unmoored on the 25th of *July*, *O. S.* deſigning to proceed that Night to Sea, and ſecure their Paſſage. On the 29th at Night, Sir *George Byng* came off the Point of *Meſſina*, and ſent Captain *Saunders* aſhore with a Letter to the Marquis *de Lede*, upon the Receipt of which, in the Conference Captain *Saunders* had with him, as likewiſe by the Letter he ſent to Sir *George Byng*, in Anſwer to his, he declared, *That he had no Powers to treat, and that he would purſue his Orders, which were to ſeize on* Sicily. At the ſame Time the Admiral was inform'd, That the ſmall Forts above the Town of *Meſſina*, as likewiſe the Town it ſelf, were ſurrender'd to the *Spaniards* by the *Sicilians*, upon Capitulation that they ſhould not bring their Troops within the Town; That General *Wetzel*, with all the Tartanes and *German* Troops, was gone to *Reggio*, and from thence would ſend over to the Citadel and Fort of *Meſſina*, which ſtill held out; and that the *Spaniſh* Fleet had that very Morning (*July* 29th) weigh'd in ſome Confuſion from *Meſſina*, and gone thro' the *Faro*. The next Morning, as Sir *George Byng* was ſtanding in towards *Meſſina*, he receiv'd Advice from the *Calabrian* Shore, that the *Spaniſh* Fleet were in Sight of *Reggio*; whereupon he reſolv'd to follow them. The ſame Morning Sir *George* had a Letter from the Governor of *Melazzo*, who ſtill held out; And the next Day, being come up with the *Spaniſh* Fleet, there enſued an Engagement, in which the *Spaniards* were entirely defeated. The Account which the Admiral ſent to the Court of *Great Britain*, by his eldeſt Son, Captain *Byng*, is as follows.

From on Board the *Barfleur* off of *Syracuſa*,
Auguſt 6. *O. S.*

Account of his Victory over the Spaniards. *EArly in the Morning on the 30th of* July, *as we were ſtanding in for* Meſſina, *we ſaw Two Scouts of the* Spaniſh *Fleet in the* Faro *very near us; and at the ſame Time a Felucca coming off from the* Calabrian *Shore, aſſured us, they ſaw from the Hills the* Spaniſh *Fleet lying by. Upon which, the Admiral ſtood thro' the*

Faro

Anno Reg. V.

Account of the Victory of the English Fleet.

Faro *after the Scouts, judging they would lead us to their Fleet; which they did, for before Noon we had a fair Sight of all their Ships, as they were drawing into Line of Battle. On our Approach they went from us large, but in their Order of Battle; their Fleet consisting of* 26 *Men of War, great and small, Two Fireships, Four Bomb Vessels, Seven Gallies, and several Ships with Stores and Provisions. The Admiral order'd the* Kent, Superbe, Grafton *and* Orford, *being the best Sailers in the Fleet, to make what Sail they could to come up with the* Spaniards; *and that the Ship which could get headmost and neareſt to them, ſhould carry the Lights uſually worn by the Admiral, that he might not loſe ſight of them in the Night; and he made what Sail he could with the reſt of the Fleet to keep up with them. It being little Wind, the* Spaniſh *Gallies towed their heavieſt Sailers all Night. The* 31*ſt in the Morning, as ſoon as it was Day, they finding us pretty near up with their Fleet, the Gallies and ſmaller Ships, with the Fireſhips, Bomb-Veſſels, and Store-ſhips, ſeparated from the Admiral and bigger Ships, and ſtood in for the Shore; after whom the Admiral ſent Captain* Walton *in the* Canterbury, *with the* Argyle *and ſix Ships more: As thoſe Ships were coming up with them, one of the* Spaniards *fired a Broadſide at the* Argyle. *The Admiral ſeeing thoſe Ships engaged with the* Spaniſh, *which were making towards the Shore, ſent Orders to Captain* Walton *to rendezvous after the Action at* Syracuſa (*where the Viceroy for the King of* Sicily *was with a Garriſon*): *The like Orders he diſpatched to the Flags, and to as many Ships as were within his Reach; that Place being defended againſt the* Spaniards, *and being the moſt proper Port on that Coaſt for the Fleet to gather together again. We held on our Chace after the* Spaniſh *Admiral, with Three of his Rear Admirals, and the biggeſt Ships, which ſtaid by their Flags till we came near them. The Captains of the* Kent, Superbe, Grafton *and* Orford, *having Orders to make what Sail they could to place themſelves by the four headmoſt Ships, were the firſt that came up with them. The* Spaniards *began, by firing their Stern-Chace at them; but they having Orders not to fire, unleſs the* Spaniſh *Ships repeated their Firing, made no Return at firſt; but the* Spaniards *firing again, the* Orford *attack'd the* Santa Roſa, *which ſome time after ſhe took. The* Saint

Charles

Anno Reg. V. Charles *ſtruck next, without much Oppoſition, and the* Kent *took poſſeſſion of her.* The Grafton *attacked the* Prince of Aſturias, *formerly called the* Cumberland, *in which was Rear Admiral* Chacon; *but the* Breda *and* Captain *coming up, ſhe left that Ship for them to take, which they ſoon did; and ſtretch'd a-head after another* 60 *Gun Ship, which was on her Starboard Bow while ſhe was engaging the* Prince of Aſturias, *and kept firing her Stern-Chaſe into the* Grafton. *About One a Clock the* Kent *and* Superbe *engaged the* Spaniſh *Admiral, which, with Two Ships more, fired on them, and made a running Fight till about Three; when the* Kent *bearing down upon her, and under her Stern, gave her a Broadſide, and went away to Leeward of her: Then the* Superbe *put for it, and laid the* Spaniſh *Admiral on board, falling on her Weather Quarter: but the* Spaniſh *Admiral ſhifting her Helm, and avoiding her, the* Superbe *ranged up under her Lee Quarter, on which ſhe ſtruck to her. At the ſame time the* Barfleur *being within Shot of the ſaid* Spaniſh *Admiral a-ſtern inclining on her Weather-Quarter, one of their Rear Admirals, and another* 60 *Gun Ship, which were to Windward of the* Barfleur, *bore down and gave her their Broadſides, and then clapt upon a Wind, ſtanding in for the Land. The Admiral in the* Barfleur, *ſtood after them till it was almoſt Night; but it being little Wind, and they galing from him out of Reach, he left purſuing them, and ſtood away to the Fleet again, which he joined two Hours after Night.* The Eſſex *took the* Juno; *the* Mountague *and* Rupert *took the* Volante. *Vice Admiral* Cornwall *followed the* Grafton *to ſupport her; but it being very little Wind, and the Night coming on, the* Spaniards *galed away from the* Grafton. *Rear Admiral* Delaval *with the* Royal Oak *chaced two Ships that went away more Leewardly than the reſt (one of them ſaid to be Rear Admiral* Camock); *but we not having ſeen them ſince, know not the Succeſs. The Ship that ſuffer'd moſt with us was the* Grafton, *the Captain of which, though he had not the Fortune to take any particular Ship, yet was engaged with ſeveral, behaved himſelf very much like an Officer and a Seaman, and bid fair for ſtopping the Way of thoſe Four Ships that he purſued, who got away not through his Fault, but Failure of Wind, and his own Sails and Rigging were much ſhattered.*

Account of the Victory of the Engliſh Fleet.

When

Anno Reg. V.

Account of the Victory of the Engliſh *Fleet.*

When the Admiral appeared off the Point of the Faro *on the 29th of* July, *the Governor of* Melazzo *ſent off a Veſſel with a Letter, acquainting him, That of 700 Horſe, which blocked up that Place, part went away that Morning for* Meſſina, *and that he believed the reſt would follow the next Day; and that at the Sight of the* Britiſh *Fleet, the Country which had taken the* Spaniards *part, appear'd ready to return to their Duty.*

From on Board the *Barfleur* at Sea, *Aug.* 7. *O. S.*

JUſt now is returned one of the Eight Ships which the Admiral ſent with Captain Walton *to purſue thoſe of* Spain, *that went in with the Shore, with a Letter from that Captain, dated the 5th Inſtant, giving an Account, That he with the ſaid Ships had taken* 1 Spaniſh *Rear Admiral of* 60 *Guns,* 1 *Man of War of* 54, 1 *of* 40, *which gave the* Argyle *the firſt Broadſide,* 1 *of* 24, 1 *Ship laden with Arms,* 1 *Bomb-Veſſel; and had burnt* 1 *Man of War of* 54 *Guns,* 2 *of* 40 *each,* 1 *of* 30, 1 *Fireſhip,* 1 *Bomb-Veſſel,* 1 *Sattee. At the writing of this Letter Captain* Walton *was making into* Syracuſa. *The Ship which brought this Letter ſaw Rear Admiral* Delaval *laſt Night, who had taken the* Iſabella, *a Ship of* 60 *Guns, with which he was ſtanding in likewiſe for* Syracuſa, *to which Place we are now going, and hope to get in there this Night. When the Admiral has joined the Ships abſent from the Fleet, and which we judge are now in* Syracuſa *with their Prizes, he deſigns to ſend Vice Admiral* Cornwall *in the* Argyle, *with* 7 *or* 8 *Ships more, to carry the Ships taken to* Port Mahon, *to be ſecured there till His Majeſty's Pleaſure be known. He will alſo put aſhore in* Sicily *the* Spaniſh *Admirals and commanding Officers, with as many of the common Priſoners as will not be neceſſary to help navigate the Ships taken.*

A LIST *of the* Spaniſh *Ships which were in the Engagement off Cape* Paſſaro.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*		
St. Philip the Royal	74	650	*Vice-Adm.* Caſtagneta	*Struck to the*	Superbe
Prince of Aſturias	70	550	*Rear-Adm.* Chacon	*Struck to the*	Breda *and* Captain
Royal	60	400	*Rear-Ad. M.* de Mari	*Taken by the*	Canterbury
St. Charles	60	400	*Prince* Chalay	*Struck to the*	Kent
St. Iſabella	63	400	*D.* And. Rezio	*Taken by the*	Dorſetſhire
Sta. Roſa	56	400	*D.* Ant. Gonzales	*Struck to the*	Orford
Pearl	50	300	*D.* Gab. d' Alderete	*Seiz'd by the*	Dunkirk
Volante	44	300	*D.* Ant. Eſcudera	*Struck to the*	Montague *and* Rupert
Surprize	44	250	Mic. Saday, *Kt.* Malta		Dreadnought & Argyle
Juno	36	250	*D.* Pedro Moyana		Eſſex
Eagle	24	240	*D.* Lucas Maſnata		Loo *Hoſpital-ſhip.*
St. Iſidro	46	300	*D.* Ma. Vilevicentia	*Burnt*	
Hermione	44	300	*D.* Rod. de Tores,		
Porcupine	44	250	*a* French-man		
Count de Tholouſe	30	200	*D.* Joſeph Goccocea	*Taken, and ſince ſunk*	
One Fireſhip				*Taken*	
One Bomb-Veſſel				*Burnt*	

St. Lewis

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*	
St. Lewis	60	400	*Rear-Admiral* Guevara	
St. Ferdinand	60	400	*Rear-Admiral* Cammock	
St. John Baptiſt	60	400	*D.* Fr. Guerrera	
St. Peter	60	400	*D.* Ant. Ariſaga	
Eſperance	46	300	*D.* Juan Delfino & Balandina	
La Gallera	30	200	*D.* Fr. Alvereza	
Caſtilla	30	200	*D.* Fr. Leanio, *Knight of* Malta	
St. Franc. Arreres	22	100	Wacup, *a* Scotch *Man*	*Theſe are Eſcaped.*
Little St. Ferdinand	20	150		
Little St. John	20	150	*D.* Ign. Valevale	
Tiger	20	100	*D.* Cavaigne	
Arrow	18	100	*D.* Juan Papaiena	
Bomb Veſſels	2			
Fireſhip	1			
Gallies	7		*D.* Gramao, *Commander in Chief*	

One Ship laden with Arms Taken — And a *Sattee* Burnt.

The Names of theſe 66 400 — Built at St. *Feln* — Thought to be now

2 Ships not known 66 400 — Bought at *Genoa* — at Sea.

The BRITISH Line of BATTLE.

Canterbury with the Starboard, and Rocheſter with the Larboard Tacks Aboard.

Bombs and Fireſhips.	Rates.	Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.	
	4	Canterbury	60	365	Walton	
	4	Argyle	50	280	Norbury	
Succeſs *Store-ſhip.*	4	Dreadnought	60	365	William Hadock	
Grafton *Fireſhip.*	3	Burford	70	440	Charles Vanbrug	*Vice-Adm.* Cornwall.
	3	Eſſex	70	440	Rozier	
	4	Rippon	60	365	O-Bryan	
	3	Grafton	70	440	N. Hadock	
	4	Superbe	60	365	Maſters	
Garland *Fireſhip.*	3	Lenox	70	440	Strickland	
Loo *Hoſpital-ſhip.* Baſilisk *Bomb-ſhip &*	2	Barfleur	90	730	1 *Capt.* Saunders 2 *Capt.* Leſtock	*Admiral* Byng.
Bomb-Tender.	3	Breda	70	440	Harris	
	4	Rupert	60	365	Field	
	3	Orford	70	440	Faulkingham	
	3	Captain	70	440	Hamilton	
	4	Dunkirk	60	365	Drake	
	3	Royal Oak	70	440	Kempthorne	
Blaſt *Bomb-Ketch &*	3	Dorſetſhire	80	535	Fuzzer	*Rear-Adm.* Delaval.
Bomb-Tender.	3	Kent	70	440	Matthews	
	4	Montague	60	365	Beverly	
	5	Charles Galley	40	190	Phil. Vanbrug	
	4	Rocheſter	50	280	Winder	

Capt. *Byng* not having ſet out from *Naples* till the 15th of *Auguſt*, *O. S.* it was the 31ſt of the ſame Month, before he reach'd *Hampton-Court*, where he had the Honour to deliver his Father's Letters to his Majeſty, and was very graciouſly received. Some Days before, the Court had received certain Advices from *Turin*, of the entire Defeat of the *Spaniſh* Fleet; upon which the Marquis *de Monteleone*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador in *London*, thought fit to write the following Letter to Mr. Secretary *Craggs*. Anno Reg. V.

The Marquis de Monteleone's *Letter to Mr. Secretary* Craggs.

SIR,

THE News that is ſpread in the World of Admiral Byng's *having attack'd the* Spaniſh *Fleet, and obtain'd conſiderable Advantages over them, obliges me naturally not to act in any Affair, till I receive Orders and Inſtructions from the King my Maſter concerning an Action ſo ſurprizing and unexpected, and that even ſeems to agree but very little with the Declarations made to the Court of* Madrid *by the ſaid Admiral, ſince they gave to underſtand, that the* Engliſh *Fleet would proceed no further, than as a Guarantee to defend the Dominions of the Arch-Duke, in caſe they were invaded.*

Nevertheleſs, as I cannot doubt in the leaſt, but that your Excellency makes ſerious Reflections on the juſt Reſentments which the King my Maſter, and all the Spaniards, *muſt needs have, to ſee themſelves thus aſſaulted and abuſed with ſo much Animoſity, by a Nation, to whom they have ſhewn the moſt Favour, and ſee them act contrary to Reaſon, Politicks, and even againſt their own Intereſt to increaſe the exorbitant Power of the* Germans *in* Italy: *I cannot diſpenſe with my not acquainting your Excellency, with the good and generous Intentions of the King my Maſter, that were communicated to me by his Letters of the 20th of* Auguſt, N. S. *As alſo, the Orders he gave concerning the Arrival of the Fleet of* Mexico *at* Cadiz, *which in Silver and other Effects is valu'd at Nine Millions of Crowns.*

His Majeſty informs me, That notwithſtanding Admiral Byng's *Declaration, and the Intimation that has been given him of the Articles lately ſigned, whereof I ſend a Copy to your Excellency; and that altho' the ſaid Declaration and Articles rather denote an obvious Deſign*

Anno Reg. V.

The Marquis de Monteleone's Letter to Mr. Secretary Craggs.

of making War, than of maintaining a perfect Understanding between the Two Nations, and undertaking an Impartial Mediation; yet it is resolved not to make the least Change in any thing that relates to Trade, that the Effects arriv'd in the said Flota shall be delivered as before to those whom they belong to; and, in a Word, that it is his Majesty's Will and Intention, that the Treaty of Peace and Commerce should be religiously observed, and that the English *should continue to enjoy all the Advantages and Grants that were given them heretofore.*

This last and so singular Instance of his Majesty's Justice and Moderation, ought not certainly to have been prevented by the said Event, of which he must have received the News, a few Days after he had given so evident a Mark of his favourable Dispositions towards the English *Nation.*

It may be, that some disaffected Persons have endeavour'd to intimate, That the Spanish *Navy aimed less at the Liberty of* Italy, *than at making Alterations in the Commerce as it is now establish'd, and engrossing to themselves the considerable Branches which other Nations have in the* Indies. *But this pretended Design is as false as impracticable.*

God has committed the Indies *to the Trust of the* Spaniards, *that all Nations might partake of the Riches of that New World. It is even necessary, that all* Europe *should contribute towards supplying the different Dominions of that vast Empire, with their Manufactures and Merchandises: This was, and is still, the Intention of the King my Master, and all his Preparations by Sea can never have any other View, than that of defending the Coast of* Spain, *and protecting Trade in* Europe *and the* Indies. *As to what regards me in particular, I shall be extremely concerned, should the Action which passed lately, to the unspeakable Surprize of the greatest part of* Europe, *cause any Alteration in the good Disposition of the King my Master, towards all the* English *Nation; and the hearty Desire he has had hitherto to contribute to their Advantage.*

I am, &c.

With this Letter the Marquis *de Monteleone* sent inclosed the Paper above-mention'd, which the Earl *Stanhope* had deliver'd to the Court of *Madrid*; and

and both were on *Thurſday* the 28th of *Auguſt*, printed in a News-Paper call'd the *Evening-Poſt*, which, contrary to Cuſtom, and in Contradiction to its very Title, was publiſh'd early that Morning. In the ſame Paper was alſo publiſh'd the following Letter. Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Secretary *Cragg*'s Letter to the Marquis *de Monteleone*, Ambaſſador of *Spain*.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

HIS Majeſty hath commanded me to acquaint you, That he has receiv'd certain Advice of the Defeat of the Spaniſh *Fleet on the Coaſt of* Italy, *by his Admiral Sir* George Byng: *Nothing could have mov'd his Majeſty to this Step, but the ſtrict Regard he bears to Treaties, by which his Majeſty was oblig'd to preſerve the Peace and Neutrality of* Italy. *I am further commanded to aſſure your Excellency, That this Proceeding would have been entirely diſagreeable to the Sentiments of his Majeſty, had not the King of* Spain *made it abſolutely neceſſary, by his rejecting all Offers of Accommodation, and committing Hoſtilities on the Dominions of a Prince in Peace with the whole World: That his Majeſty is firmly determin'd, by the Bleſſing of Almighty God, and the Aſſiſtance of his Allies, to eſtabliſh the Peace of* Europe *on ſuch a Footing, as to put it out of the Power of any one Prince or Potentate to diſturb it hereafter.*

Supposed Letter of Mr. Secretary Craggs

Your Excellency's moſt obedient Servant,

JA. CRAGGS.

Aug. 23. 1718.

This Letter was indeed only ſuppoſititious, and the Printer was taken into Cuſtody, and bound over for his printing the ſame.

Anno Reg. V.

Letters, Accounts, Memorials, &c. of the Miniſters of divers Nations, ſubſequent to the Defeat of the Spaniſh *Fleet.*

This ſurpriſing Incident, however, opens a Scene of great Buſineſs for the Miniſters of the ſeveral Powers concerned, either in juſtifying, or blaming ſuch an unexpected Blow. Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, on the 4th of *September*, return'd the following Anſwer to the Marquis *de Monteleone*.

Mr. Secretary Cragg's Letter to the Marquis de Monteleone.

SIR,

"I Receiv'd ſome Days ago the Honour of your "Excellency's Letter, dated the 25th of the "laſt Month, and I have ſince ſeen it printed in "all our publick Papers. As it is founded on a "Piece of News, of which the King had not "then receiv'd the Confirmation, his Majeſty "did not command me to return any Anſwer to "it, 'till after the Arrival of Admiral *Byng*'s "Son, who brought him the Particulars of what "paſs'd between the Two Fleets, whereby it ap-"pears that the *Spaniards* began the Hoſtilities.

"Without dwelling upon that Circumſtance, "I am order'd by the King to give in Anſwer "to your Excellency, that this Action might be "very well expected, and ought by no Means to "appear ſurprizing to his Catholick Majeſty; "ſince, without mentioning the many Offices "which have paſs'd at the Court of *Madrid*, I "need only acquaint your Excellency, that Ad-"miral *Byng* wrote a Letter thither, ſo early as "the 20th of *June*, O. S. repreſenting to his "Catholick Majeſty ſuch Engagements as the "King found himſelf under by ſeveral Treaties "to guaranty the Neutrality of *Italy*, and to de-"fend the Emperor in the Poſſeſſion of his Domi-"nions: Deſiring his Catholick Majeſty to ac-"cept the King's Mediation, and to deſiſt from "the Hoſtilities already begun: Offering him "his Services, either to withdraw his Troops, "or to aſſiſt him, in caſe the Emperor ſhould "not conſent to a Suſpenſion of Arms: And, "laſtly, propoſing a Truce while an Accommo-"dation ſhould be negociated; without which, "his Majeſty foreſaw, that the Flames of this

"War,

" War, kindl'd by *Spain*, muſt overſpread all *Europe*. The Admiral afterwards declar'd, in " the King's Name, that in caſe his Catholick " Majeſty ſhould reject theſe Offers of Friend- " ſhip, he had Orders to employ the Force of " his Squadron to prevent the dangerous Conſe- " quences of this War, and to maintain the Faith " of his Maſter's Engagements. A haughty ſhort " Anſwer was return'd him in the Name of his " Catholick Majeſty, namely, That he had no- " thing to do but to follow his Orders. The " Admiral, not diſcourag'd by ſo harſh an An- " ſwer, but well acquainted with the King's In- " tentions to avoid Hoſtilities 'till the laſt Ex- " tremity, as ſoon as he arriv'd before *Meſſina*, " ſent another Letter, dated the 29th of *July*, " O. S. to the Marquis *de Lede*, repeating to him " the ſame Things he had written to *Madrid*, " and concluding, for the ſecond Time, that he " had Orders to uſe Force, if his Offers and In- " treaties ſhould not ſucceed for procuring a " Suſpenſion of Arms, which was again refus'd " him by the Marquis *de Lede*. I am perſwaded, " that, if your Excellency had been inform'd of " theſe Particulars as well as I, you muſt have " expected, and could not have been ſurpriz'd " at what has happen'd.

Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Secretary Cragg's Letter to the Marquis de Monteleone.

" At the ſame Time your Excellency does " me the Honour to ſend me a Copy of the 5 " Articles, jointly communicated by my Lord " *Stanhope* and the Marquis *de Nancre* to his Emi- " nency the Cardinal *Alberoni*. Your Excellency " cannot but have obſerv'd, that it is expreſs'd " in the laſt of theſe Articles, that, if during " the 3 Months which the Contracting Powers " offer his Catholick Majeſty to accede to their " Alliance, he ſhould begin a War tending to " obſtruct the Execution of the Diſpoſitions " made by thoſe Treaties, the ſaid Powers " oblige themſelves to prevent him by Force, " even within the ſaid Space of 3 Months. Now " the Invaſion of *Sicily* is directly contrary to " theſe Diſpoſitions, and Cardinal *Alberoni* had " Notice given him, not only by the Commu-

Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Secretary Cragg's Letter to the Marquis de Monteleone.

" nication of these Articles, but by my Lord " *Stanhope's* Demand of a Passport, in case of a " Rupture, which his Catholick Majesty had " the Goodness to grant him: And his Eminen- " cy declar'd to Colonel *Stanhope*, the King's " Minister, that he well foresaw what might " happen, without endeavouring to prevent it, " by seeking to obtain his Catholick Majesty's " Consent to a Truce, while an Accommodation " should be negociated.

" It remains, Sir, that I answer the obliging " Declarations his Catholick Majesty has made " in Favour of the Trade of this Nation. On " this Head, I have the King's Commands to re- " peat to your Excellency, what I have often had " the Honour to tell you by Word of Mouth, " and I shall be careful to advance nothing but " such Facts as are known and inconteſtable, the " Proofs of which I have in my Hands ready to " produce, whenever the Opportunity, so earnest- " ly desir'd by the King, of coming to a friendly " Explanation with his Catholick Majesty, shall " furnish me with the Occasion I wish for, of " discussing these Matters with your Excellency.

" I. " Imposts have been laid on our Merchan- " dizes, directly contrary to our Treaties of " Commerce with the Crown of *Spain*.

II. " Several Kinds of Goods have been pro- " hibited, which are expressly allow'd by the " same Treaties.

III. " The Schedules for their Annual Vessels " have been denied the *South* Sea Company, con- " trary to the express Letter of the Treaty, with- " out any better Reason given for it, than that it " was not for the Convenience of the Court of " *Madrid* to grant them.

IV. " Our Merchant Ships have been seiz'd " in all the Ports of *Spain*: The *Spanish* Men of " War and Privateers have brought them in by " Force; have oblig'd them to take out their " Cargoes; and to their inexpressible Loss, " have constrain'd them to transport the Troops, " Horses, Ammunition, &c. for this very Ex-

" pedition,

" pedition, which has diſorder'd the Affairs of all *Europe*. I am even aſſur'd, what I can ſcarce believe, that Owners of theſe Veſſels, for endeavouring to ſtruggle with ſuch unheard of Proceedings, have had their Ears cut off: And that the firſt Thing done by the *Spaniards*, upon their entring *Meſſina*, was to thruſt the King's Conſul into Priſon: I content my ſelf with the bare Mention of theſe Facts to your Excellency. You will have the Goodneſs to examine how conſiſtent they are with the favourable Declaration you have made for the Trade of *Great Britain*.

Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Secretary Cragg's Letter to the Marquis de Monteleone.

" The King commands me, Sir, as it is his Inclination that nothing ſhould be aggravated, to touch but very lightly on other Complaints of an inferior Nature. Such are

" The Menaces to ſeize on the Effects of the Merchants his Subjects, notwithſtanding the Treaty, which declares expreſly, and in ſo many Words, that even in caſe of a Rupture, there ſhall be 6 Months allow'd each Party to withdraw their Effects.

" The Inſinuations dropt at *Madrid*, not only of Domeſtick Troubles, which might be rais'd to diſtreſs the King, but even of the Force which might be openly employ'd in Favour of the *Pretender*: And the Advices from many Quarters, of the Intrigues and ſecret Negociations between the Miniſters of his Catholick Majeſty and the Emiſſaries of that Perſon. To all which his Majeſty gives no Credit, being perſwaded that his Catholick Majeſty can never come into Meaſures, ſo contrary to the Law of Nations, to the Treaties of Alliance between the Two Crowns, and to the Conduct which his Majeſty has ſo religiouſly obſerv'd towards the Catholick King: Of which your Excellency will give me leave to mention ſome Particulars.

" The King has never once thought of ſtirring up Difficulties and Diſorders to his Catholick Majeſty in his own Country, ſince the Crown

" of

Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Secretary Cragg's Letter to the Marquis de Monteleone.

" of *Great Britain* acknowledg'd him King of " *Spain.* What Alliance or Friendſhip ſoever the " King has had with his Imperial Majeſty, he " never entertain'd a Thought of giving him the " leaſt Aſſiſtance in his Pretenſions to the King- " dom of *Spain.* On the contrary, his Majeſty " has not only ſought but found the Means to " make the Emperor for ever to renounce them " for himſelf and his Family, whenever his Ca- " tholick Majeſty ſhall himſelf conſent to it. " And the King, in concert with his moſt Chri- " ſtian Majeſty, has further engag'd him to give " the Reverſions of *Tuſcany*, *Parma*, and *Placen- " tia*, to a Son of his Catholick Majeſty.

" The King has been yet more averſe from " encouraging any Practices with the Subjects of " his Catholick Majeſty, by means of his Mini- " ſters at that Court. He never had any Inten- " tion of repreſenting to them the Loſs of many " of their ancient Privileges, the Burden of their " Taxes, and the Dangers of a new War with " thoſe Nations, whoſe Friendſhip they ſtand " moſt in need of: Though there might poſſi- " bly be among the Subjects of his Catholick " Majeſty, ſome who are not yet well affected " towards him, unleſs whole Kingdoms have " very much changed their Inclinations ſince the " laſt War. On the contrary, his Majeſty always " would and ſhould ſtill think himſelf oblig'd " by the Bonds of that Friendſhip which hither- " to has ſubſiſted, and which he hopes does yet " ſubſiſt betwixt his Majeſty and the Catholick " King, to give him Notice of any ſuch Contri- " vances, like a good Brother, and a good Friend.

" His Majeſty has been yet more tender upon " this Point, and would not allow even that the " *Spaniſh* Merchants ſhould be given to under- " ſtand what Inconveniencies might befal them " in caſe of a Rupture with him; or the Dangers " and inſurmountable Difficulties they might " meet with in their Trading to the *Indies*, or any " other Part of the World, ſhould they make " War with a Power ſo conſiderable at Sea, as that " of *Great Britain*.

" What-

Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Secretary Cragg's Letter to the Marquis de Monteleone.

" Whatſoever Threats have been given out by
" the Miniſters of his Catholick Majeſty at *Ma-*
" *drid*; however ill-ſuited theſe Threats have
" been to the Dignity of the *Britiſh* Crown; how
" little ſoever that Crown has been us'd to ſuch
" Language; his Majeſty has had the Conſolati-
" on to ſee that he hath undergone this Treat-
" ment in common with *France* and *Holland*,
" ſomething better yet than what the Emperor
" and *Sicily* have found, both of which *Spain* hath
" actually attack'd. But far from complaining
" to the King of *Spain* of his Miniſters, farther
" yet from complaining of the King and his Mi-
" niſters to his People, his Majeſty hath rather
" choſe to ſuffer this Treatment, knowing too
" well that ſuch kind of Cabals are contrary to
" the Law of Nations, to the Uſages eſtabliſh'd
" between Sovereign Princes, and to the good
" Correſpondence he ardently deſires to main-
" tain with his Catholick Majeſty.

" The King hopes that his Catholick Majeſty
" has always had, and ever will have the ſame
" Sentiments towards him, which his Majeſty
" hath now expreſſed; for which Reaſon he can
" give no Credit to the News he hears from *Hol-*
" *land*, that the Ambaſſador of *Spain*, Monſieur
" the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*, an accompliſh'd
" Miniſter, and one who hath diſtinguiſh'd him-
" ſelf by his Zeal and Penetration, has preſented
" a Sort of Memorial to the States, entituled, *A*
" *Tranſlation of a Letter written the* 20*th of* Auguſt,
" *by Monſignior the Cardinal* Alberoni, *to Monſignior*
" *the Marquis* de Beretti Landi; which begins with
" theſe Words, *It is notorious every where, that the*
" *Miniſtry of* Great Britain *being prepoſſeſs'd by their*
" *Paſſions and particular Views*, &c. And in the end
" orders his Excellency, *To read this Letter to all*
" *the* Engliſh *Merchants in general*, &c. It is unne-
" ceſſary that I refer to the printed Letter, ſince
" this Miniſter hath ſaid that your Excellency
" hath receiv'd the ſame Orders, and ſince theſe
" Inſtructions ſeem rather calculated for a Mini-
" ſter reſiding at *London*, than for Monſieur the
" Marquis *de Beretti Landi*. But I cannot imagine

" that

Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Secretary Cragg's Letter to the Marquis de Monteleone.

" that his Eminency, who ſo well knows how to
" diſplay the Dignity and Decorum of the Crown
" of *Spain*, hath given Orders to her Ambaſſador
" to paſs publick Offices with Merchants, the
" Subjects of *Great Britain*, which can only tend
" to incenſe them againſt the Government of
" their Sovereign. This avow'd Manner of ne-
" gociating is ſo unheard of, that I dare anſwer,
" it will not be approv'd by his Catholick Ma-
" jeſty, and cannot be ſuffer'd by the King my
" Maſter.

" But to return, Sir, to your favourable De-
" claration for our Trade, the King orders me to
" acquaint you, that if his Catholick Majeſty
" (having diſcover'd the Abuſes which have been
" committed in Breach of Treaties, and by the
" Violences which had been exercis'd without
" his Knowledge on the Subjects of *Great Bri-*
" *tain*) hath thereupon order'd you to make
" ſuch a Declaration, his Majeſty commands me
" to deſire your Excellency would, on his part,
" thank his Catholick Majeſty, and expreſs to
" him the kind Senſe he hath of it.

" Nevertheleſs, Sir, to avoid the like Miſtakes
" for the future, and that no Coldneſs on either
" Side may abate the Friendſhip which the King
" ſo paſſionately deſires to cultivate with his
" Catholick Majeſty; he commands me to ac-
" quaint your Excellency, that he doth not pre-
" tend to any other Trade for his Subjects, with
" thoſe of the King of *Spain*, than what is ſtipu-
" lated by the Treaties between the Two
" Crowns, and particularly, when the Peace of
" *Utretcht* was made by them in ſuch Circum-
" ſtances, as his Majeſty hopes the Catholick
" King will acknowledge that of *Great Britain*
" was not exorbitant in her Demands. But at
" the ſame Time, Sir, his Majeſty doth not un-
" derſtand that he is to receive the Execution of
" theſe Treaties, as a Favour to be granted or
" taken from him at the Diſcretion of the Court
" of *Spain*: And his Majeſty is perſwaded, if the
" King of *Spain* ſhould ever take the Reſolution
" to ruin the Trade of his Subjects, he would,

" at

" at the ſame Time, take that of declaring War Anno Reg. V.
" againſt him: Since the only Evil his Majeſty
" could apprehend would be the Damage ſuch *Mr. Secretary*
" a War might bring upon the Trade of his Cragg's *Let-*
" People: A Damage, his Majeſty muſt, with *ter to the Mar-*
" infinite Regret, endeavour, at leaſt, to repair, *quis* de Mon-
" by ſuch Methods as may probably prove as dan- teleone.
" gerous to the Trade and Intereſts of *Spain*, as to
" thoſe of *Great Britain*.

" To conclude, Sir, I beg of your Excellency
" to reflect that the King has demanded no new
" Advantage, that he does not ſeek to aggran-
" diſe himſelf by any new Acquiſition, but is ra-
" ther enclin'd to ſacrifice ſomething of his own
" to procure that general Quiet and Tranquili-
" ty, which he only deſires to enjoy in common
" with the reſt of his Neighbours. And I have
" his Majeſty's Orders to declare to your Excel-
" lency, that he wiſhes not only for Peace, but
" even for the ſtricteſt Friendſhip with his Ca-
" tholick Majeſty; that he earneſtly demands
" them both; and that, on his Part, he offers
" them to him. But, in a Word, whatever ſhall
" be the Event, his Majeſty will maintain the
" Dignity of his Crown, the Trade and Privile-
" ges of his Subjects, and the Faith of his
" Treaties.

I have the Honour to be with moſt perfect Eſteem,

SIR,

Your Excellency's

moſt Humble, and

moſt Obedient Servant,

J. CRAGGS.

About the ſame Time the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, deliver'd to the Deputies of the States General, the following Copy of a Letter written to him, by Cardinal *Alberoni*, and dated *Auguſt* 29, N. S.

Anno Reg. V.

Cardinal Alberoni's Letter about the Earl Stanhope's Negociation.

"I Acquaint your Excellency, that my Lord "*Stanhope* ſet out the 26th of this Month "from the *Eſcurial* for *Madrid*, whence he was "to proceed on his Journey to *Paris*, having ſeen "Proof ſufficient, during his Stay here, of the "Conſtancy and Firmneſs with which the King "rejected the Project of the Princes Mediators, "and the Suſpenſion of Arms laſt propos'd. He "learn'd from their Majeſties own Mouths, in "Two long Conferences, to which he had the "Honour to be admitted, that they deteſted "that Project, as unjuſt, prejudicial, and offen-"ſive to their Honour. I told him, that I did "not comprehend what Motive could induce the "confederated Powers to admit the Duke of "*Savoy* into their Alliance, not only conſidering "of what little Uſe he will be to them, but be-"cauſe 'tis certain thoſe Powers have no need of "the Troops of *Savoy*, unleſs that Prince will "maintain them at his own Expence, which will "be very difficult to obtain.

"As for *Sicily*, I declar'd to my Lord *Stanhope*, "in the Preſence of the Marquis *de Nancre*, that "*France* and *Great Britain* had of themſelves, and "none elſe whatever, induc'd the King to re-"take that Kingdom: For both thoſe Courts "had aſſur'd his Majeſty, that the Duke of *Savoy* "was treating with the Arch-Duke, to give up "to him that Iſland, if that Prince would accept "it; but that he had refus'd it, conſidering "it would be better for him to receive it by "the Diſpoſition of the Powers Mediators, and "with the Conſent of *Spain*; becauſe in that "caſe, he would have the Advantage to obtain "it by a more juſt and more authentick Title, "beſides the Aſſurance of keeping it by Favour "of ſo powerful a Guaranty. I likewiſe ſhew'd "my Lord *Stanhope*, that the Arch-Duke being "Maſter of *Sicily*, all *Italy* will be the Slave of "the *Germans*, and the Powers of *Europe* not able "to ſet her at Liberty: And that the *Germans* in "the laſt War, with a ſmall Body of Troops, "made Head, and diſputed the Ground againſt

"Two

" Two Crowns which had formidable Armies in *Lombardy*, were Maſters of the Country, and of a great Number of conſiderable Places. I alſo repreſented to him very clearly, that to make War in *Lombardy*, was to make it in a Labyrinth, and that it was the fatal Burial Place of the *French* and *Engliſh*: That every Year of the laſt War coſt *France* 18 or 20000 Recruits, and above 15 Millions; that the Duke of *Vendoſme*, at the Time Things went proſperouſly, ſaid, That if the War in *Italy* laſted, the Two Crowns muſt indiſpenſibly abandon that Province, becauſe of the immenſe Charge: That, according to the Engagements now propos'd, the Succours of *Great Britain* are far off, and impracticable; and that the leaſt would coſt a *Potoſi*, enough to ruin a Kingdom: That at preſent, thoſe of *France* are impoſſible, and would be generally oppos'd by the Nation: That the Arch-Duke would triumph with all theſe Advantages, and *England* not recover the leaſt Re-imburſement, when, on the contrary, ſhe might gain conſiderably by ſiding with *Spain*. In concluſion, I told my Lord *Stanhope* plainly, That the Propoſition of giving *Sicily* to the Arch-Duke was abſolutely fatal; and that of ſetting Bounds afterwards to his vaſt Deſigns, a mere Dream and Illuſion; ſince that Prince being poſſeſs'd of *Sicily*, would have no further need, either of *France* or *England*, for bringing immediately the reſt of *Italy* under Subjection, and no Power would be in a Condition to oppoſe it. This is the Subſtance of all the Conferences my Lord *Stanhope* had, and your Excellency may make uſe of it as Occaſion ſhall offer.

Anno Reg. V.

Cardinal Alberoni's Letter about the Earl Stanhope's Negociation.

Some Time after, the Court of *Spain* caus'd the following Account to be printed at *Madrid*.

Eſcurial,

Escurial, September 11. N. S.

Account of the Sea-fight publiſh'd at Madrid.

'ON the 8th of *Auguſt* towards Night the *Engliſh* Squadron appear'd at the Iſland of *Stromboli*; and the Marquis *de Lede* having the next Day ſent an Officer of the Marine on board Admiral *Byng*, who was at Anchor at Cape *Mortelli*, to learn the Motive of his coming, he anſwer'd to that Enquiry, That he had written a Letter, and appointed a Perſon to carry it; and that he came only as a Friend and Mediator of Peace.

'The Letter was deliver'd into the Hands of the Marquis *de Ledé*, and was in the ſame Terms as that which he wrote near *Cadiz*, and which was deliver'd to the King by Mr. *Stanhope*, notifying his Arrival, and his Maſter's Orders to employ Force of Arms, in caſe his Majeſty did not deſiſt from his Enterprizes on *Italy*: Only in this laſt Letter written to the Marquis *de Lede*, there was this Variation, that inſtead of naming the Dominions of the Arch-Duke, he mention'd the Kingdom of *Sicily* as a Part comprehended in the Neutrality of *Italy*. The Perſon who in the Name of Admiral *Byng* conferr'd with the Marquis *de Lede*, made very preſſing Inſtances, that all Operations of War might immediately ceaſe, and a Suſpenſion of Arms be ſpeedily concluded. And it being anſwer'd on our Part, That this could not be done, without having firſt the neceſſary Orders from Court, the *Engliſh* Man was diſmiſſed to return on Board; but before he went, the Marquis *de Lede* reproach'd him with the Convoying of 14 Tartans, having *German* Infantry in them, from *Naples*. This he excus'd, ſaying, That thoſe Tartans were met on the Coaſt of *Sicily*, and that his Chief had judg'd it would not be proper to hinder their Paſſage, ſeeing they were bound for *Bijoles* in *Calabria*, whither, indeed, they actually went. On this Occaſion, he confirm'd, That his General was not come to declare War, but only as a Mediator of Peace; and that he would not commit any Hoſtility.

'Ad-

Anno Reg. V.

Account of the Sea-fight publiſh'd at Madrid.

'Admiral *Byng* being told the Anſwer and Sentiments of the Marquis *de Lede*, ſent the Conſul of his Nation, reſiding in *Meſſina*, to acquaint the Marquis, That within Eight Days he would return with his Squadron into that Neighbourhood, and then he hop'd they ſhould eat a Soup together, ſeeing by that Time the Marquis might receive Orders for an entire Concluſion of Peace.

'On the 10th he enter'd the *Faro* with his whole Squadron, ſtanding to the Southward, our Fleet being gone the ſame Courſe before: He held on his Way till he came into the Height of *Syracuſa*; and on the 11th, coming up with the Rear Guard of the Marquis *Mari*, he committed downright Hoſtility, and all the Actions of open War. And tho' the King cannot perſuade himſelf, that this Proceeding (in which Breach of Faith has ſo great a Share) is the Act of the *Engliſh* Nation; yet no body is ignorant that it is the Effect of the artful Projects of the Miniſtry at *London*, who are capable of attempting the greateſt Wickedneſs, to bring about their Deſigns, which are no leſs pernicious than fatal to the Common Liberty.

'As our Naval Forces were divided into Five Squadrons; and as by our Advices it does not yet appear, that after what paſs'd with the Squadron of the Marquis *Mari*, the other Four (including that which before went to *Malta*, and 'tis ſaid was return'd) commanded by the Chiefs *Caſtagneta*, *Chacon*, *Guevara*, and *Cammock*, engag'd with the *Engliſh*; as likewiſe on the 12th both Fleets were out of ſight of *Sicily*; we know not yet what has befallen either of them ſince.

Extract from Sir George Byng's *Letter to Colonel* Stanhope, *to be by him communicated to the Court of* Spain; *dated the* 20th *of* June, O. S. *from on Board the* Barfleur, *off the Coaſt of* Spain.

"I Deſire you will give me Leave by you to acquaint his Catholick Majeſty of my Arrival "with the Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, and that I

Anno Reg. V.

" am inſtructed, in the King my Maſter's Name, " to promote all Meaſures that may contribute to " the compoſing all Differences that have ariſen " between his Catholick Majeſty and the Empe- " ror.

" But if his Catholick Majeſty ſhall not pleaſe " to accept of the Mediation of our Maſter, nor " his friendly Offices, but continues in the Reſo- " lution that his Troops ſhall attack the Empe- " ror's Territories in *Italy*, I muſt then acquaint " you, Sir, That in that Caſe, I am commanded " by the King our Maſter, to uſe all the Power of " his Fleet and Forces with me, to maintain (as " much as is poſſible for me to do) the Neutra- " lity of *Italy*, and defend the Emperor's Territo- " ries therein, by oppoſing all Force that ſhall " endeavour to attack him in his Dominions " there.

Extract from Sir George Byng's *Letter to the Marquis* de Lede; *dated from on Board the* Barfleur, *near the* Faro *of* Meſſina, *the 29th of* July, O. S.

" HIS Catholick Majeſty the King of *Spain* " making Warlike Preparations for attacking " *Italy*, and having already actually ſeized on part " of *Sicily*, without any War declar'd againſt that " Kingdom——the Conſequence of which may " be follow'd with further Deſigns to invade the " Kingdom of *Naples*:

" —— I ſend this Gentleman, Mr. *Saunders*, " who is my firſt Captain, to wait upon your Ex- " cellency with the Tenders of my beſt Offices, " for promoting the Meaſures that may be ad- " vanc'd for ſettling Peace in this Part of *Europe*. " If they ſhall be accepted on the Part of *Spain*, " my Endeavours ſhall be likewiſe us'd with the " Viceroy of *Naples*, and the other Generals and " Miniſters of the Emperor in *Italy*, for compo- " ſing the Differences that have ariſen.

" A Suſpenſion of Arms, and Forbearance of all " Acts of Hoſtilities on all ſides, being abſolutely " neceſſary for ſetting on foot proper Negociati- " ons of Peace; I do, in my Maſter's Name, pro-

" poſe

" poſe to your Excellency, That there be an im- Anno Reg. V.
" mediate Ceſſation of Arms, and a Forbearance
" of all Acts of Hoſtilities on all ſides, for the
" ſpace of Two Months; in which Time it is to
" be hop'd, that (to prevent the Devaſtation and
" Miſery that muſt conſequently happen in Coun-
" tries where the War will otherwiſe be carry'd
" on) the ſeveral Courts may come to amicable
" Reſolutions for ſettling a more ſolid and laſting
" Peace, by which all *Chriſtendom* may once more
" enjoy the Repoſe it formerly had.

" If I ſhall not be ſo happy by the Offer of my
" Service, or by being inſtrumental in bringing
" about ſo deſirable a Work, yet will hope I ſhall
" merit your Excellency's Eſteem in the other
" Part of my Maſter's Orders, which are to uſe
" the Force of his Fleet, to prevent all further
" Attempts that ſhall be made to diſturb the
" Neutrality and Guarantees the King my Maſter
" ſtands engag'd to defend.

" And as the preſent Circumſtance of Affairs
" will not admit of any Delay, I muſt deſire your
" Excellency's immediate Anſwer to this Repre-
" ſentation.

Towards the End of *September*, we receiv'd the following Account of the ſeizing of ſome *Engliſh* Ships in the Bay of *Cadiz*.

Lisbon, September 23.

' YEſterday arriv'd an Expreſs from *Faro* in *Al-*
' *garve*, who was diſpatch'd from thence on
' the 19th Inſtant at Night, with Advice, That
' the *Roſe*, freighted at *Lisbon* from *Malaga*, meet-
' ing *Levant* Winds, was forced to anchor at the
' Mouth of the Bay of *Cadiz* on the 12th Inſtant.
' The ſame Day Five *Spaniſh* Men of War under
' Rear-Admiral *Guevara*, came in ſight of *Cadiz*,
' and immediately ſent a Felucca aſhore, deſiring
' the Governor to ſend him a good Number of
' Soldiers; which being ſent off to him, and di-
' ſtributed among his Ships, he hoiſted his Flag,
' made full into the Bay of *Cadiz*, and ſurrounding

Anno Reg. V. ‘ſome *Engliſh* Ships which lay there, fir'd upon ‘them very briskly, which the Maſter of the ‘*Roſe* took to be Salutes at firſt, but ſoon per‘ceiv'd that they fir'd Broadſides with Ball. At ‘Night the Captain of a *Hamburgher*, who lay in ‘the Bay, came on board the *Roſe*, and acquainted ‘the Maſter, That the *Spaniards* had with great ‘Fury boarded and ſeiz'd thoſe *Engliſh* Merchant‘ſhips, which were in no manner of Condition to ‘make Reſiſtance againſt *Guevara's* Men of War. ‘As this Admiral with his Squadron had been ‘long out at Sea, before he came into the Port of ‘*Cadiz*, 'tis concluded that he could not have Or‘ders from his Court for the Seizure of the *Eng‘liſh* Ships. The Maſter of the *Roſe* finding it ‘adviſable for him to retire to ſave his Ship, ‘weigh'd without Loſs of Time, and made the ‘beſt of his Way to *Faro*. The *Tyger*, Captain ‘*Pennyman*, having on board 200000 Pieces of ‘Eight, and 80 Cheſts of Cochineal, ſail'd on the ‘11th from *Cadiz* for *London*.

About the Middle of *September*, the Court re‐ceiv'd the following Account from Sir *George Byng*.

From on Board the Barfleur *at* Reggio, Auguſt *the 16th*, O. S.

Further Account of the Fleet under Sir George Byng. ‘ON the 8th Inſtant Sir *George Byng* went to *Sy‘racuſa*, the Place appointed for the Rendez‘vous, where he was join'd by the reſt of the ‘Fleet. He there repair'd the little Damage ‘ſome of our Ships had ſuffer'd, and put thoſe ‘which were taken from the *Spaniards* in a Condi‘tion to proceed to *Port-Mahon*. The Admiral ‘having Intelligence, that ſome Ships were ſeen ‘to the Southward of the Iſland of *Sicily*, he made ‘a Detachment from his Fleet to look after them; ‘they are to range round the Iſland by *Palermo* ‘and to rejoin the Fleet off *Meſſina* or *Reggio*. ‘The 12th we ſail'd from *Syracuſa*, having left ‘Vice-Admiral *Cornwall* there, with 10 Ships, to ‘convoy the Ships taken. Yeſterday we came

off of this Place. The *Spaniards* have ſtill Batteries of Cannon and Mortars playing againſt the Citadel of *Meſſina*; but as 1000 Men of the Emperor's Troops are lately put into that Place, it is believed that they, with the *Piemonteſe* who are in the Garriſon, will be able to maintain it till they can be further reliev'd. There are 3000 Imperialiſts lying about this Place, and the Viceroy of *Naples* ſends 4000 more, which are expected in a Day or two; and then Meaſures will be taken for diſlodging the *Spaniards* from *Meſſina*; for which purpoſe Sir *George Byng* has been conferring with General *Wetzel*, who is now in this Town. Since our laſt we have been able to make a more exact Liſt of the *Spaniſh* Ships taken, burnt, and eſcap'd; which is as follows.

Anno Reg. V.

Further Account of the Fleet under Sir George Byng.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.		
St. Philip the Royal	74	650	*Vice-Admiral* Caſtagneta		St. Lewis
Prince of Aſturias	70	550	*Rear-Admiral* Chacon		
Royal	60	400	*Rear-Admiral Marquis* de Mari		
St. Charles	60	400	*Prince* Chalay		
St. Iſabella	60	400	*Don* Andres Rezio		
Sta. Roſa	60	400	*Don* Antonio Gonzales		
St. Iſidoro	46	300	*Don* Manuel Vilevicentia		
Volante	44	300	*Don* Antonio Eſcudera		
Surprize	44	250	*Don* Manuel Saday, *Knight of* Malta		*Taken.*
Juno	36	250	*Don* Pedro Moyana		
Tyger	26	240	*Monſieur* Cavaigne		
Eagle	24	240	*Don* Lucas Maſnata		
Bomb-Veſſel			One		
Ship laden with Arms			One		
Ships laden with Proviſions			Three		
Pearl	50	300	*Don* Gabriel Alderete		
Hermione	44	300	*Don* Rodrigo de Tores		*Burnt.*
Eſperance	46	300	*Don* Juan Delfino & Balandina		

Fireſhips Two. *Bomb-Veſſels* Two. *Sattee* One.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*	
St. Lewis	60	400	*Rear-Admiral* Guevara	
St. Ferdinand	60	400	*Rear-Admiral* Cammock	
St. John Baptiſt	60	400	*Don* Franciſco Guerrera	
St. Peter	60	400	*Don* Antonio Ariſaga	
Porcupine	44	250	*A* French *Man.*	
La Gallera	30	200	*Don* Franciſco Alvareza	
Caſtilla	30	200	*Don* Franciſco Leanio, *Knight of* Malta	*Eſcaped.*
Count de Tholouſe	30	200	*Don* Joſeph Goccocea	
St. Franc. Arreres	22	100	Wacup, *a* Scotch *Man*	
Little St. Ferdinand	20	150		
Little St. John	20	150	*Don* Ignatius Valevale	
Arrow	18	100	*Don* Juan Papaiena	
Bomb Veſſel			One	
Gallies			Seven	
			M. Gramao, *Commander in Chief*	

NOTE, One of the Ships of about 30 or 40 Guns amongſt the Eſcaped, is ſince Taken; but we do not yet know her Name.

Anno Reg. V.

For ſome Time paſt, the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, uſed all poſſible Endeavours to prevent the Acceſſion of the States General to the Quadruple Alliance, to which purpoſe, on *Wedneſday* the 12th Day of *October*, *N. S.* in an Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes Deputies, in the Chamber of *Triers*, he firſt pronounc'd, and then deliver'd to them in Writing, the following Speech.

M. de Beretti Landi's *Speech to the States Deputies.*

YOU have, without doubt, been appriz'd, my Lords, of what paſs'd in the Height of Syracuſa, *and in* what manner the *Spaniſh* Fleet was attack'd, which, after having firſt ſaluted the *Engliſh*, drew back, and was very far from beginning any Hoſtilities, or expecting any from the *Engliſh*: *Of which my Maſter complains ſo juſtly, and cannot reflect upon it without Concern. I need not mention here any Particulars of the ſaid Engagement, the ſame being already known; the more becauſe Truth and Neceſſity require, that one ſhould expreſs oneſelf on that Subject in very ſtrong Terms. His Majeſty has had the Goodneſs to inform me, That he impatiently expects the Ambaſſador of my Lords the States General. And I am order'd in this Juncture of Affairs, to give you ſtronger Aſſurances than ever of the entire Confidence his Majeſty will repoſe in this Republick, if ſhe will continue in a perfect and ſincere Neutrality; ſo much the more, becauſe ſhe has always had the Goodneſs to declare to me,* That in theſe troubleſome Times *ſhe* would uſe all the good Offices poſſible, for reſtoring the publick Tranquility. *How much is the ſaid Tranquility to be wiſh'd for! His Catholick Majeſty has it as much at Heart as any Body whatſoever; nay, (I dare venture to ſay) more than* England, *which, under Pretence of procuring ſo precious a Treaſure as the Publick Tranquility, does actually execute ſuch Things as all the World is amaz'd at.*

What need I point out to my Lords the States General, both the Honour and Profit they might obtain by their Mediation, they being able to find out Expedients for obtaining my Aim, whereby we might be brought to ſo valuable and precious an End; no doubt but they have already maturely weigh'd theſe Things.

The

The only Aim his Majeſty had in taking up Arms, the doing of which is ſo well juſtify'd by the Infractions of the Neutrality of Italy, *which every one, even of the meaneſt Underſtanding, muſt needs be convinced with; as alſo, that* England *violates, without any regard, the Treaties of* Utrecht, Baden, *and all others. The only Aim, I ſay, of his Majeſty, has been nothing elſe but the Liberty of* Europe, *to make* Italy *ſecure, to the end, that a Country, which, above all others, is acceſſible ſo many ways, both by Sea and Land, might not be entirely ſwallow'd up at once by the Houſe of* Auſtria, *according to the famous Project that Houſe has formed, whenever the ſaid Houſe ſhould think fit, and that in one ſingle Campaign.* Anno Reg. V.

Finally, His Majeſty wiſhed for an equitable Ballance, ſettled by unanimous Conſent of all the Powers, which therefore is not a particular Advantage for his Majeſty, but a general one for all *Europe.*

This Illuſtrious Republick, which by her wiſe Management, maintains her ſelf in a State of doing Good, according to the favourable Intentions of his Majeſty, and keeps a watchful Eye upon all neceſſary Events, in favour of all ſuch, as wiſh for an equitable and firm Peace, will at laſt obtain the Veneration and Praiſe due to her, and ſecure the Continuation of her Commerce: An Article of great Conſequence to her. And, finally, may expect, that, if God bleſſes her Endeavours therein, all Countries will be beholden to her for the ſame.

At the ſame Time, the Marquis *de Beretti Landi* caus'd the following Account of the Sea-Fight off *Syracuſa,* to be printed.

M. de Beretti Landi's *Account of the Sea-Fight.*

'ON the 9th of *Auguſt* in the Morning, the *Engliſh* Squadron was diſcover'd near the Tower of *Faro,* which lay by toward Night off of Cape *della Mittelle,* over-againſt the ſaid Tower. The *Spaniſh* Squadron was then in the Streight, and ſome Ships and Frigats were ſent to other Places, beſides the Detachment commanded by Admiral *Guevara.* And as the Intention of the *Engliſh* in coming ſo near was not known, the Admirals of the *Spaniſh* Squadron reſolved to go

'out

Anno Reg. V.

M. de Beretti Landi's *Account of the Sea-Fight.*

'out of the Streight, to join together near Cape 'Spartivento, carrying along with them the Transports laden with Provisions, that they might penetrate the better into the Designs of the *English*; the rather, because the Officer whom Sir 'George Byng had sent to the Marquis *de Lede*, was 'not yet return'd: The said Officer had Orders 'to propose to the said Marquis a Suspension of 'Arms for Two Months: Upon which the said 'Marquis answer'd him, That he could not do it, 'without Orders from Court: Nevertheless, tho' 'it was believ'd, that the Alternative was taken 'of sending a Courier to *Madrid* with the said 'Proposal, yet the *English* Squadron took the Opportunity of the Night to surprize the *Spanish* 'Squadron, and to improve those Advantages 'which were owing to Dissimulation.

'The said *English* Squadron on the 10th in the 'Morning, advanc'd farther into the *Faro*, and was 'saluted by all the *Spanish* Ships and Vessels which 'were there; and it is to be observ'd, That Admiral *Byng* having convoy'd some Transport-'Vessels as far as *Rixoles* with the Arch-Duke's 'Troops, the Officer dispatch'd to the Marquis 'de Lede, affirm'd, That it was not to commit any 'Act of Hostility, but only, that the said Transports might be secur'd from Insults under his 'Protection.

'The *Spanish* Squadron sent Two light Frigats 'to get Intelligence of the *English* Squadron, and 'though they saw that the *English* made all the 'sail they could (their Intention being not known) 'to approach the *Spanish* Squadron, whose Admiral knew not then whether the *English* came as 'Friends or Enemies; yet the *Spaniards* being 'Two Leagues from the *English*, resolv'd to retire 'toward Cape *Passaro*, but without making much 'sail, that it might not be thought they suspected 'any Hostilities.

'During this, a Calm happen'd, by which the 'Ships of both Squadrons fell in one among another, and the *Spanish* Admiral perceiving this Accident, caus'd the Ships of the Line to be towed, 'in order to separate them from the *English*, and

'join

Anno Reg. V.

M. de Beretti Landi's *Account of the Sea-Fight.*

'join them in one Body, without permitting the 'Gallies to begin any Act of Hoſtility, which 'they might have done to their Advantage, du- 'ring the Calm. The Weather changed when 'the Marquis *de Mari* was near Land, and by Con- 'ſequence ſeparated from the reſt; making the 'Rear-Guard with ſeveral Frigats and other 'Tranſport-Veſſels, which made up his Diviſion, 'and endeavour'd, though in vain, to join the 'main Body of the *Spaniſh* Squadron, while the '*Engliſh* held on their Way, their Diſſimulation 'filling their Sails to gain the Wind, and cut off 'the ſaid Diviſion of the Marquis *de Mari*; and 'having, at laſt, ſucceeded in it, they attack'd 'him with ſix Ships, and oblig'd him to ſeparate 'from the reſt of the Squadron, and to make to- 'ward the Coaſt, where they ſtood it againſt 'ſeven Ships of the Line, as long as Situation 'permitted; and being no longer able to reſiſt, 'the Marquis *de Mari* ſav'd his Men, by running 'his Ships a-ground, ſome of which were burnt 'by his own Order, and others taken by the 'Enemy.

'Seventeen Ships of the Line, the Remainder 'of the *Engliſh* Squadron, attack'd the *Royal St.* '*Philip*, the *Prince of Aſturias*, the *St. Ferdinand*, '*St. Charles*, *Sta. Iſabella*, *St. Pedro*, and the Frigats '*Sta. Roſa*, *Pearl*, *Juno*, and *Volante*, which conti- 'nued making toward Cape *Paſſaro*; and as they 'retir'd in a Line, becauſe of the Inequality of 'their Strength, the *Engliſh* attack'd thoſe that 'compos'd the Rear-Guard with 4 or 5 Ships, and 'took them; and this happen'd ſucceſſively to 'the others, which notwithſtanding all the ſail 'they made, could not avoid being beaten; in- 'ſomuch, that every *Spaniſh* Ship being attack'd 'ſeparately by 5, 6, or 7 of theirs, after a bloody 'and obſtinate Fight, they made themſelves Ma- 'ſters at laſt of the *Royal St. Philip*, the *Prince of* '*Aſturias*, the *St. Charles*, the *Sta. Iſabella*, *Sta. Roſa*, 'the *Volante*, and the *Juno*.

'While the *Royal St. Philip* was engag'd with 'the *Engliſh*, the Admiral of the Squadron Don '*Balthazar de Guevara*, return'd from *Malta* with

'Two

Anno Reg. V.

M. de Beretti Landi's *Account of the Sea-Fight.*

'Two Ships of the Line, and turning his Prow toward the *St. Philip*, pass'd by the *English* Ships which were a-breast of him, firing upon each of them, and then attack'd Admiral *Byng*'s Ships which follow'd the *St. Philip*, and retir'd in the Night, being very much damag'd; for after the Engagement, the *English* Admiral stay'd 3 or 4 Days 50 Leagues at Sea, not only to repair the *Spanish* Ships which he had taken, and were all shatter'd to pieces, but also to make good the Damages which himself had suffered; wherefore he could not enter *Syracusa* till the 16th and 17th of *August*, and that with a great deal of Difficulty.

'The Particulars of the Action are, That the whole Division of the *English* Admiral, which consisted of 7 Ships of the Line, and a Fireship, having attack'd the *Royal St. Philip* at Two in the Afternoon, the Fight began by a Ship of 70 Guns, and another of 60, from whom he receiv'd Two Broadsides, and advancing toward the *Royal St. Philip*, Don *Antonio de Castagnetta* defended himself so well, that the said Two Ships retir'd, and Two others, *viz.* one of 80 Guns, and the other of 70, renew'd the Attack, and the said Ship of 80 Guns retir'd very much shatter'd, without making into the Line; but the others making toward the *Spanish* Admiral, they fir'd upon him, while it was impossible for him to hurt them, and shot away all his Rigging, without leaving him one entire Sail, while Two others, one of 30, and the other of 60 Guns, attack'd the Starboard of his Ship to oblige him to surrender; but defending himself still, the *English* Admiral was resolv'd to board him, and carry'd a Fireship to reduce him by the Flames; which the *Spanish* Commander prevented; but after having lost 200 Men, and maintain'd the Fight till toward Night, Don *Antonio de Castagnetta* receiv'd a Shot, which pierced his Left Leg, and wounded his Right Heel; yet nevertheless, he continued to defend himself, till a Cannon Bullet having cut a Man in two, the Pieces of which fell upon him, and

'left

'left him half dead, he was forced to ſurren- Anno Reg. V.
'der.

'The *Prince of Aſturias*, commanded by Admiral *M.* de Beretti
'Don *Fernando Chacon*, was at the ſame Time at- Landi's *Ac-*
'tack'd with Three Ships of equal Force, againſt *count of the*
'which he defended himſelf valiantly, avoiding *Sea-Fight.*
'being boarded, till being wounded, and having
'loſt moſt of his Men, he was oblig'd to ſurrender
'his Ship, which was all ſhot thro' and thro', after
'having ſhot down the Maſts of an *Engliſh* Ship
'that retired out of the Fight.

'Captain Don *Anthony Gonſales*, Commander of
'the Frigat *Sta. Roſa*, defended himſelf above
'three Hours againſt five *Engliſh* Ships, who did
'not take him till after they had broke all his
'Sails and Maſts.

'The *Volante*, commanded by Capt. Don *An-*
'*tonio Eſcudero*, Knight of the Order of *Malta*,
'fought three Hours and a half againſt three
'*Engliſh* Ships, and having loſt his Sails, he put
'up others that were in ſtore, and was juſt going
'to board one of the three Ships that attack'd
'him, but his own being ſhot thro' and thro' by
'ſix Cannon Bullets, and the Water coming in, he
'was oblig'd to ſurrender, becauſe the Ship's Crew
'forced him.

'The *Juno* was engag'd alſo with three *Engliſh*
'Ships, yet maintain'd the Fight above three
'Hours, not ſurrendring till after moſt of her
'Men were kill'd, and the Ship juſt falling in
'pieces.

'Captain Don *Gabriel Alderete* alſo defended the
'Frigat call'd the *Pearl* againſt three *Engliſh* Ships
'for three Hours, and after having ſhot down the
'Maſts of one, which immediately retired, he
'was relieved by Admiral Don *Balthazar de Gue-*
'*vara*, and had the good Fortune to eſcape to
'*Malta*.

'Captain Don *Andreo Reggio*, Knight of the Or-
'der of *Malta*, who was fartheſt advanced with
'the Ship the *Iſabella*, was purſu'd all that Night
'by ſeveral *Engliſh* Ships, and after having defen-
'ded himſelf for 4 Hours, he ſurrender'd the
'next Day.

'The

Anno Reg. V.

M. de Beretti Landi's *Account of the Sea-Fight.*

'The Frigat called the *Surprize*, which was 'of the Marquis *de Mari*'s Diviſion, and by Conſequence farther advanced than the others, was 'attack'd by three *Engliſh* Ships, and maintain'd 'a Fight for three Hours, till her Captain Don 'Michael de Sada, Knight of the Order of St. *John*, 'being wounded, moſt of her Men kill'd, and 'all her Rigging ſpoiled, ſhe was forced to ſurrender.

'The other light Ships and Frigats of the *Spaniſh* Squadron not already mention'd, retir'd to 'Malta and *Sardinia*; as did alſo the Admiral 'Don *Balthazar de Guevara* with his Two Ships 'St. *Lewis* and St. *John*, after having been engaged 'with the *Engliſh* Admiral, and reſcued the Frigat 'called the *Pearl*.

'It muſt not be forgot, That the Marines in 'every Ship ſignaliz'd and diſtinguiſh'd themſelves with a great deal of Valour; they being 'compoſed of the Nobility of *Spain*.

'The ſeven Gallies, which were under the 'Command of Admiral Don *Franciſco de Grimao*, 'having done all that was poſſible to join the *Spaniſh* Ships, ſeeing that there was ſtill a freſh Gale 'of Wind, retired to *Palermo*.

'Beſides the above-mention'd Ships which the '*Engliſh* took out of the main Body of the *Spaniſh* 'Squadron, they alſo made themſelves Maſters 'of the *Royal*, and of Two Frigats, the *St. Iſidore* 'and the *Eagle*. Thoſe that were burnt by the 'Order of the Marquis *de Mari*, are Two Bomb-'Gallies, a Fireſhip, and the *Eſperance* Frigat; ſo 'that the Ships which eſcap'd out of the Battle, 'are the following; St. *Lewis*, St. *John*, St. *Ferdinand*, and St. *Peter*; and the Frigats *Hermione*, 'Pearl, *Galera*, *Porcupine*, *Tholouſe*, *Lyon*, *Little* 'St. *John*, the *Arrow*, *Little St. Ferdinand*, a Bomb-'Galley, and the Ship of *Pintado*.

'This is the Account of the Sea-Fight which 'was at the Height of *Abola*, or the Gulph of *l'Ariga*, in the Canal of *Malta*, between the *Spaniſh* 'and *Engliſh* Squadrons; the laſt of which, by ill 'Faith, and the Superiority of their Strength 'had the Advantage to beat the *Spaniſh* Ships

'ſingly

'fingly one by one; and it is to be believed, by the Defence which the *Spaniards* made, that if they acted jointly, the Battle would have ended more happily for them. Anno Reg. V.

'Immediately after the Fight, a Captain of the '*Engliſh* Squadron came in the Name of Admiral '*Eyng*, to make a Compliment of Excuſe to the 'Marquis *de Lede*, giving him to underſtand, That 'the *Spaniards* had been the Aggreſſors, and that 'this Action ought not to be look'd upon as a 'Rupture, becauſe the *Engliſh* did not take it as 'ſuch. To which it was anſwer'd, That *Spain*, 'on the contrary, will reckon it a formal Rupture, 'and that they would do the *Engliſh* all the Da-'mage and Hoſtilities imaginable, by giving Or-'ders to begin with Reprizals; and in Conſe-'quence of this, ſeveral *Spaniſh* Veſſels, and *Gue-'vara's* Squadron, have already taken ſome *Eng-'liſh* Ships.

On the other Hand, the following REMARKS upon a Paſſage of the Marquis *de Beretti Landi's* Speech before-mention'd, were alſo publiſhed at the *Hague*, as follow.

'THE Aſſertion of the Marquis *de Beretti Landi* 'in this Speech, *That the King his Maſter's Arms* 'are juſtify'd by the Neutrality of Italy's being ended, 'gives Occaſion to take Notice to the Publick, 'That this Notion was firſt ſtarted in a pretended 'Letter from a *Tory* to a *Whigg*, printed laſt Month 'at *Rotterdam*, which was then believed to be 'written by that Marquis's Direction; and this 'Speech leaves no Room now to doubt it. *Remarks upon M.* de Beretti Landi's *Speech*

'That Letter affirms, *That the Treaty of Neutra-'lity of* Italy *expir'd the Moment that of* Baden *had 'its Exiſtence.* To prove this, he quotes from the '11th Article of the Treaty of Neutrality this 'Paſſage: *There ſhall be an entire Armiſtice, and Ceſ-'ſation of all ſorts of Hoſtilities by Sea and Land, 'throughout* Italy, *and in all the Iſlands of the* Medi-'terranean *reſpectively poſſeſſed by the Parties at War; 'which Ceſſation ſhall continue till the Concluſion of the 'Peace between the Emperor and* France. *Uſque ad*

'*futurum*

Anno Reg. V.

Remarks upon M. de Beretti Landi's Speech

'*futurum Pacem cum Gallia pangendam.* Which Argument is reinforc'd by this further Allegation; '*That King* Philip *was no way concerned in the Negociations at* Baden *or* Raſtad, *againſt which he even ſolemnly proteſted.* And from theſe Premiſes the ſaid Letter draws this following Concluſion: '*So that the Emperor from that Moment had full Right to attack* Spain, *and* Spain *had the ſame Right to attack him. Can we then with Reaſon charge King* Philip, *with violating a Neutrality, an Armiſtice, which was no longer in being?*

'To ſet this Matter in a true Light, the following Remarks are offer'd.

'On the 14th of *March*, 1713. the Treaty for the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and the Neutrality of *Italy*, was concluded at *Utrecht*, between the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, and of the King of *France*, and his Allies, and thoſe of the Queen of *Great Britain*, as Guaranty.

'The Deſign and Intention of all the Parties in this Treaty, is expreſſed in the Preamble, *viz.* '*For the putting an End to the Evils of War, and eſtabliſhing Peace.* And the Means of accompliſhing ſo great and good a Work, are as expreſly declar'd to be, *Firſt*, The Neutrality of *Italy*, *&c.* And, *Secondly*, The Treaty of Peace to be made with *France.* To that Peace do all the Parties refer themſelves, by the Words which the Marquis *de Beretti Landi* cites from the 11th Article. And nothing is more obvious to common Senſe, than that the very Words he cites, make directly againſt his Purpoſe: For this Treaty of Neutrality being by that 11th Article referr'd to the Peace with *France*, it came neceſſarily to be conſider'd at the making of the Treaty of *Raſtad* in *March*, 1714. and again at the making of that of *Baden* in *September*, 1714.

'The 30th Article of both thoſe Treaties runs thus:

'*His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty promiſes and engages, to let his Imperial Majeſty enjoy quietly and peaceably, all the Territories and Places which he actually poſſeſſes, and which were formerly poſſeſſed by the Kings of the Houſe of* Auſtria *in* Italy; *that is to ſay, The King-*

'*dom*

'dom of Naples, *as his Imperial Majeſty actually poſ-* Anno Reg. V.
'ſeſſes it, *the Dutchy of* Milan, *as his Imperial Majeſty*
'*does actually poſſeſs it, the Iſland and Kingdom of* *Remarks upon*
'Sardinia, *as alſo the Ports and Places on the Coaſt of* *M.* de Beretti
'Tuſcany, *which his ſaid Imperial Majeſty actually* Landi's *Speech*
'*poſſeſſes: His ſaid moſt Chriſtian Majeſty giving his*
'*Royal Word, never to trouble or diſturb the Emperor*
'*and the Houſe of* Auſtria *in that Poſſeſſion, directly or*
'*indirectly, under any Pretext, or by any Way whatever;*
'*nor to oppoſe the Poſſeſſion which his Imperial Majeſty*
'*and the Houſe of* Auſtria *have, or may have hereafter,*
'*either by Negociation, Treaty, or other lawful and*
'*peaceable Means; provided the Neutrality of* Italy *be*
'*not diſturbed thereby. The Emperor promiſing and en-*
'*gaging his Word, not to diſturb the ſaid Neutrality and*
'*the Quiet of* Italy, *and, by Conſequence, not to em-*
'*ploy Force of Arms on any Occaſion whatſoever: But,*
'*on the contrary, to purſue punctually the Engagements*
'*which his Imperial Majeſty is under by the Treaty of*
'*Neutrality concluded at* Utrecht *the* 14*th of* March,
'1710. *which Treaty ſhall be deemed as recited here,*
'*and ſhall be exactly obſerved by his Imperial Majeſty,*
'*provided, that on the other part the Obſervation be reci-*
'*procal, and that he be not attacked.*

'I have made Enquiry, and cannot yet find,
'that in Fact King *Philip* did ever proteſt againſt
'theſe Treaties of *Raſtad* and *Baden*. Perhaps it
'is Fact, but I am very unwilling to take it for
'granted, ſince it has been ſuch a Secret, and
'ſeems the only little Argument *Spain* can now
'make uſe of for a Pretence why they attack the
'Emperor: But then ſurely *Great Britain* and
'*Frante*, who did not proteſt againſt thoſe Trea-
'ties, remain engaged by them. But ſuppoſing
'this *Spaniſh* Proteſtation authentick, let us ſee
'how Matters will ſtand in that Caſe. Who
'knows not, That the King of *France*, when he
'prevailed with the Queen of *Great Britain* to
'begin, promote, and bring to a Concluſion the
'Negociations at *Utrecht* for a General Peace, de-
'clared, *That his Grandſon King* Philip *had entruſted*
'*to him entirely the ſettling all his Pretenſions*? Did
'not all our *Britiſh* Miniſters; Did not every Ple-

Anno Reg. V.

Remarks upon M. de Beretti Landi's Speech.

'nipotentiary at *Utrecht* underſtand it ſo? Did the 'King of *France*, in making the Treaty for the 'Neutrality of *Italy*, and the Evacuating of *Cata-* 'lonia, act for himſelf only, or for himſelf and his 'Grandſon? Had the King of *France* Pretenſions 'of his own in *Catalonia*, or to *Milan*, *Naples*, the 'Coaſts of *Tuſcany*, and *Sardinia*, or, had his Grand- 'ſon thoſe Pretenſions? When, therefore, the 'King of *France* was making the Treaties of *Ra-* 'ſtad and *Baden*, did not he and the Emperor un- 'derſtand mutually, That as by the 30th Article 'of thoſe Treaties, it was ſtipulated, the Treaty 'of the Neutrality of *Italy* ſhould be deemed as 'recited entire in them, and be inviolably ob- 'ſerved, he, the King of *France*, was renewing 'and corroborating the Stipulations he had made 'at *Utrecht* for his Grandſon, as ſtill entruſted and 'empower'd by that Grandſon in his own pro- 'per and peculiar Intereſts and Pretenſions? Yes, 'the Marquis *de Beretti Landi* himſelf is Voucher, 'that all this was ſo underſtood: He fairly tells 'us, *That his Maſter King* Philip *being conſcious it 'could not poſſibly be underſtood otherwiſe*, did what? 'Why, *proteſted againſt it*. Very well; and ſo, 'according to his Excellency's Declaration, what 'the Royal Grandfather had, with all the Can- 'dor, good Faith, and upright Intention, under- 'ſtood himſelf, was underſtood by the Emperor, 'was even underſtood by his Grandſon to have done 'for and in the ſtead of that Grandſon by moſt 'ſolemn Treaties, framed to ſecure the Peace and 'Happineſs of Kingdoms and Nations; was after- 'wards, by a private Proteſtation, to be produc'd 'when Occaſion ſhould ſerve, be blaſted, annul- 'led, and annihilated? If the Grandfather was 'let into the Secret of this Proteſtation, ſuch a 'Diſcovery from the Court of *Spain*, would be 'thought an indifferent Compliment paid to his 'Memory by his Grandſon.

'The Marquis in this Speech to the Deputies 'of the States General, is pleas'd to ſay, in the 'Name of the King his Maſter, *That his Majeſty's 'Arms are ſufficiently juſtify'd by the Neutrality of* Italy's *being ended*. The King his Maſter juſtify'd

'the

'the firſt Operations of his Arms, the Enterprize on *Sardinia*, by urging principally, *That the Emperor had in ſeveral Inſtances infringed the Treaty of the Neutrality of* Italy. Thoſe Contraventions or Infractions, he order'd the Marquis *de Grimaldo*, his Secretary of State, to ſet forth in a Circular Letter, written to all his Miniſters at Foreign Courts, to acquaint them with the Reaſons and Motives of that Enterprize. And Monſieur *de Beretti Landi* himſelf, in the firſt Memorial he preſented to the States General, to inform them of thoſe Reaſons and Motives of the King his Maſter, ſpecifies the Emperor's Infractions of that Treaty, and particularly ſays, *That even at the Time the* Spaniſh *Squadron was aſſiſting the* Venetians *in the* Levant, *and while his Catholick Majeſty held himſelf engaged to maintain, on his Part, the Neutrality of* Italy, *notwithſtanding ſo many preceding Injuries and Infractions, the Arch-Duke, for his Part, thought himſelf at Liberty to be fomenting in* Spain *all the Diſorders he could. That Neutrality of* Italy (continues the Marquis) *appears already to all the World to be a Treaty broken thro' and trampled under Foot, contrary to that Regard and Reſpect which are due to the Potentates, who are pleaſed to be the Guarantees of it.* Anno Reg. V. *Remarks upon M.* de Beretti Landi's *Speech*

'Thus, in Fact, the Emperor's Contraventions of the Treaty of Neutrality of *Italy*, made in 1713. were, by the King of *Spain*'s Orders to his Secretary of State, and to the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*, made the principal Motives of his attacking *Sardinia* in 1717; and now in 1718, this very Marquis affirms, firſt, by the forementioned Pamphlet (which is dated the 24th of *September* laſt) That the ſaid Treaty expired when the Peace of *Baden* was concluded; and, laſtly, in this Speech, in general Terms, That it was ended.

'The Truth is, There have come out, and every Day produces new Pamphlets and Memorials, ſo ſingular for their Style, their polite Expreſſions, and the Strength of their Arguments, that 'tis difficult for a Man uncapable of ſuch genteel Miniſterial Performances, to make

Anno Reg. V.

Remarks upon M. de Beretti Landi's Speech.

'any Reply. However, if I could tell which of 'theſe Two Arguments his Excellency would 'abide by, I would endeavour to anſwer it.

'The Shortneſs of Time will not permit me 'to enlarge further at preſent, than to add, That 'this Treaty of Neutrality of *Italy* does not only 'ſubſiſt, but all the Reaſons which induc'd Queen '*Anne* to make herſelf Guaranty of it, do conti-'nue, at leaſt, in as full Force. Had her Majeſty 'liv'd to ſee King *Philip*, for whom ſhe generouſly 'did ſo much at *Utrecht*, take Advantage of the 'Emperor's being engaged againſt the *Turks*, to 'break the Neutrality of *Italy*, and throw *Europe* 'into a New War, after his ſolemn Promiſe to the 'Pope, *Not to make any Attempt againſt that Neutra-'lity, during the* Turkiſh *War*: The Honour of 'her Crown, the Intereſt of her Kingdom, the 'Faith of her Treaties, would have obliged her 'to interpoſe, by all the Offices of a Guaranty.

'To conclude, It is by her moſt neceſſary Act 'and Deed, by her engaging the *Britiſh* Crown in 'that Guaranty, and by the ſame Reaſons of State 'and Juſtice that prompted Her, that King *George* 'ſtands oblig'd to uſe all equitable, proper and 'effectual Means, to reſtore the Peace broken by 'King *Philip*: And this he has endeavour'd to do, 'in the moſt diſintereſted, direct, and open man-'ner, on Terms, at leaſt, as advantageous, nay, 'if we may be allow'd to ſay it, more advantage-'ous to the Aggreſſor, than to the Party at-'tack'd.

On *Thurſday* the 2d of *October*, *O. S.* the Marquis *de Monteleone*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador here, re-ceiv'd the following Letter from Cardinal *Alberoni*, dated at *Madrid*, *September* 26th, *N. S.*

SIR,

C. Alberoni's *Letter to the Marquis* de Monteleone.

"JUST as I was reckoning your Excellency "might be inform'd of the unworthy Action "committed by Admiral *Byng* againſt the King's "Squadron, I receiv'd the Copy of the Letter "your Excellency wrote upon that Subject to "Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, to let him know, That

"after

" after ſuch an unexpected Hoſtility, you were " obliged to refrain from the Functions of your " pacifick Miniſtry; and that to maintain the " King's Honour, as that of your Character, you " muſt avoid all manner of Intercourſe. Having " deliver'd the ſaid Copy to his Majeſty, he very " much approv'd what your Excellency had writ- " ten to him, and the Juſtneſs of the Expreſſions " you made uſe of, to expoſe the Breach of Faith " of that Miniſtry, in relation to the over-haſty " Proceedings of Admiral *Byng*; when nothing " was pretended to, but a Mediation to facilitate " the Project of Peace, or, at moſt, to defend the " Territories actually in the Poſſeſſion of the " Arch-Duke in *Italy*; when my Lord *Stanhope* " was in *Spain*, at a ſmall Diſtance from the Court, " to propoſe to it *Projects of Peace*, and a *Suſpenſion* " *of Arms*; and, *laſtly*, in the very Inſtant, when " the King our Maſter, to give new Proofs of his " Royal Circumſpection, had order'd the Effects " of the *Engliſh* Merchants, brought to *Cadiz* in the " laſt Flota which arrived there from the *Indies*, " not to be touch'd, but that every Man of that " Nation ſhould have what reſpectively belong'd " to him.

Anno Reg. V.

C. Alberoni's Letter to the Marquis de Monteleone.

" In Truth, no impartial Perſon can hear, with- " out Surprize, that the Fleet of his *Britannick* " Majeſty commanded by Sir *George Byng*, did, " without any Provocation, Neceſſity, or Pre- " tence, and forgetting the Title of *Peaceful Medi-* " *ator*, which his Maſter aſſumes to himſelf, to- " gether with the Intereſts of *Great Britain*, attack " the Fleet of *Spain*, only to fruſtrate the Expe- " dition againſt *Sicily*; after having been at *Naples*, " to concert with Count *Daun* ſo baſe an Action; " received great Sums of Money, by way of ſup- " poſed Arrears; and, *finally*, after having come " near to *Meſſina*, and ſent truſty Officers to confer " with the Commanders of the King's Army, " and to aſſure them, *That he would commit no Act* " *of Hoſtility*.

" The greateſt Part of *Europe* is impatient to " hear how the *Britiſh* Miniſtry can juſtify them- " ſelves to the World, after ſo raſh a Violence.

Anno Reg. V.

C. Alberoni's *Letter to the Marquis* de Montelcone.

" If they recur to the feeble Argument to ſay, " *That Admiral* Byng's *Inſtructions were, to maintain the Neutrality of* Italy; who is ignorant, at this " Time of Day, that that Neutrality hath long " been at an end? And that the Princes who " guaranty the Treaties of *Utretcht*, are entirely " free, and diſcharged from their Guaranty? " Every Body knows, that the Guaranty of the " Suſpenſion of Arms in *Italy* was revoked and " annulled, not only by the ſcandalous Breaches " which the *Auſtrians* made in the ill-per- " formed Evacuation of *Catalonia* and *Majorca*, " and by other ſubſequent Outrages; but alſo " by Reaſon that the ſaid Guaranty, taken in its " literal Senſe, was no longer binding, than till " the Peace to be made with *France*, and the Prin- " ces Guaranties ought no otherwiſe to maintain " it, than by their mutual Offices.

" Upon theſe Grounds and Principles, every " one may make his own Reflections. And what " will the World ſay, to ſee, that after the ſaid " Neutrality had, for the Reaſons above alledged, " lain dormant for Four Years, the Miniſtry of " *London* would fain revive and ſupport it, not " by the Employment of a friendly Mediation, " but by open Force, and the ſcandalous Artifice " of abuſing our Security and Confidence? This " is ſo certain and indubitable, and Admiral *Byng* " found himſelf ſo perplex'd with the Remorſe " of his injurious Conduct, that in the Account " he gives of this naval Fight, knowing that he " had no Motive, nor reaſonable Pretence to fall " foul on the *Spaniards*, he betakes himſelf to " the Shift of ſuppoſing (quite contrary to " Truth) *That the King's Ships firſt ranged themſelves* " *in Line of Battle, and fired upon the* Engliſh. But " that which is moſt ſurprizing is, that he lays it " down for Fact, *That he ſent Orders to his Ships, not* " *to fire upon the* Spaniards. If he had no Deſign " to attack them, if he had a Mind to treat them " as Friends, why did he purſue them from the " Streights of the *Faro* to the Heights of *Syracuſa*? " Why ſent he Four of the beſt Sailers in his " Fleet in all haſte, with Orders, *To come up with*

" *the*

" the Spaniards? And why, Laſtly, did he fol- Anno Reg. V.
" low them with the reſt, after having given them
" his own Lights, unleſs it was not to loſe Sight C. Alberoni's
" of the *Spaniſh* Fleet during the Night? This *Letter to the*
" Step, which is ſo extraordinary, was not cer- *Marquis* de
" tainly taken with the View only of ſaluting the Monteleone.
" *Spaniſh* Fleet in ſo nice and critical a Juncture,
" after having convoy'd to *Rixoles* in *Calabria*, a
" conſiderable Part of the *Auſtrian* Infantry!

" The King our Maſter, who looks upon the
" King of *Great Britain*, as a wiſe, a prudent, and
" moderate Prince, who is not ignorant that the
" Succeſs of Arms is unconſtant; who knows, in
" ſhort, to how many Accidents and Revolutions
" Human Felicity is expoſed, and that God takes
" the juſt Cauſe into his Protection, cannot per-
" ſwade himſelf, that ſo enormous an Act was
" executed by Order of His *Britannick* Majeſty;
" and the rather, becauſe he thinks it incompa-
" tible with the Gratitude of *Sovereigns* (and eſpe-
" cially of His *Britannick* Majeſty) to forget ſo
" eaſily the ſincere Friendſhip, whereof He hath
" received ſo many Proofs from the King our
" Maſter, who did not fail to ſhew it Him during
" the moſt perillous Time of His Reign, and the
" late Troubles in *England*.

" Neither can His Majeſty perſwade Himſelf,
" That a Violence ſo unjuſt, and ſo generally
" diſapproved, was fomented by the *Britiſh* Na-
" tion, becauſe She is always a faithful Friend to
" Her Allies, and grateful to *Spain* for the Bene-
" fits She hath received from the Liberalities
" and good Intentions of His Catholick Majeſty.
" On the other Side, well grounded Experience
" convinces His ſaid Majeſty, that this Event is
" the Effect of ſome reſtleſs and turbulent Spirits,
" Enemies to Peace, to His *Britannick* Majeſty's
" Honour, to the Nation's Quiet and Advantage,
" and to the publick Good in general; deſirous
" of raiſing their private Fortunes and Conve-
" nience upon the common Ruin, and at the Ex-
" pence of fatal Succeſs, and its unhappy Con-
" ſequences.

Anno Reg. V.

C. Alberoni's *Letter to the Marquis de* Monteleone.

" All theſe Motives, together with that which " His Majeſty hath (though to his Sorrow) to " ſee the ill Uſe which is made of His Favours; " the Reflection, upon the inſulting His Honour, " by an Hoſtility and Offence ſo little expect- " ed; and the Conſideration, that after what " hath newly happen'd, the Repreſentation of " your Excellency's Character and Miniſtry " would be ſuperfluous at that Court, and that you " would be ill reſpected there, have obliged the " King to order me, to bid you, in His Name, " to depart from *England*, as ſoon as your Excel- " lency ſhall receive this Letter, His Majeſty " having ſo reſolved.

I am,

Yours,

Alberoni, *&c.*

M. de Monteleone *recalled.*

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the Marquis of *Monteleone* went the next Day, *October* 3. to *Hampton Court*, and communicated his *Reſolutions* to the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Stanhope*, and to Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, with whom his Excellency dined. About a Fortnight after, his Excellency, accompanied by his Three Sons, Don *Pedro*, Don *Franciſco*, and Don *Antonio*, went again to *Hampton Court*, and having had a private Audience of Leave of his Majeſty, he had afterwards the Honour, together with his Three Sons, to dine with his Majeſty; who was pleaſed to order his Excellency the uſual Preſent given to Ambaſſadors in Ordinary. As a farther Mark of his Majeſty's Regard to this Miniſter, the *Henrietta* Yatch was appointed to carry him over with his Family into *Holland*; on Board of which he embark'd at *Greenwich* on the 30th of *October*.

October 16. *His Audience of Leave.*

He embarks at Greenwich.

Two Days before there was publiſh'd in the *Poſt Boy*, the following Tranſlation of Cardinal *Alberoni*'s Anſwer to the Marquis *de Monteleone*, dated the 10th-21ſt of *October*, 1718, concerning the Letter Mr. Secretary *Craggs* wrote to the ſaid Marquis, dated at *Hampton Court*, *September* 4, 1718. before mentioned, which Anſwer was communi-

cated

cated to the *States General* by the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*. Anno Reg. V.

SIR,

"THO' the Breach of Faith of the *British* Mi- C. Alberoni's
" niſtry hath ſufficiently ſhewn it ſelf in *Letter relating*
" the unjuſt and unforeſeen Hoſtility committed *to M.* Craggs's
" by Sir *George Byng* againſt his Majeſty's Squa- *Letter*,
" dron; yet, foraſmuch as Mr. *Craggs*, Secretary
" of State, endeavours in the Letter which he
" wrote to your Excellency the 4th of *September*,
" to perſwade the World of the contrary, 'tis un-
" avoidably neceſſary to repeat to you, that this
" Action was already premeditated, and that Ad-
" miral *Byng* conceal'd his Intention, the better
" to abuſe the Confidence of our Generals in
" *Sicily*, by giving them his Word, that he would
" not commit any Hoſtility.

" Men were univerſally ſurpriſed at the Arri-
" val of the Firſt Miniſter of *Great Britain* at the
" Court of the Catholick King, there to make
" Propoſals of Peace and of Suſpenſion of Arms,
" at the ſame Time that the naval Force of the
" *Potentate* who ſhould have been Mediator, was
" performing the Actions of an open Rupture.

" It doth not ſuffice to ſay, that a Rupture
" might and muſt be predicted, by the Demand
" which the Lord *Stanhope* made of a Paſs for the
" Security of his Perſon in his Majeſty's Domini-
" ons; and 'tis needleſs to repeat what paſs'd be-
" twixt the Marquis *de Lede* and Sir *George Byng*,
" while he was in *Sicily*, concerning a Suſpenſion
" of Arms, becauſe no Body is ignorant that the
" Marquis *de Lede* was not authorized for it, and
" that his Inſtructions required nothing elſe of
" him, than to recover that Kingdom, without
" empowering him to enter into a Negociation
" of Peace: For 'tis very cuſtomary to demand
" Paſſes, to ſecure one's ſelf againſt Accidents;
" and eſpecially, becauſe by that means Nations
" ſhew their mutual Reſpect for each other. But
" 'tis no where to be found in Hiſtory, nor is it
" compatible with good Faith, neither have the
" moſt barbarous People yet learnt the Maxim,

" of

Anno Reg. V. " of ſending a Miniſter from one Court to another,
" with the Character of Mediator, there to treat
C. Alberoni's Letter relating to M. Craggs's Letter. " of Peace, and of executing at the ſame Time
" the utmoſt Rigors of War.

" Mr. *Craggs* complains, in his Letter, of the
" Impoſts laid on the Merchandizes of *Great Bri-*
" *tain*; but beſides that no Man can make this
" out, the antient Cuſtoms obſerved in *Spain*
" having been practis'd from the Signing of the
" Peace of *Utretcht*, upon the firſt Demand of
" Mr. *Bubb*, Miniſter of that Crown, for the
" making and ſettling a new Tariff, the ſame
" was readily agreed to: And as it proved a
" Work of Time, Endeavours were uſed to ac-
" compliſh and conclude it at *Cadiz*, with the As-
" ſiſtance of the publick Merchants of all Nati-
" ons, who ſign'd it. The King himſelf ap-
" proved it, and it had infallibly been printed
" and publiſh'd, had not the *Engliſh* Squadron
" appear'd in the *Mediterranean* to oppoſe his
" Majeſty's juſt Undertaking.

" There never was a Thought entertain'd of
" prohibiting ſeveral kind of Goods expreſly al-
" low'd by the ſaid Treaty; neither did the
" King deny the *South Sea* Company the Schedules
" for their *Annual* Veſſels, his Majeſty having on-
" ly deſired the ſaid Company to let them alone
" for this Year, becauſe he had reſolv'd not to
" ſend his own Galleons at the Requeſt of thoſe
" who trade to the *Indies*, and of the Conſulate
" of *Cadiz*, who affirmed that *America* was ſo
" over ſtock'd with all Sorts of Goods, that it
" was impoſſible to diſpoſe of them.

" His Majeſty hath done nothing therein, that
" is againſt the expreſs Words of the Treaty:
" On the contrary, he hath by ſuch Conduct
" ſhewn his Inclination to favour the Commerce
" of the *Britiſh* Nation; for he offer'd at the
" ſame Time, that the *Engliſh* might ſend thi-
" ther two Ships inſtead of one next Year; and
" the King was diſpoſed (notwithſtanding the
" abovemention'd Requeſt) to conſent to the
" Departure of the ſaid annual Ship, not regard-
" ing the Prejudice his Finances would have
" ſuffer'd therefrom. " The

" The Detention of the Merchant Ships, to Anno Reg. V.
" tranſport Troops, Horſes, and Ammunition,
" was perform'd without any Conſtraint, and *C. Alberoni's*
" with the peaceable Conſent of the Parties con- *Letter relating*
" cern'd, whoſe Freight was punctually paid. *to M. Cragg's*
" 'Tis not *Spain* that introduced this Cuſtom, the *Letter.*
" Merchant Ships in all Sea Ports, of what Na-
" tion ſoever, publickly ſerving thoſe who pay
" them, in the nature of Tranſports. But it was
" a ſubtle and malicious Invention, to ſay, that
" the Owners who endeavour'd to ſtruggle with
" ſuch Proceedings, had their Ears cut off. And
" foraſmuch as theſe Reports muſt have been
" rais'd with the View only of impoſing upon
" the *Britiſh* Nation, and incenſing them at the
" Expence of diſmal Tragedies and viſible Dan-
" gers, contrary to their own Intereſt, Time
" will ſufficiently ſatisfy the World, that theſe
" Pretexts are very wide of Truth.

" 'Tis not deny'd here, that peradventure the
" *Engliſh* Conſul hath been arreſted, and ſome
" other Repriſals order'd, which ſurely did not
" happen before the Sea Fight: And to hear
" the Miniſtry of *London* talk, they will not on-
" ly diſpoſe of the Kingdoms and Provinces of
" others, but we muſt moreover calmly put up
" the Affront of their Inſults, and ſit down ſi-
" lently by the Violence of their Conduct.

" The Complaint that is made of the Threat-
" ning to detain the Effects of the *Engliſh* Mer-
" chants, falls to the Ground; for the King,
" notwithſtanding Admiral *Byng* declared, upon
" his Arrival in the *Spaniſh* Sea, that he had Or-
" der to employ the Force of his Squadron againſt
" the Enterprizes of our Army in *Italy*, and that
" ſuch a Detention would be look'd upon as the
" Conſequence of ſo injurious a Declaration, and
" ſo groundleſs a Rupture, would not take the
" Advantage of that Juncture of Affairs (what-
" ever Reaſon and Right he had ſo to do) to de-
" prive the *Engliſh* of the Treaſures, which they
" had diſperſed up and down in his Majeſty's
" Dominions. On the contrary, ſuch was his
" Benevolence, that he permitted them to ga-

" ther

Anno Reg. V.

C. Alberoni's Letter relating to M. Craggs's Letter.

" ther in the ſame, always preferring to his
" own Satisfaction, the Common Welfare of a
" Nation, with which he is in Friendſhip, and
" which hath no Share in the World, in the evil
" Conduct of a ſmall Number of particular Per-
" ſons, who ſacrifice the Nation to their ambitious
" Deſigns.

" The Proofs which his Majeſty hath given of
" his good Faith, and ſincere Friendſhip for the
" King of *Great Britain*, during the moſt ſtormy
" and perilous Part of his Reign, and the Treaty
" concluded with Mr. *Bubb*, whence ſuch great
" Advantages did accrue to that Monarch, that
" the Gratitude, ſo natural to Sovereigns, obli-
" ged him to ſpeak of them to his Parliament,
" and to mention his Catholick Majeſty and the
" *Spaniards*, as his faſt Friends, faithful Allies,
" and Partakers in the Welfare and Tranquility
" of the King of *Great Britain* and his Subjects,
" which were equally attack'd and diſturb'd by
" the miſerable inteſtine Diviſions in his King-
" dom: Theſe Trials, which his *Britannick* Ma-
" jeſty hath had of the Friendſhip and Genero-
" ſity of the Catholick King, prove the contrary
" of what Mr. *Craggs* ſuppoſes in his ſaid Letter,
" as if their had been a Talk of openly declaring
" in favour of the Pretender.

" Touching the Arch-Duke's Renunciation of
" *Tuſcany*; that Prince having never any Right to
" claim thoſe Territories, 'tis an eaſy matter to
" perſwade him to yield them, or at leaſt to abate
" of the wide extended Projects for aggrandizing
" his Dominions.

" The Miniſtry do acknowledge they wrote
" the Letter of the 20th of *Auguſt*, which Mr.
" *Craggs* refers to in his, and which the King or-
" der'd his Ambaſſadors at *London* and the *Hague*
" to make publick, his Majeſty being deſirous to
" juſtify his Conduct in that manner, and make
" appear, that his Undertakings, the Raiſing of
" Troops, and Retrieving of his Navy, did not
" reach to the depriving the *Engliſh* Nation of the
" Commerce of the *Indies*, as the Miniſters of
" *London* have endeavour'd to inſinuate, to create

" a

" a perfect Diffidence, and entire Hatred be- Anno Reg. V.
" tween the two Nations. Beſides, the repeated
" Proofs which the King of *Spain* hath given of C. Alberoni's *Letter relating*
" his generous Courage toward the King of *Great* *to M.* Craggs's
" *Britain*, will at all Events convince and aſſure *Letter.*
" him, that the above-mention'd Letter was not
" publiſh'd with the Deſign of incenſing his Sub-
" jects againſt his Government; tho' there be
" few, who do not know, that the Maxims and
" particular Views of ſome of the *Engliſh* Mini-
" ſters, are prejudicial and deſtructive of the
" Common Welfare.

" As for Mr. *Craggs*'s alledging in his Letter,
" that the King his Maſter doth not pretend to any
" other Trade for his Subjects, with thoſe of his
" Catholick Majeſty, than what is ſtipulated for
" them by the Treaties, it cannot be thought
" that is the ſaid Prince's Meaning; becauſe he
" is not ignorant, that beſides what his Catho-
" lick Majeſty ſo generouſly granted by the
" Treaty of *Utrecht*, he extended yet farther his
" Royal Beneficence, by receding afterwards from
" the Three Explanatory Articles, and by en-
" larging conſiderably the *Aſſiento Treaty* for
" Slaves, the more to oblige the *Engliſh*. And
" the World will eaſily judge, from theſe Two
" laſt Treaties, what a high Eſteem his Catho-
" lick Majeſty hath had for the King of *Great*
" *Britain* and his Subjects; and that, inſtead of
" thinking of new Impoſts and Duties upon the
" Merchandizes of that Crown, he hath yielded,
" in behalf of Commerce, all the Advantages
" granted to him by the Congreſs of *Utrecht*.

" Mean while the Evil-minded of the *London*
" Miniſtry have not only endeavour'd to create a
" Diffidence in the Minds of the *Britiſh* Nation, by
" inſinuating that there are Manufactories and
" Work-Houſes newly erected in *Spain*; but they
" have with the ſame Artifice gone about to per-
" ſwade Foreign Powers, that it was indiſpen-
" ſibly neceſſary to curb the Strength of that
" Monarchy, and to ruin its Fleet, which (ac-
" cording to them) was deſign'd to diſturb
" the publick Tranquility, and to deprive

" them

Anno Reg. V. " them all, without Diſtinction, of their Com-
" merce.

C. Alberoni's Letter relating to M. Craggs's Letter.

" For what concerns the Manufactures, it is notorious, that were they much more numerous than they are, they could never ſupply the Demand in *Spain*, and that the Commerce of the *Indies*, humanly ſpeaking, cannot be maintain'd without Foreign Merchandizes; partly becauſe the Inhabitants of theſe Kingdoms ſhew very little Inclination to carry on Manufactures; and partly becauſe God, in his unſearchable Providence, hath given the *Indies* into the Protection of the *Spaniards*, to the end that all the People in the World ſhould equally ſhare in their Productions.

" Concerning the Naval Force, the King limited it to ſuch a moderate Number, that Men can hardly (without partiality) think them ſufficient to convoy the Galleons, and guard the Coaſt of *Spain*; which is verify'd by the Account which the *Engliſh* publiſh'd, of the Number and Rates of the Ships, as alſo the Place where they met them in the Sea-Fight of *Sicily*. And laſtly, I muſt obſerve to your Excellency, that 'tis acknowledg'd that Mr. *Craggs*, by his vain Diſcourſes, evades the Mention of the Violence committed againſt his Majeſty's Squadron; and it appears that he requires it ſhould be believ'd we were attack'd with Reaſon, upon no other Motive, than becauſe we had before been unjuſtly threaten'd: But the Miniſtry of *London* muſt maintain the Treaties with due Honour and good Faith, if they would preſerve the King's Friendſhip, and the Commerce of the *Britiſh* Nation.

I am, &c.

Thus we have given all belonging to this intricate Affair, in the very Words, as much as poſſible, of the Parties concerned, that the Reader may for himſelf collect ſuch Deductions therefrom in Favour, or Prejudice to either ſide, as the Truth of Facts will beſt ſupport him.

him. And thus all things tended to an open Rupture, eſpecially between *Great Britain* and *Spain*: for before the Recall of the Marquis *de Monteleone*, the Chevalier *Eon*, Director of the *Aſſiento* Contract, on the Part of his Catholick Majeſty, in *London*, had Orders ſent him to return home forthwith; purſuant to which he accordingly ſet out the 24th of *September*, on his Return to *Spain* by the way of *France*. Anno Reg. V.

At the ſame Time the Sub-Governor and Directors of the *South Sea* Company, waited on his Majeſty at *Hampton Court*, with an Humble Repreſentation, relating to the Difficulties of their Trade, by means of unreaſonable Hardſhips put upon them Abroad by the *Spaniards*, contrary to Engagements and the Faith of the Two Nations; a Redreſs of which was humbly prayed in the following Addreſs to his Majeſty.

The Humble Repreſentation of the Court of Directors of the *South Sea* Company, relating to the Difficulties they labour under, with reſpect to their Trade, &c.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty:

THE Court of Directors of the South Sea *Company acknowledge, with the utmoſt Gratitude, their juſt Senſe of the many Marks of your Royal Favour continually conferr'd upon the Company, which emboldens them, in the moſt humble and dutiful manner, to lay before your Majeſty, as their Gracious King and Governor, a State of the Difficulties which the ſaid Company have, and do labour under, with reſpect to their Trade.* *The Repreſentation of the South Sea Company to the King.*

For redreſſing whereof, and obtaining ſuch farther Explanations as may be neceſſary for enabling them to carry on with Freedom, the Commerce granted them by the Aſſiento *Treaty, and ſubſequent Convention, without being ſubject to the many Obſtructions they have hitherto met with from the King of* Spain, *and his Officers; the ſaid Court of Directors do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, to grant your moſt gracious and powerful Interpoſition with his Catholick Majeſty, at ſuch Time as your Majeſty, in your Royal Wiſdom, ſhall think proper; and that this*

Company

Anno Reg. V. *Company may find the Continuance of your Royal Protection, which they shall never fail to acknowledge with the utmost Zeal and Affection, so justly due from the most faithful Subjects to the Best of Princes.*

To which Repreſentation his Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to return the following Anſwer.

" IN the Differences lately ariſen with the Court
" of *Madrid*, you may be aſſur'd I have had at
" Heart the Security of the Trade of my Sub-
" jects: And I hope whenever the Catholick
" King ſhall think fit to put an End to them,
" you will ſee our Treaties ſo confirm'd and duly
" executed, that the Trade to the *Spaniſh* Domi-
" nions, and particularly the Share of it you ought
" by thoſe Treaties to enjoy, will no longer be
" ſubject to the many violent Treatments of
" which you ſo juſtly complain.

The Citadel of Meſſina ſurrender'd.

The *Spaniards* yet puſh on their Military Enterprizes, chiefly in *Sicily*, and about the middle of *October* there came Advice, That the Citadel of *Meſſina*, which was beſieged ever ſince the 24th of *July*, *N. S.* and into which the Viceroy of *Naples*, under Protection of the *Britiſh* Squadron had thrown conſiderable Reinforcements of *German* Troops, held out till the 29th of *September*, *N. S.* The Night before 800 *Spaniſh* Grenadiers and 2000 Foot, attack'd the Intrenchments made along the Strand, without the Citadel, by which the Beſieged kept open the Communication with the Sea; and gain'd the firſt, in which was a ſmall Number of Men, and likewiſe the greater, in which was a good Guard: But the *Germans* coming to the Relief of the *Piedmonteſe*, beat out the *Spaniards* again; which Action laſted about Two Hours, and was very bloody. The next Morning the Beſiegers preparing to renew their Attack, the Marquis *d' Andorno*, the *Piedmonteſe* Governor, ſent out an Officer to propoſe Terms of Capitulation; and the following Articles were agreed on and ſigned by the Marquis *de Lede* and the Marquis *d' Andorno*.

I. THE

Anno Reg. V.

Articles of Capitulation.

I. THE *Garriſon ſhall march out of the Gate* delli Greci, *to paſs to* Reggio *by Sea, with their Arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Colours flying, Twelve Pieces of Cannon, and Four Mortars.* Granted, except the Cannon and Mortars.

II. *In Conſideration of the above-mention'd Condition, the Place ſhall be ſurrender'd in the Condition 'tis now in, without being damag'd by Fire or Mines, or the Ciſterns broken. The Fort of St.* Salvador *ſhall be deliver'd up at the ſame Time in the Condition 'tis in at preſent, and the Ships in like manner.* Granted.

III. *That the neceſſary Time ſhall be allowed for the Troops and Baggage to leave the Place. If the Wind ſhould be contrary, or any unforeſeen Accident ſhould happen, which might oblige the Garriſon to delay the Execution of this Capitulation, they ſhall be permitted in that Caſe to make uſe of the Proviſions of the Magazines for their Subſiſtance.* Two Days are allowed for the Evacuation of the Citadel, and the Fort of St. *Salvador*; and if that Time be not ſufficient for embarking, the Garriſon ſhall incamp on the Iſland, delivering up the Citadel and Fort St. *Salvador* to the King's Troops. The neceſſary Proviſions for ſubſiſting the ſaid Garriſon during their Stay, ſhall be allowed them.

IV. *As ſoon as the Capitulation ſhall be ſettled, the Gate* del Principale *ſhall be delivered up to the Beſiegers, and that of* delli Greci *ſhall be kept till the entire Evacuation, on Condition, that no Perſon ſhall be permitted to enter the Place, except the appointed Commiſſaries, to whom the Magazines of Proviſion and Ammunition and the Royal Effects ſhall* bona fide *be given up.* Granted, *on Condition,* That to morrow, the 30th Inſtant, before Noon, the King's Troops be put into Poſſeſſion of a Gate, by which they may commodiouſly enter to take Poſſeſſion of the Citadel. At the ſame Time, all the Magazines of Proviſions and Ammunition ſhall be deliver'd *bona fide* to his Majeſty's Commiſſary of War. To which end the Keys ſhall be put in his Hands.

V. *No Inſults ſhall be offered to the Garriſon, and the Soldiers and Peaſants ſhall be forbidden to paſs into the Iſland of St.* Rainero. Granted.

Anno Reg. V.

Articles of Capitulation.

VI. In case there be any sick or wounded Imperial or Piedmonteſe *Soldiers, who are not in a Condition to be transported, the* Spaniards *ſhall oblige themſelves to take Care of them, and to ſend them to* Reggio *when they ſhall be in a Condition to be tranſported; and the Charge ſhall be paid.* Granted.

VII. 'Tis demanded, That the Spaniards *give up the Forty four Soldiers which were left in the Hoſpital of* Meſſina. Granted, except thoſe who have taken Party.

VIII. That Count Ricci, *who was Chief of the Council, and ſtaid in* Meſſina, *ſhall be permitted to paſs to* Reggio *with his Family.* Granted.

IX. That while the Capitulation is ſettling, the Works ſhall not be carried on by either Party, nor ſhall any go out of the Trenches to view the Works. Granted.

X. When the whole ſhall be executed, the Citadel and Fort St. Salvador *ſhall be delivered up, as has been ſaid, and the Hoſtages on both ſides reſtored.* At the ſame Inſtant that the Gate of the Citadel is delivered, the Magazines of St. *Salvador*, as well of Proviſions as Ammunition, ſhall be deliver'd to his Majeſty's Commiſſary of War appointed to receive them, and the Enemy's Troops ſhall evacuate both the Citadel and Fort to make room for the King's.

XI. The Sicilians *who are in the Citadel, ſhall be permitted to retire into the Kingdom, or to* Reggio, *as they ſhall chuſe, without being moleſted in any manner.* Granted.

XII. That all the Priſoners taken during the Siege, ſhall be reſtored by each Party. All the Priſoners taken during the Siege ſhall be mutually returned, except thoſe who have liſted.

Camp at Meſſina, Sept. 29, 1718.

The Marquis *de Lede.*
The Marquis *d'Andorno.*

Upon the Surrender of the Citadel of *Meſſina*, the *Germans* were tranſported to *Reggio*, and the *Savoyards* march'd to *Syracuſa*. 'Twas confidently reported, That the *Germans* pretended, that the *Savoyards* ought to have ſurrender'd that Fortreſs to them, and not to the *Spaniards*; but could

not

not prevail; the Marquis *d' Andorno* having, undoubtedly, Orders to the contrary, and to defend the Place himſelf as long as he could. Be that as it will, on the 5th of *October, N. S.* a Body of *Germans* arriv'd at *Melazzo* from *Reggio*, which with thoſe who had paſs'd thither before, made 2300 Foot, and 700 Horſe, beſides 800 *Piedmonteſe*; and the Imperialiſts deſigning to make that Town a Place of Arms, Count *Daun*, Viceroy of *Naples*, gave Orders for ſending more Horſe and Foot thither, as well from *Naples*, *Reggio*, and *Genoa*, and appointed General *Wallis* to command there. On the other hand, the *Spaniards* march'd towards *Melazzo* on the 5th of *October, N. S.* Anno Reg. V.

But though the *Spaniards* continued to make ſome Progreſs at Land, yet ſince their Defeat by the *Britiſh* Fleet, they could make but little of it at Sea; though now and then they picked up a ſtraggling Trader: But their greateſt Injuries to the *Engliſh*, were, in the Seizure of the Merchants Ships and Effects in the *Spaniſh* Harbours, which was now done in moſt Parts of that Kingdom: Whereupon, on the 3d of *October*, at a great Council at St. *James*'s, His Majeſty being preſent, the following Order was made.

Order of Council for granting Letters of Marque and Reprizals againſt the Spaniards.

'HIS Majeſty having taken into Conſideration the Injuries and Acts of Hoſtility committed by the King of *Spain* and his Subjects, upon the Ships, Goods, and Perſons of his Majeſty's Subjects, extending to their grievous Damages, and amounting to great Sums; and that notwithſtanding the Complaints made of ſuch Uſage to the King of *Spain*, no Redreſs or Reparation could be obtained from him: His Majeſty, with the Advice of his Privy Council, hath this Day thought fit to order, That General Reprizals be granted againſt the Ships, Goods and Subjects of the King of *Spain*: ſo that as well his Majeſty's Fleet and Ships, as alſo all other Ships and Veſſels as ſhall be Commiſſionated by Letters of Marque, or General Reprizals or otherwiſe, by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of

Anno Reg. V.

Order of Council, &c.

'*Great Britain*, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all 'Ships, Veſſels, and Goods belonging to the 'King of *Spain*, or his Subjects, or others inha- 'biting within any the Territories of the King of '*Spain*, and bring the ſame to Judgment in the 'High Court of Admiralty: And that his Maje- 'ſty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of 'the Admiralty, do forthwith prepare a Draught 'of a Commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to this 'Board; authorizing the Commiſſioners for exe- 'cuting the Office of Lord High Admiral, to 'iſſue forth and grant Letters of Marque and Re- 'prizal to any of his Majeſty's Subjects, or 'others, whom the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall 'think duly qualifyed in that behalf, for the 'apprehending, ſeizing, and taking the Ships, 'Veſſels, and Goods belonging to *Spain*, their 'Vaſſals and Subjects, or any inhabiting within 'their Countries, Territories, or Dominions; 'and that ſuch Powers and Clauſes be inſerted 'in the ſaid Commiſſion, as have been uſual, 'and are according to former Precedents: As 'likewiſe, that the Advocate for the Commiſſio- 'ners for the executing the Office of Lord High 'Admiral, do forthwith prepare the Draught of 'a Commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to this 'Board, authorizing the ſaid Commiſſioners for 'executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, to 'will and require the High Court of Admiralty 'of *Great Britain*, and the Lieutenant and Judge 'of the ſaid Court, to take Cognizance of, and 'judicially proceed upon all and all manner of 'Captures, Seizures, Prizals, and Reprizals of 'all Ships and Goods, that are or ſhall be taken, 'and to hear and determine the ſame, and ac- 'cording to the Courſe of Admiralty and Laws 'of Nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch 'Ships and Veſſels that belong to the Subjects 'of *Spain*, or to any others inhabiting within 'their Countries or Dominions; and that ſuch 'Powers and Cauſes be inſerted in the ſaid Com- 'miſſion, as have been uſual, and are according 'to former Precedents; and alſo to prepare a 'Draught of ſuch Inſtructions for ſuch Ships

'as

'as ſhall be Commiſſionated for the Purpoſes afore-mentioned. Anno Reg. V.

In the mean Time ſeveral ſcandalous Libels were publiſh'd in *Holland* by the *Spaniſh* Agent, highly reflecting on his Majeſty, his Miniſters, and the Proceedings of both Houſes: Upon which, and the before-recited Provocations, *Declaration of War againſt* Spain.

On the 17th of this Month, the Officers of Arms being aſſembled at the Great Gate of the Palace of St. *James*'s, apparelled in their Taberts, and mounted on Horſeback, made Proclamation of his Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt *Spain*, with all the Solemnities cuſtomary on the like Occaſion; whence the March to *Temple-Bar* was in the following manner. Guards to clear the Way; Conſtables and Beadles, bare-headed, with Staves; High-Conſtable; Officers of the High Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*; High Bailiff; a Party of Horſe Guards; Knight-Marſhal's Men; the King's Trumpets; Serjeant-Trumpeter bearing his Mace; Purſuivants and Heralds two and two; *Norroy* King of Arms, having on each ſide a Serjeant at Arms with Maces; *Garter* Principal King at Arms, in the middle between two Serjeants at Arms; a Party of the Horſe-Guards by the Duke of *Mountague*; and being received within *Temple-Bar* by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London*, the Proclamation was made a ſecond Time over againſt *Chancery Lane* End; after which the March was continued to the Place where the Croſs formerly ſtood in *Cheapſide*, where the Proclamation was made the third Time; and laſtly, at the *Royal Exchange*, in 'Change-Time, the Spectators expreſſing their Satisfaction by loud Shouts at each Place. The Declaration then read and publiſh'd was as follows.

His Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the King of *Spain*.

George R.

WHEREAS We being engaged by divers Treaties to maintain the Neutrality of Italy, *and to defend our good Brother the Emperor of* Germany *in the Poſ-*

Anno Reg. V.

Declaration of War against Spain.

ſeſſion of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Rights, which he enjoy'd in Europe; *and being likewiſe very deſirous to ſettle the Peace and* Tranquility *of* Chriſtendom *upon the moſt juſt and laſting Foundations we were able, did for that purpoſe, from Time to Time, communicate our peaceful Thoughts and Deſigns to the King of* Spain *by his Miniſters, and conceived Hopes, that they would have had his Approbation. And whereas upon the ſaid King of* Spain's *invading, in a hoſtile and unjuſt manner, the Iſland and Kingdom of* Sardinia, *we did cauſe the moſt friendly Repreſentations to be made to him in that behalf; but finding our ſelves obliged to ſupport and enforce our Inſtances by a Naval Strength, we did ſend our Fleet into the* Mediterranean *this laſt Summer, with a full and earneſt Intention to make uſe of its Appearance there for ſetting on foot Negociations of Peace towards reconciling the Parties engaged in War, and thereby preventing the many Calamities that muſt enſue therefrom. And whereas we did likewiſe, to teſtify our moſt ſincere Inclinations to Peace, ſend our Right Truſty and Right Well-beloved Couſin and Counſellor* James *Earl* Stanhope, *one of our principal Secretaries of State, to* Madrid, *with full Power and Commiſſion to offer our moſt hearty Endeavours for re-eſtabliſhing the Quiet of* Europe, *and for cultivating and improving the Friendſhip of the ſaid King of* Spain. *And whereas notwithſtanding all the Inſtances we could poſſibly make, all the Tenders of Amity and Affection we could uſe, our ſaid Plenipotentiary return'd without the leaſt Hopes of peaceable Diſpoſitions in the ſaid Court of* Spain; *and our Admiral in the* Mediterranean, *finding alſo no Tendency to amicable Meaſures, was obliged to aſſiſt and protect the Emperor's Dominions by Force, which were in imminent Danger by the further Invaſion of the Kingdom of* Sicily, *and by the great Fleets and Armies which the ſaid King of* Spain *had in thoſe Parts. And whereas after all our Efforts and Endeavours, we have found the ſaid King of* Spain *ſo far from hearkening to Terms of Friendſhip and Accommodation, that he has not only ſeized the Perſons and Effects of our Subjects, being and reſiding in his Dominions, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of ſolemn Treaties between us; but alſo has iſſued forth Orders to his Subjects, to arm againſt us and our Subjects, and to attack, ſeize, and deſtroy them, their Goods, Ships,*

and

and Merchandizes, wherefoever they can meet with them: And as theſe violent and unmerited Proceedings have put us under a Neceſſity of providing for the Good and Safety of our Kingdoms, and of all our loving Subjects, who may be expoſed to the Dangers of theſe Hoſtilities, without being authoriſed to repel Force by Force; we have been obliged with Regret to call to mind the many unfriendly and unjuſtifiable Acts which have been done towards us and our Subjects, almoſt ever ſince our Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe our Kingdoms. It would be endleſs to enumerate the Complaints of our Subjects, relating to the Infractions of Treaties, the Breach of ancient and eſtabliſhed Privileges, and the unwarrantable Obſtructions of their accuſtomed Trade and Commerce, concerning which our ſeveral Miniſters at the Court of Spain *have, from Time to Time, given in Memorials and Repreſentations; but notwithſtanding their repeated and moſt preſſing Inſtances, they have ſcarce ever obtained the leaſt Redreſs from the* Spaniſh *Court, who render'd thereby ineffectual the Benefits and Advantages which we hoped we had by Treaties and Conventions procured for our good Subjects. And it appearing to us further from the Conduct of the King of* Spain, *eſpecially by the Inſtigation and* pernicious Counſels, *as we conceive of his* Chief Miniſter *(by whoſe Advice the true Intereſt of* Spain *ſeems entirely ſacrificed, and the Subjects of that Country are not only neglected, but oppreſſed) that the ſaid King, under colour of ballancing the Power of the Emperor, and ſecuring the Liberty of the Princes of* Italy, *raiſed great Armies, equipped great Numbers of Ships of War, and made unuſual Preparations by Land and Sea, which tended to ſet on foot dangerous Deſigns of breaking thro' the Treaties of* Utrecht *and* Baden, *on which the Peace of* Europe *was founded, and of Uniting, as Occaſion ſhould offer, upon one Head, the Crowns of* France *and* Spain, *the Separation whereof has already coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure, and which ought in all Times to come, to be prevented with the utmoſt Attention, and fenced againſt by all the Means which God hath put into the Hands of the Neighbouring Princes and States concerned in that fatal Event. We omit the Encouragement given to the* Pretender *to our Crown, and his Abettors, the Endeavours to ſtir up other Princes againſt us, with the frequent Menaces thrown out, unbecoming the Dignity of Crown'd*

Anno Reg. V.

Declaration of War againſt Spain.

Anno Reg. V. *Heads: All which, with many other Insults and Affronts, we were ready and willing to put up, in case we could have found the least Disposition in the said Court of* Spain, *to entertain a good and reasonable Amity. But as these Proceedings have at last broke out into open Hostilities, and neither the Interposition of our good Brother the most Christian King, nor any other Means employed, could procure for us, our Allies, or our Subjects, any just Redress, Satisfaction, or Reparation, we could not any longer sit still and see our Honour ill treated, our good Friends and Allies unjustly invaded, our Subjects attacked and despoiled, their Commerce prohibited, and all the Damage possible done unto them, without resenting the same in the manner we ought, and taking up Arms in our just Defence, and for the doing Right to our selves, our Allies, and our Subjects, against the violent Enterprizes of the said King of* Spain: *We therefore, reposing our greatest Confidence in the Help of Almighty God (who knows the good and peaceful Intentions we have all along had, have thought fit to declare War against the said King of* Spain: *And we do accordingly hereby declare the same. And we will, in pursuance of such Declaration, vigorously prosecute the said War, in Conjunction with our Allies, being assured of the ready Concurrence and Assistance of all our loving Subjects in a Cause wherein the Honour of our Crown, the Maintenance of our solemn Treaties and Engagements, and the Preservation of the Rights and Advantages of our Subjects, are so deeply concerned. And we do hereby Will and Require our General of our Forces, our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral, our Lieutenants of our several Counties, Governors of our Forts and Garrisons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecution of this War against the said King of* Spain, *his Vassals and Subjects, and to oppose their Attempts. And we do hereby command, as well all our own Subjects, as advertise all other Persons, of what Nation soever, not to transport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or any other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said King of* Spain; *declaring, That whatsoever Ship or Vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any Soldier, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contra-*

Declaration of War against Spain.

band

land Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the ſaid King of Spain, *the ſame being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful Prize. And whereas there are remaining in our Kingdoms divers of the Subjects of the King of* Spain, *we notwithſtanding the Uſage many of our Subjects have received in that Kingdom, do hereby declare our Royal Intention to be, That all the Subjects of* Spain, *who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be Safe in their Perſons and Eſtates.* Anno Reg. V.

During the Progreſs of theſe Tranſactions, and the Uncertainty of War or Peace with *Spain*, it is very Remarkable that the publick Credit pretty much kept its Ground, notwithſtanding the great Number of Enemies, and the wily Artifices of the diſaffected at Home to ſink the ſame: And that upon the Declaration of War, the Prices upon publick Securities advanced conſiderably. But let us now ſee what Paces our Neighbours kept with us, both in Overtures of Pacification, and Methods of Hoſtility, either by Perſwaſion, or Force, to reſtrain the Diſturber, and ſettle the publick Quiet. *Stock advanced on the Declaration of War.*

In the *French* Court the Prince *de Cellamare* managed the Affairs of *Spain*, as Ambaſſador from that Kingdom; and at *Madrid* the Marquis *de Nancre*, and the Duke St. *Aignan*, on the Part of *France*; between both which were frequent Diſpatches, and the grand Debate throughout *Europe Whether Peace or War?* was alſo between theſe Courts very warmly apply'd to, and puſhed on either ſide the Queſtion according to their reſpective Intereſts and Views at this Conjuncture. The Prime Miniſter at *Madrid* kept the *French* Ambaſſadors at a diſtance, and would not give them any Certainty of his Intentions; and the Prince *de Cellamare* at *Paris*, with Ambiguities and Compliments, kept the *French* Court in a Gaze. But about the beginning of *December* the Scene opened, and diſcover'd ſuch a Train of Perfidiouſneſs and Treachery, as was hardly ever before known to be contrived by any, ſuperior to common Aſſaſſines and Ruffians: And this wicked *Proceedings of the* French *Court againſt* Spain.

Con-

Anno Reg. V. Conduct has the greater Aggravations, in that the Prince *de Cellamare* did juſt before its Diſcovery, on the publick Apprehenſions of *France* going into a War againſt *Spain*, declare in a very open manner, on purpoſe that it might be every where known, 'That his Maſter, the King of 'Spain, would not war with *France*, ſhould they 'come with great or little Armies into his Do-'minions; but on the contrary, would meet them 'like Friends, and furniſh them with Proviſions; 'nay, would render the difficult Road over 'the *Pyranees* more paſſable for them.' And it is certain that Cardinal *Alberoni* talked in the ſame Dialect to the Marquis *de Nancre*, and the Duke *de St. Aignan* at *Madrid*.

And that the Actors in this Perfidy, and all the Circumſtances of its Progreſs may appear in a proper Light, it may not be amiſs alſo to add, that at the ſame Time we had it tranſported from *France* as a Piece of News at *London*, where we met with it in the *Poſt-Boy*, 'That the Prince 'de *Cellamare*, one of the Lords of his Catholick 'Majeſty's Bed-Chamber, and Maſter of the 'Horſe to the Queen of *Spain*, hath a fine Pa-'lace here (*Paris*) for which he pays a 1000*l.* a 'Year, furniſhed very richly and magnificently. 'He receives his Viſits under a rich Canopy of 'State, and lives more like a King than a Mini-'ſter; hath a large Treaſure in Table Plate, &c. 'and his Deſart Plate is all Gold. He is waited 'on at Table by his Chaplain, and ſix Gentle-'men, wearing Swords, four Pages, and eight 'Footmen, in exceeding rich Liveries, as are 'five Coaches; and his Family is kept in great 'Order. He hath four Men Cooks, and three 'Confectioners, and pays ready Money for every 'Thing. He is much eſteemed in this Court.

A Conſpiracy againſt France *by the* Spaniſh *Miniſtry diſcovered.*

But notwithſtanding theſe fine Colourings, our next Advices informed us, that on the 9th of *December*, N. S. about one in the Afternoon, Monſieur *Le Blanc*, Secretary of State, ſent to acquaint the Prince *de Cellamare*, Ambaſſador of *Spain*, that he had an Affair of great Moment to ſpeak to him about. On the Receipt of which Meſ-

Meſſage, the Ambaſſador, out of his great Com- Anno Reg. V.
plaiſance, would not expect him at home, but immediately went in one of his own Coaches to the Secretary's Houſe, where he was met by the Abbot *du Bois*. Soon after that they all ſtept into Monſieur *le Blanc*'s Coach, as if in order to drive to the Regent's Palace, but the Coachman turned off, and carried them to the Ambaſſador's own Palace, where 25 or 30 Musketeers, who were placed in the Neighbourhood, appeared in an inſtant before the Door. The two Miniſters then told the Prince that he was arreſted by the King's Command; and at the ſame Time all his Papers, Cheſts, and Boxes, were removed to the Palace Royal, where they were examin'd all Night.

The Council of Regency aſſembled.

Early the next Morning the Council of Regency was extraordinarily aſſembled; and the Abbot *du Bois* began by acquainting them with the Notices he had received touching this black Conſpiracy; as that it had been brewing a long Time; that a Deſign was laid to open the way for a *Spaniſh* Inroad through four Provinces of the Kingdom, and that the Regent's Life was ſtruck at. That the Prince *de Cellamare* held a ſecret Correſpondence in the Kingdom; that he gave Penſions to the Mutineers in the Provinces; and that he printed in his own Houſe a Manifeſto in the Name of his King: That in this he had violated the Laws of Nations in his own Perſon, and therefore, that what was done hereupon to his own Perſon in Violation of ſuch Law, by way of Reprizal, was fair and juſtifiable. The Abbot alſo read to them a Liſt of the Names of the *French* Lords concerned in this Affair (which he then termed a Conſpiracy) to a conſiderable Number; on which the Duke Regent interrupted him, and ſaid in a very calm manner, 'That what gave him 'the moſt Surprize and Indignation was, that 'there was not a Man of them, whom he had 'not loaded with his Favours; and that if they 'were to be named, the whole Council would 'ſtand amazed.

The

Anno Reg. V.

Several Persons seized, and the Ambassador sent home.

The same Night several were seized, and carried to the *Bastile*, and Orders were dispatched for securing others in the Provinces. The Ambassador was commanded immediately to depart for *Spain*, and a proper Guard was order'd to conduct him to the Frontiers.

On this surprising Emergence the Abbot *du Bois* wrote a Circular Letter to several Ministers residing at the *French* Court, and particularly to the Earl of *Stairs*, his *Brittanick* Majesty's Ambassador to that Court, which is as follows.

My LORD,

Abbot du Bois's *Letter to the Earl of* Stairs *thereupon.*

'AS what passed Yesterday with relation to the Prince *de Cellamare*, will doubtless excite the publick Attention, and as the King is desirous to make known the Motives of his Resolutions when they may concern Sovereign Powers, his Majesty has commanded me to acquaint your Excellency, that it was not till after there were found, by an unexpected Accident, in a Packet which the Prince *de Cellamare* had entrusted to a Person who was going to *Spain*, Proofs under that Ambassador's own Hand, of his Abuse of the Character with which he is vested, in inciting the King's Subjects to a Revolt; and the Plan of the Conspiracy which he had formed, to destroy the Government and Tranquility of the whole Kingdom: that his Majesty was induced to take the Resolution to put him under the Guard of one of the Gentlemen in Ordinary of his Houshold, and to oblige him to seal up with his own Seal, jointly with that of his Royal Highness the Regent, the Papers of his Embassy, to prevent their being conveigh'd out of the way. This is what his Majesty has order'd me to signify to your Excellency, that you may inform the King your Master of it, till what arises from this important Discovery be set forth in its full Light. I can at the same Time assure your Excellency, that the indispensible Necessity of taking Care on this Occasion of the Tranquility of the People, was the only Motive that could have

'wrought

Anno Reg. V.

Abbot du Bois's *Letter to the Earl of* Stairs *thereupon.*

‘ wrought upon his Majeſty to ſecure himſelf, ‘ by the Meaſures he has taken, againſt the dan- ‘ gerous Practices of the Prince of *Cellamare*; and ‘ that it was not without great Repugnance he ‘ prevail'd with himſelf to take this Reſolution, ‘ though it be accompanied with all the Regard, ‘ and all the Marks of Conſideration poſſible for ‘ the Ambaſſador of a Prince, whoſe Friendſhip ‘ will be ever dear to him, and who is incapable ‘ of entring into ſuch pernicious Deſigns. I beg ‘ your Excellency to believe that I am entirely,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's moſt humble,

and moſt obedient Servant,

DU BOIS.

After this was publiſhed by Authority the following,

THAT the Publick may be informed upon what Grounds his Majeſty took the Reſolution the 9th of this preſent Month, to ſend home the Prince of Cellamare, *Ambaſſador to the King of* Spain, *and to order one of the Gentlemen in Ordinary to his Houſhold to accompany him to the Frontier of* Spain, *the Copies are printed of two Letters from that Ambaſſador to Cardinal* Alberoni, *of the 1ſt and 2d of this Month, ſigned by the ſaid Ambaſſador, and written all with his own Hand, and without Cypher,* viz.

LETTERS,

From the Prince de Cellamare, *the King of* Spain's *Ambaſſador in* France, *one of which had this Superſcription,* Para *S.* Ema, *for his Eminency, and the other,* En mano propria de *S.* Ema, *to be delivered into his Eminency's own Hand: Each of them being incloſed in a Cover which had no Superſcription.*

Moſt

Anno Reg. V.

Spaniſh *Ambaſſador's Letters which were ſeized, and diſcovered the Conſpiracy.*

Moſt Eminent and Reverend Lord, my moſt honoured Patron.

'I Have judged it more neceſſary to uſe Pre-
'caution, than Expedition, in chuſing the
'Means of conveying to your Eminency the in-
'cloſed Papers; wherefore I have put this Packet
'into the Hands of Don *Vincenzo Portocarrero*, Bro-
'ther to the Count of *Montijo*, who is going to
'you, charging him very carefully to deliver it
'to your Eminency, and I have double ſealed it,
'and put it under two Covers. Your Eminency
'will find in two different Minutes of Manifeſtoes,
'marked with the Numbers 10 and 20, which
'our Workmen have drawn up, believing that
'when all is ready for the ſpringing the Mine,
'they may ſerve for the Prelude to the Confla-
'gration. One of theſe Minutes is conformable
'to the Inſtances of the *French* Nation, of which
'I ſent a Copy to your Eminency by my extra-
'ordinary Courier. The other, without Rela-
'tion to thoſe Inſtances, ſets forth the Grievan-
'ces which this Kingdom is under, placing on
'that Foundation his Majeſty's Reſolutions, and
'requiring the convening of the States. In caſe
'it ſhould be our Misfortune to be obliged to have
'Recourſe to Extremities, and to begin the En-
'terprizes, it will be convenient his Majeſty
'ſhould chuſe one of thoſe two Ways, and that
'he ſhould examine the Paper marked N°. 30.
'in which our Party take the Liberty to propoſe
'to him with Reſpect, all the Means which they
'judge convenient, or rather neceſſary, for ac-
'compliſhing our Deſires, for avoiding all Cala-
'mities which are perceived to be coming on,
'and for ſecuring the Life of his moſt Chriſtian
'Majeſty, and the publick Quiet. The Paper
'marked N°. 40. is an Abſtract of various Things
'which happen'd in the Time of other Minori-
'ties; it may ſerve as a ſufficient Inſtruction for
'regulating many of thoſe Meaſures which ought
'to be taken in the preſent Caſe. Laſtly, I ſend
'your Eminency, in ſeparate Sheets marked
N°.

'N°. 45. a Liſt of the Names and Qualities of all thoſe *French* Officers, who deſire Employment in his Majeſty's Service. And after your Eminency has read all theſe Papers, you may give your Advice upon them, and take ſuch Reſolutions as he ſhall judge moſt conducive to his Service. If War and Violences compel us to put our Hand to the Work, we ought to do it before the Attacks made upon us have weakened us, and before our Workmen loſe Courage, without ſticking at Time, Offers, or Money. If we be obliged to accept a feigned Peace, it will be neceſſary for keeping the Fire alive here under the Aſhes, to ſupply it with ſome moderate Fuel; and if the Divine Mercy ſhould allay the preſent Jealouſies and Diſſatisfactions, leſs cannot be done, in Gratitude due from us, than to protect and favour the principal Leaders, who now labour with ſo much Zeal for the Service of our Maſters, deſpiſing the Dangers to which they are expoſed. In the mean while, and till his Majeſty takes deciſive Reſolutions, I do my Part to keep up their good Diſpoſition, and I divert whatever might abate it.

Anno Reg. V.

Spaniſh *Ambaſſador's Letters which were ſeized, and diſcovered the Conſpiracy.*

Paris, December 1. 1718.

I am with Reſpect your Eminency's, &c.

P. S. 'Beſides the Papers above-mention'd, I tranſmit to your Eminency that marked N°. 50. which ſets forth the Strength and Weight of the two different Minutes of the Manifeſtoes; and I acquaint your Eminency, that becauſe of the Changes which have happen'd, it has been thought proper to ſet aſide that which I ſent by Expreſs, dated the 1ſt of *Auguſt*.

Your Eminency's moſt humble, &c.

N. Prince of *Cellamare*.

Moſt

Anno Reg. V.

Spaniſh *Ambaſſador's Letters which were ſeized, and diſcovered the Conſpiracy.*

Moſt Eminent and Reverend Lord, my moſt honoured Patron.

'THE principal Authors of our Deſigns charged 'me earneſtly, ſome Months ago, to for-'ward to your Eminency the incloſed Letter, 'and to accompany the Inſtances of *M*—— with 'the warmeſt Recommendations and good Offi-'ces. I deferred executing this Commiſſion, 'till I had a ſafe Opportunity, without expoſing 'the Secret to any Danger. I will now acquaint 'your Eminency, that I hear this Perſon talked 'of as one of great Merit; and that the Concern 'the whole Party have for his Intereſts, is great. 'It has been propoſed to me, to introduce into 'his Majeſty's Service *M*——— a Man of Quali-'ty; and becauſe he is recommended to me by 'our Workmen, I have diſtinguiſhed him from

'.....

'Further, theſe Gentlemen have told me, that 'they can influence *M*———, who is the Perſon 'that was ſent for hither by the Regent, to ex-'cite, as they affirm, the Miquelets of *Catalonia* 'to riſe, and they would make themſelves yet 'more ſure of him by ſome annual Gratification 'or Penſion.

'As to the Anſwers which your Eminency 'made to my Propoſitions of the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 'laſt, I am to acquaint you, that the Credentials 'which were deſired, were to be made uſe of 'with the Offers, the Demand and the Propoſi-'tions, which I ſhould make as Occaſion might 'ſerve, to the Parliaments, to the Body of the 'Nobility, and to the *States General* of the King-'dom; and for this end they were to be drawn 'up in the Form of a full Power, which ſhould 'at the ſame Time be limited by his Majeſty's 'Inſtruction for my Conduct.

'When 'tis Time to ſet our Hands to the 'Work, it will be neceſſary for his Majeſty to 'write to all the Parliaments, conformably to the 'Letter which he has already written to the Par-'liament of *Paris*, and which remains depoſited in

'my

'my Hands; and I will ſend by the ordinary Way to your Eminency, a Liſt of the Number of the ſaid Parliaments, and the Form to be obſerved in the Superſcriptions. Anno Reg. V.

Spaniſh Ambaſſador's Letters which were ſeized, and diſcovered the Conſpiracy.

'In the preſent Commotions ſome Misfortunes, which God avert, might befal his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and I beſeech your Eminency to reflect, that if the precious Life of this Monarch ſhould come to fail, I ſhould be embarraſſed, for want of neceſſary Inſtructions to act. It might alſo happen, that the Duke of *Orleans* might come to fail, in which Caſe I ſhould be in very great Perplexity on account of the new Form which the Regency might take, and of thoſe Deſigns which it might be convenient for his Majeſty to facilitate or not.

'The Duke of *Chartres* might pretend to ſtep into his Father's Place, and for removing the Objection to his Youth, ſubmit to a Council like that which the late King had conſtituted to his Will. The Duke of *Bourbon* might likewiſe pretend, in excluſion of the young Duke of *Chartres*, to the abſolute Authority which the Duke of *Orleans* now exerciſes; and it behoves us to foreſee theſe Caſes, and to fall in with that Party which will beſt promote his Majeſty's Service. His zealous *French* Servants are more inclined to the firſt than to the ſecond.

I am with Reſpect

your Eminency's moſt devoted,

Paris, 2 *Dec.* 1718. *and moſt obedient Servant,*

N. *Prince of* Cellamare.

Hereafter the Projects, Manifeſtoes, and Pieces, referred to in theſe two Letters, with all the Particulars of the ſaid Ambaſſador's deteſtable Conſpiracy to make a Revolution in the Kingdom, was promiſed to be made Publick as ſoon as the King's Service, and the neceſſary Precautions for the Security and Quiet of the State, ſhould permit.

Anno Reg. V. The Diſcovery of this Conſpiracy was ſaid to be owing to this Accident. The Abbot *Portocarrero*, and the Marquis *de Monteleone*'s eldeſt Son, who were intruſted by Prince *de Cellamare* with this important Packet, having hired a Poſt Chaiſe to carry them to *Madrid* (accompanied only by Sir *Joſeph Hodges*, who paſs'd for an *Engliſh* Lord) it happen'd that the Chaiſe broke down about two Leagues from *Paris*; but the Poſtilion took great Care and Pains to help them out of this Diſaſter, and ſo well refitted the Chaiſe, that he made a ſhift to drive them to the end of their firſt Stage, where they took freſh Horſes and Driver. This Poſtilion having obſerv'd that during the Accident his Paſſengers were in more Concern for their *Portmanteau*, than for themſelves, and that one of them ſaid, I had rather loſe an Hundred Thouſand Piſtoles, than my *Portmanteau*; at his Return to *Paris*, he did not fail immediately to give Notice of it to the Government. Upon which, the Regent having aſſembled the Council of Regency, it was there reſolv'd to ſend after, and ſtop them; and thoſe who were ſent, overtook them at *Poictiers*, and not only arreſted their Perſons, but ſent their *Portmanteau* directly away to *Paris*, in which were found the Two Letters above-mention'd. Others pretend that the Regent long before had certain Informations of dangerous Practices carrying on by the *Spaniſh* Faction and their Agents.

How this Conſpiracy was diſcovered.

More Perſons taken up.

One of the moſt remarkable Perſons taken up on Account of this Conſpiracy, was the Abbot *Brigaud*, who was ſeized at *Nemours*, endeavouring to get away, and brought Priſoner to the *Baſtile*. He was entirely in the Councils and Confidence of the Prince *de Cellamare*, who upon the firſt Notice of the ſeizing of his Packets on the Abbot *Portecarrero*, immediately gave him warning to abſcond, and burn his Papers. He had always been a very buſy Agent for the *Pretender*, and accompanied him from St. *Malo* to *Dunkirk*, when he imbark'd for *Scotland*. On the 13th of *December*, N. S. the Prince *de Cellamare* ſet out from *Paris*, under a ſtrong Guard for *Blois*, in his Way to

to *Spain*: But a few Days after the Council of Regency thought fit to detain him there for ſome Time. However, not many Perſons of Note being yet apprehended, ſome were apt to imagine, That this Plot, which at firſt made a great Noiſe, would dwindle to little or nothing; but theſe People altered their Opinion when they heard, that on the 29th of *December*, N. S. the Duke *du Maine* was arreſted at his Country Seat at *Seaux*, by Mr. *de la Billardiere*, Lieutenant of the Life-Guards, and carry'd Priſoner to the Citadel of *Dourlens*; that the ſame Day the Dutcheſs his Conſort was taken into Cuſtody at *Paris*, by the Marquis *d'Ancenis*, Captain of the Life-Guards, to be carried to the Caſtle of *Dijon*; and that the Cardinal *Polignac* was, at the ſame Time, order'd immediately to repair to his Abbey of *Anchin*, accompany'd by Mr. *de Moncheny*, Gentleman in Ordinary of the King's Houſhold. Anno Reg. V.

It was the general Opinion, that the Confinement of theſe three great Perſons, was, in a great Meaſure, owing to the News which ſome Days before the Regent receiv'd from *Spain*, *viz.* The King of *Spain*'s Indiſpoſition increaſing upon him, the Duke of St. *Aignan* (the *French* Ambaſſador Extraordinary) thought fit to delay his Departure for ſome Days after he had taken his Audience of Leave. Whereupon Father *Aubenton*, the King's Confeſſor, went to him, and acquainted him, that the Court thought it extraordinary he ſhould ſtay after he had taken his Leave. This having no Effect, the Preſident of the Council of *Caſtile*, went to him the next Day, and ſignified to him, in the King's Name, that he ſhould depart: The Duke made Anſwer, that he could not receive Order from him, but that he knew the Reſpect due to the King of *Spain*, when his Majeſty ſhould ſignify his Pleaſure to him directly, by the proper Miniſter. This Diſpute was ended by a Detachment of the Life-Guards, commanded by an *Iriſh* Officer, who was ſent to the Duke two Days afterward, and conducted him the firſt Stage on his Journey from *Madrid*.

Anno Reg. V. It could not be expected that Matters ſhould continue longer in this Poſture without coming to an open Declaration of War; on the laſt of *December* therefore, O. S. (on the 11th of *Jan.* N. S.) there was publiſhed at *Paris*, in the uſual Form, the moſt Chriſtian King's Ordonnance, bearing a Declaration of War againſt *Spain*, dated *Jan.* 9th. 1719. N. S. as follows:

By the KING.

The French King's Declaration of War againſt Spain.

HIS Majeſty being true to the Engagements which the late King, of Glorious Memory, entred into by the Treaties of Utrecht *and* Baden, *and being ſenſibly affected with the Advices he gave him in his laſt Moments, to look upon nothing as Glorious, but* Peace *and the* Welfare of his Kingdom; *he has hitherto taken his Meaſures according to theſe Rules, which to him ſhall always be Sacred. His Majeſty, with the Advice of the Duke of* Orleans, *Regent of the Kingdom, made it the firſt Object of his Care, to re-unite conſiderable Powers for maintaining the Peace by the Tripple-Alliance of the 4th of* January, 1717. *This Precaution, and the Neutrality eſtabliſh'd in* Italy, *not only continued Peace in the Dominions neighbouring on* France; *but gave Ground to hope, that whatever was wanting to the Perfection of the Treaties of* Utrecht *and* Baden, *might be ſupplied by new Meaſures for eſtabliſhing a more ſolid Tranquility in* Europe. *But* Spain, *by violating thoſe Treaties, deſtroy'd in one Moment, all Hopes of Peace, and gave us juſt Cauſe to fear the Return of a War as bloody and obſtinate, as that which was concluded by the laſt Treaties. His Majeſty has neglected nothing for extinguiſhing the Flame that* Spain *has kindled, but in Concert with the King of* Great Britain, *has imploy'd all his good Offices to procure an Accommodation betwixt the Emperor and the King of* Spain, *as Advantagious as Honourable for the Catholick King. His Majeſty, and the King of* Great Britain, *have not only obtain'd all that the King of* Spain *did moſt earneſtly preſs the late King of* France *to obtain for him, but other and greater Advantages. But as it could not be rely'd on, that the King of* Spain's *Miniſter would moderate the Ambition of his Projects, and that it was not juſt the Repoſe of* Europe *ſhould depend*

depend on the Obſtinacy of that Miniſter and his ſecret Views; his Majeſty and the King of Great Britain could not refuſe the preſſing Inſtances made to them, to agree, (according to what has been frequently practis'd on important Occaſions for the publick Welfare) that if any one of the Princes concern'd, refus'd to conſent to the Peace, they ſhould join their Forces to oblige him to it. The Emperor and the King of Sicily have agreed to this; but all the Meaſures that his Majeſty and the King of Great Britain, have taken ſeparately and jointly with the King of Spain, not having been able to make him ſuſpend his Enterprizes, nor to perſwade him to a Peace ſo ſuitable to his Intereſt and Glory; his Majeſty could not be wanting to the Engagements which he entred into by the Treaty of London, of the 2d of Auguſt laſt, without doing Violation to Juſtice, and abandoning the Intereſt of his Subjects; but is oblig'd, in Conſequence of the Third ſeparate Article of the ſaid Treaty, to declare War againſt the King of Spain; yet at the ſame Time, conjuring him with the ſame Inſtances which he has long and inceſſantly made to him, not to refuſe Peace to a Nation which gave him Birth, and has generouſly ſpent her Blood and Treaſure to maintain him on the Throne of Spain, as he himſelf owns in his Declaration of the 9th of November laſt. If his Majeſty be forced to make his War againſt him, he has at leaſt this Satisfaction, that he prefers nothing to that Prince but the Safety of his own People, if he can be ſaid to prefer it, by taking Arms, at preſent, againſt Spain, ſince 'tis as much for the Intereſt of that Nation, as for all the other Nations of Europe. And to this End, his Majeſty, by the Advice of the Regent, the Duke of Orleans, is reſolved to make uſe of all his Forces, both by Sea and Land, under the Divine Protection (which he implores, according to the Juſtice of his Cauſe) to declare War againſt the King of Spain. And his Majeſty ordains and enjoins all his Subjects, Vaſſals, and Servants, to make War upon the Spaniards; and has and does hereby forbid them expreſly, to have any Communication, Commerce, or Correſpondence with them henceforth, on Pain of Death. In Conſequence of which, his Majeſty has by theſe Preſents, revok'd, and does revoke all Declarations, Conventions or Exceptions, contrary hereunto: As likewiſe all Permiſſions, Paſſports, Safe-guards, and Safe Conducts, that may have been

Anno Reg. V.

The French King's Declaration of War againſt Spain.

Anno Reg. V.

The French King's Declaration of War against Spain.

granted by him, or by his Lieutenants General, and other Officers, contrary to these Presents; and has declar'd, and does declare them Void and of no Effect and Value, forbidding any Person whatsoever, to have any Regard to them. His Majesty commands and ordains the Admiral, the Mareschals of France, *Governors, and Lieutenant Generals for his Majesty, in his Provinces and Armies, Mareschals de Camp, Colonels, Camp-Masters, Captains, Chiefs, and Conductors of his Soldiers, Horse or Foot,* French *or Foreigners, and all other his Officers to whom it shall appertain, that each of them, respectively, see the Contents of these Presents executed, within the Extent of their Command and Jurisdiction; for such is the Pleasure of his Majesty, who wills and ordains, That these Presents be publish'd and affix'd in all Towns Maritime, and others, and in all Ports, Harbours, and other Places of his Kingdom, and the Territories under his Obedience, as need shall require, that none may hereof pretend Cause of Ignorance.*

Done at *Paris* the 9th of *Jan.* 1719. *Signed* LOUIS.

And underneath LEBLANC.

At the same Time was published a Manifesto, setting forth, in a very particular manner, the Causes of Rupture betwixt *France* and *Spain*; which well deserves to be turned to, on many Accounts; but it is much too long to insert here: And at the End of this, was the following remarkable *Postscript*.

'SINCE the printing of this Manifesto, we have 'had a *Billet* or *Note* from Cardinal *Alberoni* to 'the Prince *de Cellamare*, which was in a Packet of 'Letters, dated *December* 14, brought by an Ex-'press, who was seiz'd at *Bourdeaux*, and which, 'by Consequence, was writ before the Cardinal 'knew any thing of what had pass'd here on the '9th, with respect to the Ambassador of *Spain*. 'This Dispatch relates to the Violence commit-'ted against the Duke of St. *Aignan*, to whom a 'Party of the King of *Spain*'s Guard du Corps

'was

'was ſent the 13th of this Inſtant *December*, to Anno Reg. V.
'oblige him to quit *Madrid* by Force.

'We may ſee by the Orders which Cardinal '*Alberoni* gave to the Prince of *Cellamare*, what his 'Intentions were, and how happy it is for us that 'they were diſcovered.

A Note from Cardinal Alberoni *to the Prince* de Cellamare, *join'd to one of his Letters to that Ambaſſador of* December 14. 1718.

'WHatever Advices you receive as to what 'has paſs'd here with reſpect to the Duke 'of St. *Aignan*, it ought not, in any manner, to 'be an Example for uſing the like towards your 'Excellency. It was neceſſary for us to take this 'Courſe with him, becauſe he had taken his 'Leave; becauſe he had no further Character, 'and by Reaſon of his ill Conduct. Your Ex'cellency will continue firmly reſolv'd to ſtay at '*Paris*, and not to leave it till thereunto con'ſtrain'd by Force. In that Caſe, you muſt ſub'mit, after having made the requiſite Proteſtati'ons to the moſt Chriſtian King, to the Parlia'ment, and to all others whom it may concern, 'againſt the Violence which the Government of '*France* exerciſes againſt your Excellency's Perſon 'and Character.

'Suppoſing that you are oblig'd to depart, *You 'ſhall ſet Fire firſt to all the Mines.*

Negociations at the Hague.

Matters being brought to open Rupture between *Great Britain* and *France* in Alliance, againſt *Spain*, let us turn to the Negociations in *Holland*, where all ſides by their Miniſters were buſy in purſuing their reſpective Intereſts.

Difficulties about the Barrier Treaty.

But the greateſt Obſtructions to the Intereſts of the Alliance, were the Difficulties about the Barrier-Treaty. The *Hollanders* ſeemed too well apprized of the Weight of their Friendſhip at this Conjuncture, not to uſe all Application and Subtlety to make the moſt of it; and as the Emperor, in particular, lay under ſome Arrears in their Demands, touching prior Obligations, they

Anno Reg. V. ſtood obſtinately upon having thoſe ballanced, before any new Stipulations. To adjuſt theſe Differences, the Earl *Cadogan*, the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, uſed all the good Offices of a Mediator; and particularly preſſed the Importance of an Accommodation in that Affair, to the Pacification intended by the Alliance, as it was manifeſt, the *Dutch* would not come into *That* till *This* was agreed. But though about the middle of *Auguſt*, the Imperial Miniſters conſented to the Method propoſed by the States General of ſtating the Sums they advanced for the Defence of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, yet ſo many Difficulties aroſe therein, as drew that Negociation into ſo tireſome a Length, that the Earl *Cadogan* deſired to be recalled, before it was brought to a Concluſion; which for ſome time retarded the Diſpatch thereof.

Difficulties about the Barrier Treaty.

However, about the middle of *October* following, thoſe Negociations, which ſeemed for ſome time to have been at a ſtand, were renewed upon the Arrival of the Marquis *de Prie*, who came to the *Hague* on the 17th of that Month. The next Morning the Earl *Cadogan* had a Conference with the Marquis; and two Days after the latter was in Conference with the Deputies of the States General; but forbore to take upon him the Character of Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary till he ſigned the Convention relating to the Barrier Treaty. Mr. *Whitworth* alſo aſſiſted the Earl *Cadogan*, and this Buſineſs was now ſo cloſely followed, that almoſt every Day they were with the Marquis *de Prie*, or the States Deputies about it, in order to adjuſt the remaining Differences: And the ſaid Deputies appearing at laſt ſatisfied with the Conceſſions, which the Marquis had deſired the *Britiſh* Miniſters to ſignify to them he was willing to make, in relation to cloſing all Accounts, and aſſigning ſufficient Funds for paying both the Principal and Intereſt of what was due to the States, they were to make their Report to their High Mightineſſes on the 31ſt of *October*.

While

While this knotty Affair was in Tranſaction, Baron *Heems*, the Emperor's Miniſter, having Information given him, That the *Spaniards* were treating at *Amſterdam* for the Building and Buying ſome Ships of War, and for Ammunition and Stores of all ſorts, he had a Conference with the Deputies of the States, in which he deſired, that a ſtop might be put thereto. This was immediately referred to the Conſideration of the ſeveral Provinces; and that of *Guelderland* did in a few Days come to a Reſolution, to forbid forthwith all Commerce of that kind; which, with the Conſideration that Admiral *Caſtagneta* had failed the foregoing Winter in the Purchaſe of Ships at the ſame Place, put a ſtop to any further Attempts of that nature. Anno Reg. V.

The Spaniards fail in getting Ships and Naval Stores from the Dutch.

The Barrier Treaty yet lying unfiniſhed, and the States General on that Account ſtill continuing backward to come into the Alliance, there was a Letter publiſhed upon that Subject at the *Hague*, which is well worth our Inſertion at length, becauſe it gives a juſt View of the Poſture of Affairs upon this Conjuncture.

SIR,

'I Give you many Thanks for the printed Piece which you have ſent me; but permit me to tell you, That the Reaſon which you alledge to perſuade me, that the Author has good Ground for what he advances, appears to me only capable of diſſuading any one who pleaſes to reflect on it. For who knows not, that the publick Judgment is an ill Guardian of Truth? To judge of a Thing in its true State, all Prejudices and the Clouds thrown upon it by *Cabals*, are to be ſeparated and put aſide: You are not ignorant, that Truth never does ſo much good in the World, as the Appearances of it do ill. Publick Errors have ſometimes as long a Courſe as the moſt true Opinions, and we blindly embrace all that ſupport them, while we neglect to examine what may deſtroy them.

A Letter to forward the States coming into the Alliance.

'Permit me to tell you then, That that Letter is not from a Friend of the Republick, but

it

Anno Reg. V.

A Letter to forward the States coming into the Alliance.

'it comes from the Pen of an Enemy, ſo much 'the more dangerous, as he is diſguis'd and artificial.

'His firſt Care is to ſow Diſtruſt, and thereby 'he inſpires Fear, and from Fear he goes to Diſunion, whereby he ſeeks to deſtroy the Party 'whom he affects to embrace, to give the better 'Play to him to whom he is indeed the Friend 'and Organ.

'Pure and ſimple Truth has no need of either 'Invective or Calumny; it belongs to Falſehood 'to borrow from Irony and Satire, to inveigle 'the Minds which let themſelves be ſtupified by 'thoſe ſort of Licences.

'If I had the Honour to be known to my Lords 'and Maſters, as I have to be one of their Subjects, I ſhould make no Difficulty of talking to 'them, as I do to you. Tax me not with a 'Self-Love, as if I would make my ſelf a Counſellor of State. One may, without the ſhewing to a Prince his Duty, put him in mind of 'what he may have forgot. And after all, nothing is ſo natural, as putting one's Hand to 'the Head, when one finds it out of Order. In 'like manner, I think, that a Subject, who is 'conſider'd as a Member of the Body of the Society, may, without Temerity, preſent to the 'Chief, if not Means of Succour, at leaſt a mechanical Deſire of aſſiſting. Be that as it will, 'you are my Friend, and in that Quality, I am 'going to tell you ingenuouſly my Thoughts 'upon the preſent Conjunctures, ſo far as they 'concern my dear Country.

'I pretend to be able to ſhew you, as clear as 'the Day, That it behoves this Republick to enter into the Quadruple Alliance, for the Advantage of its Trade, and for the Repoſe of its 'Provinces; and if they do not concur with the 'Three other Potentates to the Peace of *Europe* 'in General, thoſe Three Potentates will of 'Neceſſity trouble their Repoſe, and their 'Trade in Particular.

'I ask you firſt, Whether the Treaty which is 'propos'd to *Spain*, is not a Treaty wherein reigns

'an

'an admirable Equality? I profeſs to you, that I was charm'd with the Reading of that Project, which is throughout fill'd with equivalent Clauſes, and wherein all is ſo equitably diſtributed for the extinguiſhing all the Quarrels and Pretences of War among the Princes of *Europe*.

Anno Reg. V.

Letter to forward the States coming into the Alliance.

'The Motive of it is ſtill Nobler: For this Treaty and this Alliance has no other Tendency, than the Peace and Tranquility of all *Europe*, and by Conſequence of all the World, one muſt be an Enemy to Peace it ſelf, to refuſe Conditions ſo juſt.

'Can any Chriſtian Prince diſpence with himſelf the entring into Views ſo ſalutary, without incurring the Indignation of the other Princes: According to *Ariſtotle*, Peace procures the Repoſe and Happineſs of an infinite Number of People; it preſerves Juſtice in the Cities, Security of the Countries, Trade upon the Land and in the Seas, and by the Bond of Commerce and Alliances, the whole World forms in a manner but one Province.

'But if this Plan is as Generous, as the Kings who have projected it are Powerful, and able to make it take Effect, it remains only to examine, whether Juſtice and Equity be the Foundation of it.

'The true Eſſence which conſtitutes the Nature of Contracts, is without doubt Equality; and when that Oeconomy is obſerved, it then truly takes the Name of Juſt, and that which doth not ſo acquieſce, is declared Unjuſt, and the Deſigns of it ought to be miſtruſted; and inaſmuch as ſuch Deſigns alarm all *Europe*, all *Europe* ought to concur for its Tranquility, and that by all ſorts of Ways, even by Arms.

'The King of *England*, who prefers the Palm to the Lawrel, is one of thoſe Princes, who, after others have ſet their Minds upon Vain Glory, diſtinguiſhes Himſelf by Virtues, the Recompences whereof are more durable; Peace, Concord, and Union: A Prince has more Right to make War in all Caſes on ſuch an Occaſion,

'than

Anno Reg. V.

Letter to forward the States coming into the Alliance.

than he who is carried away by Miniſters who ſeek only to ſhew their Talents at the Expence of the Repoſe of *Europe*, and who ſacrifice perhaps the Subjects and Treaſures of their Maſters, to the Vain Glory of immortalizing their Names, and being one Day compar'd to *Richlieu* and *Mazarine*.

'The farther Elements are diſtanc'd, the leſs they claſh; upon this Principle, the King of *Great Britain* has been willing by a Treaty to ſeparate Two Princes, who would be always in War while they are Neighbours, becauſe one cannot ſuffer a Superior, and the other cannot endure a Companion.

'It behoves their High Mightineſſes to preſerve the Peace of *Europe*, as much as it doth the King of *Great Britain* to procure it; both the one and the other are equally intereſted in it.

'The Motive that has made the King of *England* act, is the ſame which we ought to have in the preſent Conjunctures: All good Patriots will conſider it as the greateſt Misfortune that can happen to this Republick, if ſhe ſeparates from *England* by a Principle of Fear and Diſtruſt; and the Enemies of both Nations will have gain'd enough, if they ſhould be able to ſeparate Two States who ſubſiſt by a mutual Confidence, good Harmony, and Unanimity of Syſtem; if the paſt Times may give a Judgment of what are to come, this Truth has need of no more Proofs and Arguments for ſupporting and maintaining it.

'Fear increaſes the Danger; we ought not to deliver our ſelves up to certain Evils for avoiding only Dangers that are very remote; on the contrary, the Confidence which is founded upon Treaties, renders formidable Allies, who without that, loſe part of their Power, by diſuniting part of their Strength.

'If *Holland* ſuſpects *England* of having taken Care of its private Intereſts by the means of the Quadruple Alliance, *England* will have all manner of Reaſon for ſuſpecting *Holland* of

'con-

Anno Reg. V.

Letter to forward the States coming into the Alliance.

'contriving for its Intereſt, by the means of a 'Neutrality.

'But if on one ſide it be found falſe, that the 'King of *England* has ſtipulated Advantages pre-'judicial to the *Hollanders*; on the other ſide, it 'will for ever be true, that we may reproach our 'ſelves with Reaſon, for having ſhewn a Spirit 'more devoted to Intereſt than *England*, if we 'will not ſacrifice to the Repoſe of *Europe* in ge-'neral, the Intereſt perhaps of one City in par-'ticular; while *England* ſacrifices for a Time a 'whole Trade, wherein it has ſo much Advan-'tage, and even more than we.

'Tell me, I pray you, which of the Two ap-'pears in that Caſe moſt animated for making a 'good Uſe of the preſent Circumſtances?

'But ſuppoſe that the King of *Spain* grants the '*Hollanders* part of the *Engliſh* Trade, either by a 'ſecret Treaty, or that to revenge himſelf of the '*Engliſh*, *Spain* grants to us ſome Advantages pre-'ferable to other Nations, that may be enough to 'excite the whole *Engliſh* Nation to lay aſide all 'Differences, and unanimouſly concur in obliging '*Spain* to ſurrender to them what may be granted 'to us to their Prejudice, after which nothing 'will remain to us, but what *England* pleaſes to 'leave us, ſo that our pretended Moderation in 'the preſent Caſe can procure to us nothing but 'Contempt and Jealouſy.

'On the contrary, if we ſhall concur conjunctly 'with his *Britannick* Majeſty, all the Advantages 'that ariſe from it, will be neceſſarily divided 'between *England* and *Holland*, and then *England* 'will have no more Right to ſtipulate Advanta-'ges than we; and by this means, we ſhall be in 'a Condition to cauſe an Equilibrium to be ob-'ſerv'd in the Ceſſion of Commerce.

'On the other ſide, *Spain* will have very little 'Regard, and ſtill leſs Acknowledgment of our 'Neutrality, when ſhe ſees herſelf preſs'd to ac-'quieſce in the Quadruple Alliance; and *Holland* 'will be eſteemed happy enough, it having en-'joy'd alone the *Spaniſh* Trade, while *England* was 'depriv'd of it; and ſuppoſe that *Spain* would

'ac-

Anno Reg. V.

Letter to forward the States coming into the Alliance.

'acknowledge the Service done her, the *English*, 'as I told you, by the Right of ſuperior Strength, 'will never ſuffer it.

'After having thus expos'd to you the Inconve-'niences which will happen by the natural Con-'ſequences which I have drawn from the preſent 'Poſture of Affairs, we will examine the Rea-'ſons by which *England* may juſtify her Proceed-'ings with reſpect to us.

'The Reaſon for which the King of *England* 'has equipp'd a Fleet, without waiting for the 'Conſent of the *Dutch*, was, that the Occaſion 'preſſed, and that the Evil was to be prevented in 'the Beginning, to avoid too great Obſtacles in 'the End. If he went before, it was becauſe he 'believ'd and hop'd the *Dutch* would follow, as 'one Friend follows another, when the Intereſt of 'both is in hand. The King made himſelf ſure, 'in a manner, of drawing us into his Party, be-'cauſe he foreſaw no Reaſon for our keeping out 'of it; ſo that it is an Injury to impute to the 'King of *Great Britain*, that he acted ſecretly in 'an Affair of this Nature and Importance.

'But then new Suſpicions are raiſed, and 'tis 'objected, That the King of *England* had too 'much Regard to his particular Intereſt in this 'Affair, and that without that, he would not have 'been ſo expeditious in fitting out a Squadron. 'But conſider, I beſeech you, That Expedition 'was here neceſſary, and that we fall into the 'contrary Extream, and much more dangerous, 'when Deliberations are drawn out, and Time 'loſt, without concluding any thing; and frankly 'acknowledge, That as ill-grounded Fear diſpo-'ſes us to interpret Things according to the O-'pinion it has prejudiced us with, ſo, when the 'Charm is broken, Affairs appear to us ordinarily 'with quite another Face. In the mean Time, 'it is much to be feared, that Prejudice rather 'than Favour will happen to the Republick, from 'this Irreſolution and Inaction.

'For, Firſt, There is a great deal of Appear-'ance, that *England* being ſtronger than *Spain*, 'will reduce it by Sea, and will favour the Means

'for

'for the Imperialiſts to do the ſame by Land. Anno Reg. V.
'Secondly, That ſhe will oblige *Spain* to grant
'her Advantages for refunding the Charges of *Letter to forward the States coming into the Alliance.*
'the War, and that thoſe Advantages will be to
'the Prejudice of *Holland*; which is the more to
'be believ'd, in that it is to be feared, that *Eng-*
'*land* may be animated with Reſentment againſt
'us; and that *Spain* being in no fear of us, will
'have no manner of Regard to what we may have
'done in his Favour by our Neutrality.

'You will tell me, That *Holland* will make *Spain*
'promiſe not to part with any Advantages in
'Trade, without our Participation of it, or that
'ſhe ſhall enter at the ſame Time into Meaſures
'with us. To which I anſwer, That what Mea-
'ſures may be taken, *England* will force *Spain* to
'give them up to her, or if not all, at leaſt the
'moſt conſiderable Part of Trade, and will, if
'need be, guaranty *Spain* againſt all that may
'happen; ſo that when we would demand Reaſon
'of *Spain*, we ſhall have at the ſame time to do
'with *England*.

'But, you will ſay, in that Caſe, we ſhall
'oppoſe Force with Force: I underſtand you;
'that is to ſay, That at this Time you would
'avoid an Alliance wherein there is no Riſque or
'Danger of War, becauſe you, without Reaſon,
'fear a War; while at the ſame Time, you
'would that a War be prepar'd even with *England*.
'For God's ſake, is not it better to avoid War
'conjunctly with one's Friends, and prevent ſuch
'unhappy Conſequences, by entring into the
'Quadruple Alliance, which we may ſign with-
'out fearing any thing?

'Beſides all this, if this Affair be conſider'd
'with reſpect to the Emperor, I profeſs, I find
'a great deal of Prejudice for us in the Neutra-
'lity. For, ſuppoſe the Emperor be not in a
'Condition to do us as much Good as *Spain*, I
'ask you, If he be not in a Condition to do us
'more Harm than *Spain* can do us Good? He is
'our neareſt Neighbour, *England* is his Ally,
'both the one and the other will be diſpos'd to
'Vengeance. To make one's ſelf a tacite Ene-

'my

Anno Reg. V.

Letter to forward the States coming into the Alliance.

'my by Land, and have a concurrent one jealous 'by Sea, who will loſe the Friendſhip hitherto 'afforded us, are, in my Opinion, Inconvenien-'ces that ought to be avoided as much as poſſi-'ble.

'Further, Remember that we diſoblige *France* 'alſo, who is by his Intereſts equally engag'd as 'the other ſtipulated Princes in the Quadruple 'Alliance. Believe you not, that theſe Three 'Potentates will look upon us as Favourers of 'the contrary Party, and, by Conſequence, as an 'Enemy not declar'd.

'You flatter your ſelf, perhaps, That *Spain* will 'offer the Mediations to *Holland*: Granted; but 'do you believe, that the Emperor will put that 'Affront upon *France* and *England*, as to conſent 'to it? Do you believe, That he will ſlight the 'Mediation of *France* and *England* to accept that 'of *Holland*, who would not employ Two Men of 'War to conſtrain the obſtinate Party? Beſides, 'what is properly this Quadruple Alliance, if it 'be not an amicable Declaration of the Neutral 'Princes, who make a Plan of Peace, and who, 'as common Friends, offer it to the Parties that 'are in Difference? Is it not a Plan of Accommo-'dation which terminates in the ſame End as the 'Mediation? 'Tis properly a Plan of Mediation 'which abridges the Conferences, the Aſſem-'blées, the infinite Diſcuſſions, and the Embar-'raſs, which accompany the ordinary Way of 'Negociation. You ſee plainly, Sir, that *France* 'and *England* will be the Mediators, and that they 'invite *Holland* to be ſo conjunctly with them; 'that if *Holland* refuſes it at the Requeſt of the 'Emperor, ſhe cannot, without violating the 'Rights of the Two Crowns of *France* and *Eng-'land*, accept that which *Spain* propoſes to her. 'But I will for a Moment grant you, That the 'Emperor and *Spain*, who are the Two Parties 'in Diſpute, as alſo *England* and *France*, will leave, 'and even offer to you the Mediation? what 'would be the Queſtion? Why, to put an End 'to the War between the Emperor and *Spain*: 'This is provided for by the Quadruple Alli-'ance.

'So

'So that, in what manner ſoever I examine this Matter, I ſee not any ſhorter Way for our Republick, than to enter, without Suſpicion, and without more Delay, into the Quadruple Alliance. There need be no Fear of Confiſcation of *Dutch* Ships in *Spain*; they have had Time enough to put themſelves into a Security againſt Seizure. Anno Reg. V.

'I muſt tell you further, That our Trade to *Spain* ſuffers by the Backwardneſs and Irreſolution we are in upon this Affair; for while we leave our Merchants in Uncertainty, no body dares undertake Trade; and it will not recover Vigour, till ſuch time as their High Mightineſſes have declar'd themſelves Neuter: But then I very much fear, that under the Pretext of our Ships carrying Powder and contraband Goods to *Spain*, *England* may follow the Example of *Sweden*, &c.

Meaſures taken by the Spaniards *to keep them out.*

The Court of *Madrid*, however, left no Stone unturned to obſtruct the States from coming into this Alliance; and beſides aggravating the Differences about the Barrier, with which they had no proper Concern, they now very artfully threw in a Point of Honour, and complimented the States, beſides many other fine Things, with the Mediation of the Differences between that Court and other *European* Powers. And on the 8th of *November*, *N. S.* Cardinal *Alberoni* ſent Monſieur *Ham*, Secretary of the States General at *Madrid*, the following Memorial.

'INaſmuch as his Catholick Majeſty conſtantly entertains Deſires and Sentiments for the Tranquility of *Europe*, and contributes on his part all poſſible Means that conſiſt with his Honour and Royal Dignity, for eſtabliſhing a juſt Equilibrium between the reſpective Potentates, and for ſecuring the Liberty and Tranquility of *Italy*: He approves the Diſcourſe which the Marquis *Beretti Landi*, his Ambaſſador in *Holland*, hath made to the States General: And his Majeſty is ready to concur, and generouſly

Anno Reg. V. ‘ give his Hand to all the good Offices which ‘ may agree with the Circumſtances expreſſed in ‘ the ſaid Diſcourſe. But in caſe the States General give themſelves up to the Inſtances and ‘ Solicitations of the Potentates who have form'd ‘ the Project of engaging them in the Quadruple ‘ Alliance; or if they conform to the Tenor thereof, in coming into the Conditions of that Project, his Catholick Majeſty will not abide by ‘ what he hath offer'd them, which is what he ‘ ſhall otherwiſe accept with Pleaſure, the Mediation of the Republick. Neither will it conſiſt with his Majeſty's Dignity, to admit the ‘ Ambaſſador whom *Holland* had deſign'd for the ‘ Court of *Spain*; theſe Steps being incompatible ‘ and oppoſite to one another, and contrary to the ‘ ardent Deſires of his Majeſty, to maintain the ‘ moſt perfect Union and Amity with the Republick.

This, together with the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*'s artful Management in *Holland*, and the Difficulties about the Barrier Treaty, ſtill obſtructed the Acceſſion of the States General to the Quadruple Alliance. Moreover, the *Spaniſh* Agents prevail'd with ſeveral Merchants in *Amſterdam*, and other Ports in *Holland*, to load a great Number of Ships, with all ſorts of Ammunition and Stores, for Sea and Land Service, which being ready to ſail for *Spain* and the *Mediterranean*, the Merchants had the Aſſurance to ſollicite of the States, a Convoy of Four or Five Men of War. However, the Marquis *de Prie*, the Emperor's Miniſter now at the *Hague*, thought fit to write a Letter to the *Greffier*, or Regiſter, *Fagel*, complaining of ſelling Arms and Stores to the Enemies of his Imperial Majeſty, and inſiſting in very preſſing Terms, that the ſame might be effectually prevented for the future.

Which being taken into Conſideration, the Sieurs the Deputies of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland*, and *Zealand*, took Copies of the ſaid Letter, for communicating it the more amply to their Principals; and moreover, it was thought fit and reſolved,

ſolved, that a Copy of the ſaid Letter ſhould be put into the Hands of the Sieurs *Haſebrock*, and other Deputies of their High Mightineſſes for Marine Affairs, with Power to viſit and examine, and to make a Report of the whole to the Aſſembly. Anno Reg. V.

About this Time a moſt infamous Libel, containing ſeveral ſcandalous Reflections on his *Britannick* Majeſty's Speech to his Parliament, and the Addreſſes of both Houſes, having been diſperſed at the *Hague*, the Earl of *Cadogan* and Mr. *Whitworth* complained of it to the Penſionary, who aſſured them, that the States would uſe their utmoſt Endeavour to diſcover and puniſh both the Author and Publiſher. *A Libel reflecting on his Britannick Majeſty.*

On the 13th of *December* in the Morning, the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*, Miniſter of *Spain*, had a Conference with the Deputies of the States, in which he proteſted, in the Name of his Maſter, That the Reports of the late Duke of *Ormond*'s being at the *Spaniſh* Court, were groundleſs, and that the King of *Spain* would never concern himſelf in the Affairs of the Pretender. Whereupon the next Day the States General came to the following Reſolution. *King of* Spain *diſavows the Pretender.*

'THE Sieurs *de Wynbergen*, and others, Deputies of their High Mightineſſes for Foreign Affairs, having been in Conference with the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*, Ambaſſador of *Spain*, in Conſequence, and to fulfil their Commiſſorial Reſolutions of Yeſterday, have reported to the Aſſembly, That the ſaid Marquis *Beretti Landi* having before-hand made Proteſtations to the ſaid Deputies of their High Mightineſſes, of the Inclinations of his *Spaniſh* Majeſty to maintain the Amity which he has with the State, did afterwards repreſent, That a Report was ſpread, even in *Madrid* it ſelf, as if the Duke of *Ormond* were come to the ſaid *Madrid*, and even lodged at Cardinal *Alberoni*'s, to advance the Affairs of the Pretender at the Court of *Madrid*: That the ſaid Marquis *Beretti Landi* had received Orders to aſſure their High Mightineſſes, That the ſaid

Anno Reg. V.

'Report was falſe, and that the Duke of *Ormond* 'was not come into *Spain*: That altho' his Maje-'ſty had Reaſons not to be very well ſatisfied 'with the Meaſures of his *Britannick* Majeſty, he 'has, nevertheleſs, reſolved not to incumber him-'ſelf with the Affairs of the Pretender, as well 'for the ſake of not contravening to the Founda-'tion of Peace laid down by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, 'as out of Conſideration for that State, which 'he knows will intereſt it ſelf very much in the 'Maintenance of the Eſtabliſh'd Succeſſion of the 'Crown of *Great Britain*: That the ſaid Ambaſ-'ſador added, That his ſaid Majeſty was always 'diſpoſed to Peace, and even inclined to an Ac-'commodation of the preſent Differences: That 'he could not accept the Conditions that are pre-'ſcrib'd to him to bring about that End; but 'that he will willingly enter into a Negociation, 'in order to terminate the Troubles, and reſtore 'the publick Repoſe; to which End, the good 'Offices and Mediations of their High Mighti-'neſſes, would be agreeable to his Majeſty.

Which being taken into Conſideration, it was thought fit and reſolv'd, That a Copy of the ſaid Report ſhould be put into the Hands of the Sieur *Wynbergen*, and others, Deputies of their High Mightineſſes for Foreign Affairs, in order to be examined, and a Report made to the Aſſembly.

A Week before Baron *Heems* the Imperial Envoy to the States General, dyed at the *Hague*, very much lamented: But the Negociations being promoted with equal Zeal and Application by the Marquis *de Prie*, and now very much quicken'd by the News of a Conſpiracy diſcover'd in *France*, carried on by the Prince *de Cellamare*, on the 22d of *December*, *N. S.* the Convention between the Emperor and the States General for the Execution of the Barrier Treaty, was at laſt ſigned at the *Hague*, by the Marquis *de Prie*, Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary on the Part of his Imperial Majeſty, by the Earl of *Cadogan*, Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*,

Britain, and by the Deputies of the States General on the Part of that Republick; and to the Satisfaction of the States and of their Subjects, who had a due Senſe of the great Obligations they owed to his *Britannick* Majeſty for his friendly Interpoſition, which had procured them ſo happy an Iſſue of an Affair they had ſo much at Heart. Anno Reg. V.

In Conſideration of this advantageous Convention, and upon the repeated Applications of the Imperial and *Britiſh* Miniſters for putting a Stop to the Contraband Trade, which was deſign'd to be carryed on by ſeveral Merchants at *Amſterdam*, the States General order'd all the Arms, Warlike and Naval Stores, on board the Ships that lay ready to ſail for *Spain*, to be ſtopt and unladen; and the Commodore of the Convoy that was to ſail with the Fleet, had Orders to declare to the Maſters of all Merchant Ships, that if they were found to have any Warlike Stores or Contraband Goods on board, he was commanded not to take them under his Care and Protection. Which Proceeding gave much Mortification to the Partizans of *Spain*, who had great Dependance on theſe Supplies, which had been procured at a vaſt Expence; as well as to the Miniſters of that Crown, who had uſed their utmoſt Efforts to prevent this Order of the States, the Marquis *de Monteleone* having made a Journey to *Amſterdam*, on purpoſe to ſollicite againſt it.

Prince de Cellamare's *Conduct reſented in* Holland.

About the ſame Time the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*, in a Conference with the States General, endeavour'd to palliate the Conduct of the Prince *de Cellamare* in *France*, and delivered to them a Memorial of the ſaid Prince in his Juſtification, which was ſaid to have been received in a very cold manner.

The Barrier Treaty finiſhed.

On the 24th of *December*, *N. S.* the States of *Holland* took into Conſideration the Draught of a Convention propoſed to that Republick, upon ſome Points relating to the Trade in the *Baltick*, the ſettling whereof alone ſeem'd to retard their coming into the Quadruple Alliance. Theſe Points being unanimouſly approved, there remain'd no Difficulty with that Province about ac-

Anno Reg. V. ceding to the ſaid Treaty; and the Provinces of *Frieſland*, *Utrecht*, and *Groningen* being likewiſe ready to do the ſame, that perplexing Affair was at laſt brought to a Concluſion.

Proceedings of the King of Sicily:

In theſe Commotions the King of *Sicily* was more immediately affected, than any other Power; tho' before any Acts of Hoſtility againſt him by the *Spaniards*, it was much ſuggeſted, that ſome private and colluſive Engagements were diſcovered to be carrying on, which might juſtify them in their ſudden Attack of *Sicily*; and even Articles of ſuch Engagements were publiſhed, inſomuch that his *Sicilian* Majeſty's Miniſters at foreign Courts were hard put to it to ſave their Maſter's Honour, and keep under all Reſentments againſt ſuch ſuppoſed Colluſion. But be that as it will, as ſoon as the Court of *Spain* had received the News of their Forces having made a Deſcent in *Sicily*, and poſſeſſed themſelves of *Palermo*, the Count *de Laſcaris*, the *Sicilian* Miniſter at *Madrid*, was ſent for to the *Eſcurial*, where he had a Conference with the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, who inform'd him of the Reaſons which induced the Catholick King to that Proceeding, that he might acquaint his Maſter therewith: After which, he was directed to return to *Madrid*, and not to leave that Place till farther Notice; and Orders were given to the Guards of the Gates of *Madrid*, narrowly to obſerve all Perſons, and not to ſuffer the *Sicilian* Miniſter to go out of the City.

And the Spaniards againſt him.

The Emperor's Reſolution to aſſiſt him.

This Attack of the *Spaniards*, and their Seizure of *Palermo*, brought the Emperor into a Reſolution to aſſiſt his *Sicilian* Majeſty; and he ſent Orders for that purpoſe to his Viceroy at *Naples*: whereupon the Count *de Bourg* was diſpatched from *Turin*, with Orders for Count *Maffey*, Viceroy of *Sicily*, to admit ſuch Succours of Imperial Troops as ſhould be ſent him: and at the ſame Time, the Count *de Provana*, his *Sicilian* Majeſty's Ambaſſador at *Paris*, was order'd forthwith to repair to the Court of *Great Britain*, to aſſiſt and concur in the Alliances of Pacification; or any other

other Measures for putting a Stop to the *Spaniards*. Anno Reg. V.

But however vigorous and expeditious the chief Powers in *Europe* were, to restrain the Disturbers of the common Tranquility, and that *Great Britain* and *France* had actually declared War against *Spain*, yet the *Spaniards* were very backward in coming into such a Declaration in Form, altho' they were altogether the Aggressors in Acts of Hostility; insomuch that it was *January* before they declared against *France*; and in that Form there is somewhat so particular, as will not excuse our Omission of it at Length; which therefore take as followeth.

Spaniards *first in Hostility, but last in formal War.*

A Declaration by the Catholick King, the 25th of December, 1718.

The KING.

'THE Advice which I have received from all 'Parts, that of late great Magazines have 'been forming on the Frontiers of *France*, and that 'the Generals are already named, who are to 'command an Army there, divers other military 'Preparations; and, lastly, the Outrage newly 'done, contrary to the Rights of Nations, to my 'Ambassador, give me Ground to believe, that 'against all Reason, an Irruption is intended to 'be made into my Dominions. So irregular and 'barbarous a Proceeding, is the more surprizing 'to me, because it is evident, that the most 'Christian King, my dearest Nephew, has no 'part in it, being incapable from his tender 'Years, and yet more from the Sweetness of his 'Disposition, of so black an Action. Neither 'ought it to be imputed to a Nation which I ten-'derly love, and to which I am tyed by such 'strict Bonds. None is ignorant, That besides 'my being born and brought up in its Bosom, it 'united its Forces with those of my faithful 'Subjects, and that in Concert with them, it 'hath maintained me on the Throne of *Spain*, at 'the Expence even of its Blood, and in spite of

Their Declaration against France.

Anno Reg. V.

Spaniards *Declaration against* France.

'the utmoſt Efforts of almoſt all *Europe* combined againſt me. This deteſtable Project therefore not being to be imputed to the King my deareſt Nephew, with whom I propoſe to maintain, all my Life, an affectionate and ſincere Correſpondence, nor to the Nation, which is ſo dear to me, and hath ſacrificed all for me, cannot but be the Work of a private Perſon, whoſe premeditated Deſigns for a long Time are but too well known in the World. Poſterity will hardly believe, that he ſhould have ſo diveſted himſelf of all Senſe of Religion and Humanity, as for gaining his own Ends to trample upon the moſt ſacred Rights of his Native Country, of a Pupil King, of the Blood of *France*; and that he ſhould break an Union which coſt the Lives of a Million of Men, and for which the King my Grandfather hazarded every thing, even his own Kingdom, in a Perſuaſion, that the Preſervation and Happineſs of the Two Crowns depended on it, and that he thereby put an end to everlaſting Wars between Two Neighbouring Kings, whoſe Concord is of equal Importance to the Quiet of all *Europe*, and to that of the Two Nations. It cannot be doubted, that the faithful Subjects of the King my deareſt Nephew, are frighten'd and ſcandaliz'd at ſo monſtrous a Novelty; eſpecially knowing that during the Minority of the King, neither War can be declared, nor any thing whatever undertaken, which may be of very fatal Conſequence to the whole Nation, without the Conſent of the States, becauſe the States are the only Truſtees of the Authority of a Pupil King, and have the Defence of the Kingdom ſolely in their Charge.

'No *Frenchman*, however prepoſſeſſed and ſeduced by falſe and ſpecious Prejudices, but if he reflect ever ſo little, muſt at leaſt agree, That 'tis not in the Power of a private Perſon to make a wrong Uſe of the Name and Authority of a Minor King to engage the whole Nation in a War, which cannot but be very fatal to it, becauſe it is very likely that the War, being

'once

Anno Reg. V.

Spaniards *Declaration against* France.

'once lighted into a Flame, the moſt implacable Enemies of *France* will be drawn into its very Center, who will ravage it, under the Pretext of ſuccouring it.

'I am perſuaded, that all true *Frenchmen*, moved with theſe juſt Reaſons, will abhor taking Arms; and in caſe they do take them, I promiſe my ſelf from their honeſt Hearts, that it will be only to defend my Crown, which, ſeconding the Zeal and Courage of my faithful Subjects, they have ſo long ſupported, with the Love they ſo naturally bear to their Princes, and of which they have given ſuch ſhining Proofs in all Ages. If with that Diſpoſition they come on my Frontiers (as I make no doubt they will) I proteſt, that I will receive them with open Arms, as my good Friends and good Allies: I will give the Officers Employments ſuitable to their Rank, I will incorporate the Soldiers among my Troops; and I ſhall take Pleaſure in exhauſting, if it be neceſſary, my Treaſures in their Favour, to the end that all together, *Spaniards* and *French*, we may unanimouſly combat the Enemies of the Two Nations.

'But if it happen, which I cannot think, that any private Man ſhould forget his Duty, by committing Acts of Hoſtility in my Kingdoms, he may well expect to be generally look'd upon as a Rebel Subject to the moſt Chriſtian King my deareſt Nephew, and a Traytor to his Native Country.

Given at the Caſtle of the Pardo, *the 25th of* December, 1718.

Sign'd,

I The KING.

And Counterſign'd,

Don Miquel Fernandes Devien.

This

Anno Reg. V.

The ſaid Declaration ſuppreſs'd in France.

This Declaration was ſent to all Courts of *Europe*, and in particular to all the Parliaments of *France*; who reſented it with the greateſt Indignation, ordering Arreſts for ſuppreſſing the ſame, and forbidding all Perſons to ſell, print, diſperſe, or keep the ſame, upon pain of being treated as Diſturbers of the publick Peace, of corporeal Puniſhment, and the Penalty of 3000 Livres. And it is very remarkable, That as it is therein ſuggeſted, That the Declaration of War from *France*, was the Reſult of Councils prejudicial to the true Intereſts of that Nation, and without the King's proper Conſent; ſo this was received in *France*, not as an Act of his Catholick Majeſty, but of ſome corrupt Miniſter, who thereby had abuſed the Royal Power, and proſtituted the Honour and Intereſts of that Nation; and they would not look on it as a Declaration of War, but as the Machinations of a Miniſtry, who had uſed the ſacred Name of his Catholick Majeſty without his Privity, to ſow Sedition and Diviſions in the Kingdom of *France*.

But the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, was ſo far from diſowning the ſaid Declaration, that he not only communicated it to the States General, in a Conference, but cauſed it to be printed and diſperſed in *Holland*. About the ſame Time, the ſaid Miniſter caus'd alſo the following Letter, relating to the late Duke of *Ormond*, to be publiſh'd, as follows.

SIR,

C. Alberoni's Letter relating to the late D. *of* Ormond.

'THE Duke of *Ormond* having reſided in the Neighbourhood of *Paris*, from the Month of *June* till the End of *October*, had Intimation given him on the Part of the Regency, that the Earl of *Stairs* had made preſſing Inſtances to him, that he might not be tolerated in *France*, whereupon the Duke reſolved to come into

'*Spain*.

'*Spain*. His Royal Highneſs being inform'd of his Deſign, gave Orders for ſeizing him in any Place or Town of the Frontier where he ſhould be found. Now it is certain, that ſeveral Officers and ordinary Perſons were ſeiz'd; but the Gates were voluntarily ſet open, and the ſaid Duke of *Ormond* was let paſs, tho' there were ſufficient Marks for knowing him, becauſe he travelled Poſt with Two Berlines, and Two Calaſhes, and ſome Men on Horſeback. Anno Reg. V. C. Alberoni's *Letter relating to the late* D. of Ormond.

'His Majeſty having been inform'd, that the ſaid Duke had enter'd *Spain*, and was on the Road to *Madrid*, caus'd him to ſuſpend his Journey, and to reſide at 40 Leagues diſtance from Court. The King did not think fit to treat him otherwiſe, and 'tis what the Duke Regent did during ſo long a Time, tho' he be the Friend and Ally of the King of *England*. However, 'tis perceived plainly enough, that the Duke of *Ormond*'s Departure out of *France*, with the Permiſſion of the Regent, and of the Governors on the Frontier, is one of the Artifices of the Miniſters of *Paris* and *London*, contrived for charging it as a Crime on *Spain*, and increaſing the preſent Animoſities. I thought proper to acquaint your Excellency with the real Truth of this Occurrence, to the end your Excellency may make a right Uſe of it.

I am, &c.

This Letter, it ſeems, was but a State Trick and Amuſement. For by Letters from Cardinal *Alberoni* to the Prince of *Cellamare*, intercepted in *France*, it appear'd, That the late Duke of *Ormond* had an Invitation from the ſaid Cardinal to come to *Madrid*, in order to be employ'd in an Enterprize. And we are aſſured from another hand, That by ſome of Baron *Gortz*'s Papers, it was found, That the late King of *Sweden* had enter'd into an Engagement with the Court of *Spain*, to make an Invaſion upon *Great Britain*, as ſoon as he had reduced *Frederickſhall*; while the Duke of *Ormond* ſhould make an Attempt upon *Ireland*, with 8000 Men, *The late Duke of* Ormond's *Deſign to invade* Ireland *diſcover'd.*

Anno Reg. V. Men, that were to ſail with him from the Port of *Biſcay*. Upon Information of all which, his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, ſent Directions to the Lords Juſtices there, to iſſue out a Proclamation for the apprehending of the late Duke of *Ormond*; which their Excellencies did accordingly, promiſing a Reward of 100co *l.* for taking him.

Proclamation againſt him.

Spaniards ſeize Engliſh Ships and Effects.

The Storm thus gathering thick over *Spain*, and their prime Miniſter being ſtung with the Diſgrace of his Fleet, gave Orders for making all poſſible Repriſals upon the *Engliſh*, and their Merchant-Ships and Effects were accordingly ſeized at *Cadiz*, *Malaga*, and other *Spaniſh* Harbours; but there was ſo much Warning againſt ſuch a Surprize, that no great Value fell into their Hands. And it was very remarkable, that the *Mary*, which was ſeized at Port St. *Mary*'s, and had 30 *Spaniſh* Soldiers put on Board her, found means to get to Sea, by maſtering the ſaid Soldiers; and they brought her ſafe into the River of *Thames*.

Ratifications of the Grand Alliance exchanged.

On the 13th of *October*, the Ratifications of the Grand Alliance, ſigned *July* 22d, between the Emperor, and their *Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, were mutually exchanged by the Baron *Bentenrieder* on the Part of the Emperor, Mr. Secretary *Craggs* on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, and Monſieur *de Fouches*, on the Part of the moſt Chriſtian King.

King of Sicily *comes into the Grand Alliance*

The King of *Sicily* by this Time, finding no Retreat into Amity or Security with *Spain*, grew open with the Allies, and frankly came into their Meaſures; inſomuch, that the Counts *de la Perouſe* and *Provana*, his Miniſters Plenipotentiary at the *Britiſh* Court, ſigned their Maſter's Adherence to the Grand Alliance; in Conſequence whereof, the ſaid King of *Sicily* was to be ſtiled King of *Sardinia*. This was done about the middle of *October*.

About this Time was publiſhed a Letter concerning the Danger of a *Spaniſh* Navy; to which is annexed a Chart of the *Mediterranean*; which, becauſe one is much to the purpoſe, and ſhort, and

the

the other very useful at this Time of Day, take as followeth. Anno Reg. V.

November the 5th, 1718.

SIR,

'THE late Action between his Majesty's Fleet and that of *Spain*, is become the Entertainment of most Conversations; but the Misfortune is, that there is not one in Five Hundred of the Persons who thus entertain themselves, that has any just Idea of the good Consequence thereof. For tho' the Words *Sicily* and *Sardinia* are often in their Mouths, they scarce know in what Part of the World those Islands are situated; and consequently, must be ignorant of what Importance it is to the Trade of *Great Britain*, to have them in the Hands of a faithful Ally, and, if possible, of one who is not formidable at Sea. *The Danger of a Spanish Navy, & a Chart of the Mediterranean.*

'This is fully explain'd by the annex'd Chart of the *Mediterranean* Sea: whereby it demonstratively appears, that *Sardinia* and *Sicily* lie like Two Nets spread to intercept, not only our *Italian*, but *Turkey* and *Levant* Trades.

'For the Passage between *Sicily* and *Italy* to the *Levant*, may effectually be blocked up by Ships of War from *Messina*; and the Canals of *Sardinia* and *Malta* (the usual Course of our *Turkey* Ships, described by a Line drawn from the Streights of *Gibraltar* to *Scandaroon*) may be render'd very dangerous, if not wholly impracticable, by Cruisers from *Syracusa* and the Southern Ports of *Sicily*, and from *Cagliari* in *Sardinia*; and yet, as if this was not enough, our Ships are still to run the Gantlope between the Ports of *Spain* on the one hand, and *Ceuta*, and such other Places (as is said by a late Treaty) are deliver'd up to the *Spaniards* by the *Moors*, on the Coast of *Barbary*, on the other.

'Nor must *Cadiz* be forgotten, which, though lying on the *Atlantick* Ocean, is situated so near to the Mouth of the Streights, that it seems as a Key to lock it up. And should the Naval Power of *Spain* increase in the manner it hath

'lately

Anno Reg. V.

The Danger of a Spaniſh Navy, & a Chart of the Mediterranean.

'lately done, it is very natural to expect, that 'Kingdom will either aſſume to her ſelf the 'Trade of the *Mediterranean* Sea, excluſive of all 'other Nations, or impoſe upon them what Toll 'ſhe pleaſes for paſſing the Streights of *Gibral-* 'tar, in Imitation of the King of *Denmark* at *Elſi-* 'nore, and be in a much better Capacity to aſſert 'her Pretenſions.

'Nor is the Loſs of our *Italian*, *Turkey*, and *Le-* 'vant Trades, the only Misfortune *Great Britain* 'is to apprehend from the Increaſe of the Naval 'Power of *Spain*, but our Trade to *Portugal* muſt 'alſo run the ſame Fate, from the *Spaniſh* Ports 'in *Biſcay* and *Galicia*; as appears by the Chart.

'And ſhould the enterprizing Prieſt, who now 'ſits at the Helm of the *Spaniſh* Government, 'think fit to attack *Portugal* (as a Kingdom that 'can receive no Aſſiſtance from her Allies, but 'by Sea) with the numerous Troops of *Spain*, 'ſhe muſt probably fall under the *Spaniſh* Yoke, 'and thereby *Spain* become ſole Miſtreſs of the 'Treaſure of the World!

'So that, without entring into the School-Boys Diſpute of Who ſtruck firſt? it is evident, 'the Trade of *Great Britain* muſt be entirely pre- 'carious, ſhould the Naval Power of *Spain* en- 'creaſe in Proportion to what it has lately done 'in ſo ſhort a Time, and that the Iſlands of *Sicily* 'and *Sardinia* ſhould continue in the Poſſeſſion of 'the *Spaniards*.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt Humble, &c.

On *Saturday* the 25th of *November*, his Majeſty went from *Hampton Court* to St. *James*'s Palace, to prepare Matters for Meeting the Parliament in a ſhort Time to be convened: And notwithſtanding his Majeſty's Engagements in a New War; yet to ſhew a due Contempt of the Projects concerted againſt him, and the Inſufficiency of the Power in Arms to execute them; as well as to make his own People entirely eaſy at home, touching their Apprehenſion of encreaſing Charges from

from this new War; his Majeſty was moſt graci- Anno Reg. V.
ouſly pleaſed to order a Reduction of the Land
Forces, by Disbanding Six Regiments of Dra- *A Reduction of*
goons, and Six Regiments of Foot, which was *the Land Forces*
ordered to be done in the Manner following.

Dragoons.	Saved *per Ann.* *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Brigadier *Bowles's*,	11226	15	10	To be ſent
——— *Munden's*,	*Ditto*			to *Ireland.*
Sir *Charles Hotham's*,	*Ditto*			
Colonel *Tyroll's*,	*Ditto*			To be broke
——— *Stanhope's*,	*Ditto*			in *England.*
——— *Moleſworth's*,	*Ditto*			

Foot.				
Maj. Gen. *Sabin's*,	10502	17	06	
Brigadier *Preſton's*,	*Ditto*			
Lord *Shannon's*,	*Ditto*			To be ſent
Lord *Hinchinbroke's*,	*Ditto*			to *Ireland.*
Colonel *Egerton's*,	*Ditto*			
——— *Handaſyde's*,	*Ditto*			

Total ſaved *per Ann.* 130378*l.*

Dragoons.	
Newton's, *Crosby's*,	To be broke in *Ireland.*

Foot.	
Hales's, *Pocock's*, *Ferrer's*, *Naſſau's*, *Dubourgay's*, *Armſtrong's*,	To be broke in *Ireland.*

In this Situation were the publick Affairs at the Sitting down of the *Britiſh* Parliament, before an Account of whoſe Proceedings, it may be convenient to take a View of thoſe Treaties, which this extraordinary Conjuncture introduced, and in which, his Majeſty was nearly concerned, as they were made ready without the trouble of the uſual Forms, for the Inſpection of the

Several Treaties concluded at this Time, and laid before the Parliament.

Anno Reg. V. the Parliament, when they might in the Courſe of Buſineſs think meet to call for them.

Treaty of Defenſive Alliance between the Emperor and King of Great Britain.

A TREATY *for a* DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE *between* CHARLES VI. *Emperor of* Germany, *&c. and* GEORGE *King of* Great Britain, *&c. concluded at* Weſtminſter *the* 25*th of* May, 1716.

In the Name of the moſt Holy and Undivided Trinity.

'BE it known to all, and every one whom it may concern, *&c.*

'I. THAT there be between his above-mentioned Imperial and Royal Catholick Majeſty, and his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, a ſincere Friendſhip and Union of Counſels, and perfect Alliance, that each of them look upon the other's Intereſts as his own, and earneſtly endeavour to promote them, and prevent by the beſt Means he is able, all Damages.

'II. That the Deſign and End of this Defenſive Alliance be no other, than mutually to Defend each other, and to preſerve themſelves in the Poſſeſſion of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Rights, in the Condition they now are, which either of them actually has and enjoys; if therefore it ſhall happen, that the one or the other of theſe Allies ſhall be hoſtilely invaded or moleſted by any Power, it is agreed, that the Honour, Dignity, as alſo the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Rights above-mentioned, which that Ally poſſeſſes in any Part of *Europe* at the Time of this Alliance, or which, during the ſame, they ſhall by mutual Conſent acquire, ſhall with common Aid and Aſſiſtance by Land and by Sea, be preſerved, defended and maintain'd inviolable, againſt all Aggreſſors whatſoever; and likewiſe that a juſt Satisfaction ſhall be procured for any Injury which ſhall happen to be done.

'III.

Anno Reg. V.

Treaty of Defenſive Alliance between the Emperor and King of Great Britain.

'III. For attaining this wholſome End, in the 'foreſaid Caſe of any hoſtile Invaſion, the Party 'attacked ſhall notify the ſame to his Ally; 'who ſhall uſe all his Endeavours with the Ag-'greſſor, to induce him to abſtain, without de-'lay, from farther Hoſtility, to make due Satis-'faction for the Damage done, and ſhall take 'care for the future Security of his Ally.

'IV. If this fair Means do not ſucceed within the 'ſpace of two Months, Aſſiſtance ſhall immediate-'ly be ſent by the Ally to the Party attacked, nor 'ſhall the ſame be recall'd, till what is expreſ-'ſed in the foregoing Second Article be obtained.

'V. The Succours, which, when this Caſe 'happens, are to be furniſhed by the Allies, ſhall 'be as follows.

'On the Part of his Imperial and Catholick 'Majeſty, Twelve Thouſand Men; that is to 'ſay, Eight Thouſand Foot, Four Thouſand 'Horſe.

'And on the Part of his Sacred Royal Majeſty 'of *Great Britain*, as many Thouſand Men; that is 'to ſay, Eight Thouſand Foot, Four Thouſand 'Horſe.

'But if the Nature of the War ſhould require 'rather Maritime Succours, in whole or in part, 'the Ally ſhall be obliged to furniſh, inſtead of 'the ſaid Land Forces, ſo many Ships of War, as 'ſhall be equal in Expence to the ſaid Number 'of Men: So likewiſe in caſe greater Succours, 'either of Land or Sea Forces, ſhould be neceſ-'ſary, the Allies ſhall, without delay, come to 'an Agreement about them, and ſhew an amica-'ble Diſpoſition on both ſides.

'VI. It is agreed, that no other Prince or 'Power ſhall be invited or admitted into this Al-'liance, unleſs by the unanimous and mutual Con-'ſent of the Allies, and in ſuch manner as ſhall 'be ſtipulated and agreed between them.

'VII. But whereas nothing is more deſired 'by either Ally, than this Treaty being made 'to ſecure by mutual Aſſiſtance the common 'Safety, and preſerve inviolable the publick 'Peace; and there being no doubt but the Mighty

Anno Reg. V.

Treaty of Defenſive Alliance between the Emperor and King of Great Britain.

'States General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* are diſpoſed moſt readily to aſſiſt 'and promote, by their Acceſſion, ſo uſeful and 'ſo neceſſary a Work, 'tis therefore now thought 'fit not only willingly to admit the ſaid States 'General into this preſent Alliance, but to invite 'them amicably, without delay, to enter into it.

'VIII. This Treaty ſhall be ratified within 'the ſpace of Six Weeks, or ſooner, if poſſible.

'In Witneſs whereof, &c.

Separate Article.

'IT is farther agreed, That, if in proceſs of 'Time War ſhould break out between his 'Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, and 'the *Ottoman* Empire, the Treaty of Alliance 'concluded this Day with his Sacred and Royal 'Majeſty of *Great Britain*, ſhall not be deemed in 'any wiſe to relate, or extend thereto, nor ſhall 'War with the *Turks* (Reaſon of State ſo requi-'ring) be underſtood to be a Caſe intended by 'this Treaty.

'In Witneſs whereof, &c.

Additional Separate and Secret Article.

'WHereas it is the principal Scope and Inten-'tion of the Treaty of Alliance concluded 'the laſt Year between his Sacred Imperial and 'Royal Catholick Majeſty, and his Royal Maje-'ſty of *Great Britain*, that the Union and Friend-'ſhip betwixt their ſaid Majeſties may be bound 'in the cloſeſt Engagements that are poſſible, 'and that on every Occaſion that offers, they 'may mutually promote each other's Intereſt, 'and may faithfully and ſincerely ſecure them-'ſelves againſt all Enemies whatſoever: And 'whereas, ſince the Concluſion of the ſaid Alli-'ance, many of his *Britannick* Majeſty's Rebel 'Subjects have come into ſeveral of the Hereditary Provinces of his Imperial and Catholick 'Majeſty, whereby they found Means and Op-'portunity of Carrying on a prenicious Corre-'ſpon-

'ſpondence with other ill-affected and ſeditious Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, and uſe all their Endeavours to ſtir up a new Rebellion in the ſaid Kingdom; whence both the Government of his *Britannick* Majeſty, and the Tranquility and Repoſe of his faithful Subjects may be continually diſturbed by theſe ſecret Factions and Conſpiracies, to their very great Detriment. It is therefore declared by theſe Preſents on the part of his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majeſty, that he will grant no Entertainment, Refuge, or Paſſage, under any Pretext whatſoever, within his Hereditary Provinces ſituated in *Germany* and the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, to his *Britannick* Majeſty's Rebel Subjects, who are, or ſhall be declared ſuch, nor to the Perſon commonly called the Pretender. As likewiſe, His Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain* doth promiſe, that he never will grant any Paſſage, Entertainment, or Refuge, to the Rebel Subjects of his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majeſty, who are, or ſhall be ſuch, within his Kingdoms of *Great Britain*, and Provinces of the *Roman* Empire. Whereof it is on both Sides provided, That they will mutually compel the aforeſaid Rebel Subjects to depart out of the ſaid Kingdoms and Provinces within the ſpace of eight Days, from the Time that the Miniſter of him, whoſe Subjects thoſe Rebels are reputed, ſhall have made ſuch Application to his ſaid Imperial Majeſty, or his Royal Majeſty, in the Name of his Maſter. 'In Witneſs whereof, *&c.*

Anno Reg. V.

Treaty of Defenſive Alliance between the Emperor and King of Great Britain.

CONVENTION *between* GEORGE *King of* Great Britain, *&c. and* LEWIS XV. *the moſt Chriſtian King, for propoſing ultimate Conditions of Peace, between the Emperor and the King of* Spain, *and between the Emperor and the King of* Sicily. *Concluded at* Paris *the* 18*th of* July, N. S. 1718.

'WHereas the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince and Lord *George*, by the Grace of God King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*, Elector of

Anno Reg. V.

Convention between the King of Great Britain *and the moſt Chriſtian King.*

'the Holy Empire, &c. and the moſt Serene
'and moſt Potent Prince and Lord *Lewis* XV.
'by the Grace of God the moſt Chriſtian King,
'&c. having form'd a Plan of a Treaty for eſta-
'bliſhing ſolid and laſting Tranquility in *Europe*,
'and to that end, for procuring a good Peace and
'ſincere Reconciliation between the Emperor
'and the King of *Spain*, and between his Impe-
'rial Majeſty and the King of *Sicily*; by accom-
'modating, according to Equity and Juſtice, the
'Differences which ſubſiſt between them, and
'which might draw into War the other Powers
'of *Europe*; which Plan having been propoſed to
'the Emperor, and his Imperial Majeſty having
'made divers Alterations therein, their *Britannick*
'and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, after having ma-
'turely conſidered the ſaid Alterations, and after
'having agreed to approve ſome of them, and to
'make ſome other Alterations themſelves in the
'ſaid Plan, have judg'd that it was of the laſt
'Importance for ſecuring the Succeſs of a Work
'ſo great, and ſo beneficial for all *Europe*, to ſettle
'finally between themſelves without any delay,
'the Plan of the ſaid Treaty in ſuch manner, as
'they think it ought to ſtand, and to propoſe it
'forthwith to the Emperor as an *Ultimatum*,
'which they hope will be approved by his
'Imperial Majeſty; and for this purpoſe the ſaid
'*Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, have au-
'thoriz'd in Quality of their Plenipotentiaries,
'that is to ſay,

'The King of *Great Britain*, *John* Earl of *Stair*,
'Viſcount *Dalrymple*, Baron of *Glenluce*, and of
'*Stranraar*, his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the
'moſt Chriſtian King, Gentleman of the Bed-
'Chamber to his *Britannick* Majeſty, one of his
'Privy Council, Lieutenant General of his For-
'ces, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and
'Knight of the Order of St. *Andrew*, &c. and
'*James* Earl *Stanhope*, Viſcount *Mahon*, Baron of
'*Elvaſton*, Lieutenant General of the Forces of
'his ſaid *Britannick* Majeſty, one of his Principal
'Secretaries of State, and of his Privy Council,
'&c.

'And

Anno Reg. V.

Convention between the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King.

'And the most Christian King, the Marques 'd'*Huxelles*, Mareschal of *France*, Knight of his 'Orders, Governor of the Upper and Lower '*Alsace*, of *Strasbourg*, of *Chalons Sur Soane*, his 'Lieutenant for the Government of *Burgundy*, and 'President of the Council for Foreign Affairs, '*&c.* and M. *de Clermont*, Count of *Cheverney*, Mar-'ques of *Monglat*, Baron of *Sensy*, *Rupt*, and *De-'laye*, Grand Bailiff of *Dole*, Counsellor of the 'Council for Foreign Affairs, and Governour to 'Monsieur the Duke of *Chartres*, &c.

Who, after having reciprocally communicated to each other their full Powers, agreed on the definitive Plan.

And their said *Britannick* and most Christian Majesties having thus settled by Concert the said Plan of a Treaty, agreed, and farther engage themselves, on the Conditions which follow.

'I. THEY will propose forthwith, and by Con-'cert, to the Emperor, the said Plan of a 'Treaty, as an *Ultimatum*, in which they oblige 'themselves not to make any Alteration, as also 'not to admit of the making of any.

'II. Their *Britannick* and most Christian Maje-'sties, promise and oblige themselves reciprocally, 'to cause to be signed, and to ratify the said Treaty, 'according to the Plan above inserted, and they 'will forthwith give to their Plenipotentiaries 'the necessary Orders and Powers for signing it 'at *London*, without any farther Delay, as soon 'as the Emperor's Minister Plenipotentiary shall 'be authorized to do it, in the Name of his Im-'perial Majesty.

'III. Until the time the said Signing shall be 'perfected, their said Majesties shall continue to 'employ in Concert, all their most pressing Offi-'ces, with the King of *Spain*, the King of *Sicily*, 'and every where else, where it may be proper, 'for causing the said Treaty to be approved and 'accepted.

Anno Reg. V.

Convention between the King of Great Britain *and the moſt Chriſtian King.*

'IV. The preſent Convention ſhall be ratified 'by their *Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, 'and the Letters of Ratification in due Form 'ſhall be delivered on both ſides at *London*, 'within the ſpace of fifteen Days, or ſooner, if 'poſſible, to be reckoned from the Day of ſigning.

'In Witneſs whereof, *&c.*

Their *Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, having fixed and ſettled the Plan of a Treaty to be propoſed to the Emperor, for his Peace and Accommodation with the Catholick King and with the King of *Sicily*, in the manner the ſaid Plan is inſerted in the Convention, in order to the better ſecuring the Execution thereof, as well as of the Conditions therein contain'd, their ſaid Majeſties farther agreed upon Separate and Secret Articles, the Tenor of which here follows Word for Word.

Separate and Secret Articles.

'I. WHereas the moſt Serene and moſt Potent 'King of *Great Britain*, and the moſt Serene 'and moſt Potent Chriſtian King, *&c.* Their '*Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties having 'agreed upon the Articles inſerted above, do 'oblige themſelves likewiſe to propoſe them to 'the Emperor as an *Ultimatum*, in which they will 'not make any Alteration, nor admit any to be 'made therein, to cauſe them to be ſigned, and 'to ratify them, and to give forthwith to their 'Plenipotentiaries the neceſſary Orders and 'Powers for ſigning them at *London*, without any 'farther delay, as ſoon as the Emperor's Miniſter 'Plenipotentiary ſhall be authorized to ſign them 'in the Name of his Imperial Majeſty.

'II. The preſent Convention ſhall be ratified 'by their *Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, 'and the Letters of Ratification in due Form ſhall 'be exchanged on both ſides at *London*, within 'the ſpace of fifteen Days, or ſooner, if poſſible,

'to

'to be reckoned from the Day of ſigning. Anno Reg. V.
'In Witneſs whereof, &c.

The Second Article hereof the Reader will obſerve to be the ſame as the Fourth Article of the foregoing. And the following is the grand Treaty which was ſo long upon the Anvil both here, in *France*, and in *Holland*; and which was brought at laſt to a Concluſion, through unſpeakable Difficulties, and the moſt labour'd Artifices of the Court of *Madrid* to obſtruct the ſame.

TREATY *of* ALLIANCE *for ſettling the publick Peace, ſigned at* London 22 July, 2 *Auguſt*, 1718.

In the Name of the moſt Holy and Undivided Trinity.

'BE it known to all whom it doth concern, or may any way concern. Whereas the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince *George*, of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*, Elector of the holy *Roman* Empire, &c. and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince, *Lewis* the Fifteenth, the moſt Chriſtian King, &c. as likewiſe the High and Mighty States General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, being continually intent on preſerving the Bleſſing of Peace, have duly conſidered, that however by the Triple Alliance concluded by them on the 4th of *January*, 1717. their own Kingdoms and Provinces were provided for, yet that Proviſion was neither ſo general nor ſo ſolid, as that the publick Tranquility could long flouriſh and laſt, unleſs at the ſame Time the Jealouſies which were ſtill increaſing between ſome of the Princes of *Europe*, as perpetual Occaſions of Variance, could be removed: And being convinced by Experience, from the War kindled the laſt Year in *Italy*, for the timely extinguiſhing whereof by a Treaty made ....., in the Year 1718. they agreed amongſt themſelves upon certain Articles of Pacification, ac- *Treaty for ſettling the publick Peace.*

Anno Reg. V.

'cording to which a Peace might be brought 'about and eſtabliſhed between his Sacred Imperial Majeſty and the King of *Spain*; as likewiſe 'between his ſaid Imperial Majeſty and the King 'of *Sicily*; and farther gave a friendly Invitation to 'his Imperial Majeſty, that out of his Love for 'the publick Peace and Quiet, he would receive 'and approve the ſaid Articles of Convention in 'his own Name, and accordingly that he himſelf 'would accede to the Treaty made by them, the 'Tenor of which is as followeth.

CONDITIONS *of* PEACE *between his Imperial Majeſty and his Royal Catholick Majeſty.*

Conditions of Peace between their Imperial and Catholick Majeſties.

'I. FOR quieting the Diſturbances lately raiſed 'contrary to the Peace of *Baden* concluded 'the 7th of *September*, 1714. as likewiſe to the 'Neutrality eſtabliſhed for *Italy* by the Treaty 'of the 14th of *March*, 1713. the moſt Serene 'and moſt Potent King of *Spain* obliges himſelf 'to reſtore to his Imperial Majeſty, and accordingly ſhall immediately, or at the fartheſt, after Two Months, to be reckoned from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this preſent Treaty, 'actually reſtore to his ſaid Imperial Majeſty 'the Iſland and Kingdom of *Sardinia* in the condition wherein he ſeized it, and ſhall renounce 'in favour of his Imperial Majeſty all Rights, 'Pretenſions, Intereſts and Claims upon the ſaid 'Kingdom; ſo that his Imperial Majeſty fully 'and freely, and in the manner which he judges 'beſt, out of his Love to the publick Good, may 'diſpoſe of it as of his own Property.

'II. Whereas the only Method which could 'be found out for fixing a durable Balance in '*Europe*, was judged to be this, that it ſhould 'be an eſtabliſhed Rule, that the Kingdoms 'of *France* and *Spain* ſhould never go together, 'or be united in one and the ſame Perſon, 'or in one and the ſame Line, and that thoſe 'two Monarchies ſhould henceforward for ever 'remain ſeparate; and whereas for confirming this Rule, ſo neceſſary for the pub-

'lick

'lick Tranquility, thoſe Princes, to whom the Prerogative of Birth might have given a Right 'of ſucceeding in both Kingdoms, have ſolemn- 'ly renounced one of thoſe two Kingdoms for 'themſelves and all their Poſterity; ſo that this 'Separation of the two Monarchies has paſs'd in- 'to a Fundamental Law in the general Aſſembly, 'commonly call'd *Las Cortez*, which was received 'at *Madrid*, the 9th of *November*, 1712. and con- 'ſolidated by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, the 11th of 'April, 1713. his Imperial Majeſty being willing 'to give the utmoſt Perfection to ſo neceſſary and 'wholſome a Law, to take away all ground of 'ſuſpicion, and to promote the publick Tranqui- 'lity, doth accept and agree to thoſe Things 'which were done, ratified, and eſtabliſhed in 'the Treaty of *Utrecht*, with regard to the Right 'and Order of Succeſſion to the Kingdoms of '*France* and *Spain*, and doth renounce as well for 'himſelf, as for his Heirs, Deſcendants, and Suc- 'ceſſors, Male and Female, all Rights, and all 'and every Pretenſion whatſoever, not one in 'the leaſt excepted, on any Kingdoms whatſo- 'ever, Dominions, and Provinces of the *Spaniſh* 'Monarchy, whereof the Catholick King was ac- 'knowledged to be the rightful Poſſeſſor by the 'Treaty of *Utrecht*, and will cauſe to be made out 'in due Form accordingly, ſolemnly, Acts of 'Renunciation, which he will cauſe to be publiſh- 'ed and regiſter'd in the proper Courts, and 'promiſes that he will exhibit the uſual Inſtru- 'ments thereupon to his Catholick Majeſty, and 'to the contracting Powers.

Anno Reg. V.

Conditions of Peace between their Imperial and Catholick Majeſties.

'III. By Virtue of the ſaid Renunciation, 'which his Imperial Majeſty has made, out of 'regard to the Security of all *Europe*; and in 'Conſideration likewiſe that the Duke of *Orleans* 'has for himſelf and for his Deſcendants, renoun- 'ced all his Rights and Claims upon the Kingdom 'of *Spain*, on Condition, that neither the Empe- 'ror, nor any of his Deſcendants, ſhall ever ſuc- 'ceed to the ſaid Kingdom; his Imperial Ma- 'jeſty doth acknowledge *Philip* the Fifth to be 'lawful King of *Spain*, and of the *Indies*; and doth

'pro-

Anno Reg. V.

Conditions of Peace between their Imperial and Catholick Majeſties.

'promiſe to give him the Titles and Prerogatives belonging to his Dignity and his Kingdoms: 'And moreover, he will allow him, his Deſcendants, Heirs and Succeſſors, Male and Female, peaceably to enjoy all thoſe Dominions of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy in *Europe*, the *Indies*, and elſewhere; the Poſſeſſion whereof was allowed to 'him by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, nor will he directly or indirectly diſturb him in the ſaid 'Poſſeſion at any Time, nor will he claim to 'himſelf any Right to the ſaid Kingdoms and 'Provinces.

'IV. In return for the Renunciation and Acknowledgment made by his Imperial Majeſty 'in the two foregoing Articles, the Catholick 'King, as well in his own, as in the Name of his 'Heirs, Deſcendants, and Succeſſors, Male and 'Female, doth renounce in favour of his Imperial Majeſty, his Succeſſors, Heirs and Deſcendants, Male and Female, all Rights and Claims 'whatſoever, none in the leaſt being excepted, 'upon all and every the Kingdoms, Provinces, 'and Dominions, which his Imperial Majeſty 'doth poſſeſs in *Italy*, or the *Netherlands*, or may 'accrue to him by virtue of this preſent Treaty; 'and that he doth wholly abdicate all Rights, 'Kingdoms and Provinces in *Italy*, which heretofore belonged to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; amongſt which the Marquiſate of *Final* yielded by 'his Imperial Majeſty to the Republick of *Genoa*, 'in the Year 1713. is underſtood to be expreſly 'comprehended; and he will cauſe to be made 'out accordingly ſolemn Acts of Renunciation in 'due Form, which he will cauſe to be publiſhed 'and regiſter'd in the proper Courts, and promiſes, that he will exhibit the uſual Inſtruments 'thereupon to his Imperial Majeſty and the contracting Powers. His Catholick Majeſty doth 'in like manner renounce the Right of Reverſion of the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Crown of 'Spain, which he had reſerved to himſelf, and 'all other Claims and Pretenſions, under pretext 'whereof he might diſturb his Imperial Majeſty, 'his Heirs and Succeſſors, directly or indirectly,

'as

'as well in the aforeſaid Kingdoms and Provinces, Anno Reg. V.
'as in all other Dominions, which he actually poſ-
'ſeſſes in the *Netherlands*, or elſewhere.

Conditions of Peace between their Imperial and Catholick Majeſties.

'V. Whereas in caſe the Grand Duke of *Tuſ-*
'*cany*, or the Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*, or
'their Succeſſors, ſhould die without Male
'Iſſue, the Pretenſions of Succeſſion to the
'Dominions poſſeſs'd by them might kindle
'a new War in *Italy*, on account of the different
'Rights of Succeſſion, whereby, after the
'Deceaſe of the next Heirs before her, the pre-
'ſent Queen of *Spain* born Dutcheſs of *Parma*,
'claims the ſaid Dukedoms to her ſelf on the
'one part, and the Emperor and Empire on the
'other part. To the end that the great Diſputes,
'and the Evils ariſing from them, may be time-
'ly obviated; it is agreed, That the States and
'Dutchies at preſent poſſeſs'd by the Grand Duke
'of *Tuſcany*, and Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*
'aforeſaid, ſhall in Time to come be held and
'acknowledged by all the Contracting Powers,
'as undoubted Male Fiefs of the Holy *Roman*
'Empire. His Imperial Majeſty, on his part,
'doth conſent by himſelf as Head of the Empire,
'that whenever it ſhall happen that the ſaid
'Dutchies ſhall lye open for want of Heirs Male,
'the firſt-born Son of the ſaid Queen of *Spain*,
'and his Deſcendants, being Males, born in law-
'ful Matrimony, and in default of them the ſe-
'cond born, or the younger Sons of the ſaid
'Queen, if any ſhall be born, together with
'their Male Deſcendants, born in lawful Marri-
'age, ſhall in like manner ſucceed to all the
'Provinces aforeſaid. To which end, it being
'neceſſary that the Conſent of the Empire be al-
'ſo given, his Imperial Majeſty will uſe all his
'Endeavours to obtain it; and having obtained
'it, he will cauſe the Letters of Expectative,
'containing the eventual Inveſtiture for the Son
'of the ſaid Queen, or her Sons, and their legi-
'timate Male Deſcendants, to be expediated in
'due Form; and he will cauſe the ſaid Letters to
'be delivered to the Catholick King immediate-
'ly, or at leaſt after two Months from the Ex-

'change

Anno Reg. V.

Conditions of Peace between their Imperial and Catholick Majeſties.

'change of the Ratifications: without any Damage nevertheleſs, or Prejudice, to the Princes 'who now have Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Dutchies, 'which Poſſeſſion is to remain entirely ſafe to 'them.

'It is farther agreed, between his Sacred Imperial Majeſty, and the Catholick King, that 'the Town of *Leghorne* may, and ought, perpetually to remain a Free Port, in the ſame manner as it now is.

'By virtue of the Renunciation made by the 'King of *Spain*, of all the Dominions, Kingdoms 'and Provinces in *Italy*, which heretofore belonged to the Kings of *Spain*, that King ſhall yield 'to the aforeſaid Prince his Son, the Town of '*Porto Longone*, together with that part of the 'Iſland *Elba*, which he actually poſſeſſes therein; and ſhall deliver the ſame up to him, as 'ſoon as that Prince, on the Extinction of the 'Male Poſterity of the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, 'ſhall be admitted into the actual Poſſeſſion of 'his Territories.

'It is moreover agreed to, and provided by 'ſolemn Contract, that none of the aforeſaid 'Dutchies or Dominions, at any Time, or in any 'caſe, may or ought to be poſſeſs'd by a Prince, 'who at the ſame Time holds the Kingdom of '*Spain*; and that no King of *Spain* can ever take 'upon him the Guardianſhip of that Prince, or 'may be allow'd to exerciſe the ſame.

'Laſtly, It is agreed, and thereto all and ſingular the Parties contracting have equally bound 'themſelves, That it never ſhall be allowed, 'during the Lives of the preſent Poſſeſſors of the 'Dutchies of *Tuſcany* and *Parma*, or of their Male 'Succeſſors, that any Forces of any Country 'whatſoever, whether their own or hired, ſhall 'either by the Emperor, the Kings of *Spain* and '*France*, or even by the Prince appointed, as 'above, to the Succeſſion, be introduced into 'the Provinces and Lands of the ſaid Dutchies; 'nor ſhall any of them place any Garriſon in the 'Cities, Ports, Towns, or Fortreſſes therein 'ſituated.

'But

'But that the ſaid Son of the Queen of *Spain*, Anno Reg. VI
'appointed by this Treaty to the Succeſſion of
'Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, and the Duke of *Parma* *Conditions of*
'and *Placentia*, may be more fully ſecured againſt *Peace between*
'all Events, and may more certainly depend on *their Imperial*
'the Execution of the Succeſſion promiſed him: *and Catholick*
'And, likewiſe, that the Fiefs conſtituted as a- *Majeſties.*
'bove, may remain inviolable to the Emperor
'and Empire, it is agreed on both Sides, that
'Garriſons, not exceeding, however, the num-
'ber of Six Thouſand Men, which ſhall be put
'into the principal Towns thereof, *viz. Leghorn*,
'*Porto Ferraro*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, be taken
'from among the *Swiſs Cantons*, which *Cantons* are
'for this purpoſe to be payed by the Three Con-
'tracting Powers, who have taken upon them
'the Part of Mediators. And the ſaid Garriſons
'are therein to be continued till the caſe of the
'ſaid Succeſſion ſhall happen, when they ſhall
'be obliged to deliver the Towns to the ſaid
'Prince appointed to the Succeſſion. Neverthe-
'leſs, without any Trouble or Charge to the
'preſent Poſſeſſors, and their Succeſſors being
'Males, to whom likewiſe the ſaid Garriſons
'are to take an Oath of Fidelity, and are to aſ-
'ſume to themſelves no other Authority than
'only the Guard of the Cities committed to their
'Charge.

'But whereas this beneficial Work may be
'longer delayed than is convenient, before an A-
'greement can be made with the *Swiſs Cantons*
'about the Number, Pay, and Manner of eſta-
'bliſhing ſuch a Force, his Sacred Royal *Britan-*
'*nick* Majeſty, out of his ſingular Zeal for the
'ſaid Work, and the publick Tranquility, and for
'the earlier obtaining the End propoſed, will
'not in the mean Time refuſe to lend his own
'Forces for the Uſe abovementioned, if the reſt
'of the Contracting Powers think good, till the
'Forces to be raiſed in the *Swiſs Cantons* can take
'upon them the Guard and Cuſtody of the ſaid
'Cities.

'VI. His Catholick Majeſty, to teſtify his ſin-
'cere Inclination for the publick Tranquility,

'doth

Anno Reg. V.

Conditions of Peace between their Imperial and Catholick Majeſties.

'doth conſent to all Things hereafter mention'd, 'with regard to what is ſettled about the King-'dom of *Sicily* for the Advantage of his Imperial 'Majeſty, and doth renounce for himſelf, his 'Heirs and Succeſſors, Male and Female, the 'Right of Reverſion of that Kingdom to the 'Crown of *Spain*, which he expreſly reſerved to 'himſelf by the Inſtrument of Ceſſion dated the '10th of *June*, 1713. Out of Love to the publick 'Good he moreover departs from the ſaid Act 'of the 10th of *June*, 1713. as far as is neceſſary; 'as likewiſe from the ſixth Article of the Treaty 'of *Utrecht*, betwixt himſelf and his Royal High-'neſs the Duke of *Savoy*, as likewiſe in general 'from every Thing that may oppoſe the Retro-'ceſſion, Diſpoſition, and Permutation of the 'above-mentioned Kingdom of *Sicily*, by this pre-'ſent Treaty eſtabliſhed. On Condition, never-'theleſs, that the Right of Reverſion of the 'Iſland and Kingdom of *Sardinia* to the ſaid 'Crown, may be yielded and allowed to him, 'as hereafter in the ſecond Article of the Conven-'tions between his Sacred Imperial Majeſty and 'the King of *Sicily* is farther explain'd.

'VII. The Emperor and the Catholick King 'mutually promiſe, and bind themſelves to a re-'ciprocal Defence and Guaranty of all the King-'doms and Provinces which they actually poſ-'ſeſs, or the Poſſeſſion whereof ought to belong 'to them by virtue of the preſent Treaty.

'VIII. His Imperial Majeſty, and his Royal 'Catholick Majeſty, ſhall immediately after the 'Exchange of the Ratifications of theſe preſent 'Conventions, put in execution all and every the 'Conditions therein comprehended, and that 'within the ſpace of two Months at the fartheſt, 'and the Inſtruments of the Ratifications of the 'ſaid Conventions at *London* within the ſpace of 'two Months, to be computed from the Day of 'ſigning, or ſooner if poſſible. Which Execu-'tion of the Condition being previouſly per-'formed, their Miniſters and Plenipotentiaries, 'by them to be named, ſhall, in the Place of 'Congreſs, which they ſhall agree upon, with

'all

'all ſpeed, ſeverally ſettle and determine the 'other Points of their particular Peace, un- 'der the Mediation of the three Contracting 'Powers.

Anno Reg. V.

Conditions of Peace between their Imperial and Catholick Majeſties.

'It is farther agreed, That in the Treaty of 'Peace particularly to be made between the Em- 'peror and the King of *Spain*, a general Amne- 'ſty ſhall be granted to all Perſons of any State, 'Dignity, Degree, or Sex, whatſoever, whe- 'ther the Eccleſiaſtical or Military, Political or 'Civil; who followed the Party of the one or 'the other Prince during the late War; in virtue 'whereof, all and ſingular the ſaid Perſons, ſhall 'be permitted to receive, and they may receive, 'full Poſſeſſion and Uſe of their Goods, Rights, 'Privileges, Honours, Dignities, and Immuni- 'ties, and ſhall uſe and enjoy the ſame as freely 'as they did enjoy them at the beginning of the 'laſt War, or at the Time when they began to 'joyn themſelves to the one or the other Party, 'all Confiſcations, Arreſts, and Sentences made, 'paſſed, or pronounced, during the War to the 'contrary notwithſtanding, which ſhall be held 'as null and of no Effect. In virtue, moreover, 'of the aforeſaid Amneſty, it ſhall be lawful and 'free for all and ſingular the ſaid Perſons, who 'followed the one or the other Party, to return 'to their Country, and to enjoy their Goods in 'the ſame manner as if no War had happen'd; 'and a full Licence is given them to take care 'of the ſaid Effects, either by themſelves, if 'they ſhould be preſent, or by their Attornies, 'if they ſhould rather chuſe to abſent them- 'ſelves from their Country, and they may either 'ſell, or any other way, according to their Plea- 'ſure, diſpoſe of them entirely after the ſame 'manner they might have done before the be- 'ginning of the War.

CONDI-

Anno Reg. V.

CONDITIONS *of the* TREATY *to be concluded between his Imperial Majesty and the King of* Sicily.

Conditions to be concluded between the Emperor and King of Sicily.

'I. WHereas the Cession of *Sicily*, by the Treaties of *Utrecht* to the House of *Savoy*, being solely made for rendring that Peace solid, and not on the Account of any Right the King of *Sicily* had thereto, has been so far from bringing about the End proposed, that, as all *Europe* can witness, it has rather proved the great Obstacle which hindred the Emperor from acceding to the said Treaties, insomuch, as the Separation of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, so long used to remain under the same Denomination, and to be called by the Name of both the *Sicilies*, has not only been found opposite to the common Interests and mutual Preservation of both Kingdoms, but likewise to the Repose of all *Italy*, being constantly productive to new Commotions, while neither the ancient Intercourse, and mutual Relation between the two Nations can be destroyed, nor the Interests of the different Princes can be easily reconciled: For this Reason it is that the Princes, who first made the *Utrecht* Treaties, have thought it lawful for them, even without the Consent of the Parties concerned, to abrogate that one Article of those Treaties which regards the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and is not any principal Part of the said Treaty, founding themselves chiefly upon these Reasons, That the present Treaty will receive its Increase and Completion from the Emperor's Renunciation; and that by the Exchange of *Sicily* for *Sardinia*, the Wars which threaten *Italy*, may be prevented, inasmuch as the Emperor might rightfully attack *Sicily*, which he never yet renounced; and since the Infraction of the Neutrality of *Italy* by the Seizure of *Sardinia*, he may rightfully recover by Force of Arms: Besides, that the King of *Sicily* may become possess'd of a certain and durable Dominion by the Benefit of so solemn a Treaty with his Imperial Majesty, and guaranty'd by the

'chief

'chief Princes of *Europe*. Being moved there- Anno Reg. V.
'fore by ſo great Reaſons, they have agreed,
'That the King of *Sicily* ſhall reſtore to his Im- *Conditions to be*
'perial Majeſty the Iſland and Kingdom of *Sicily*, *concluded be-*
'with all its Dependencies and Appendages, in *tween the Em-*
'the State wherein they now are, immediately, *peror and King*
'or in Two Months at the fartheſt from the Ex- *of* Sicily.
'change of the Ratifications of the preſent Trea-
'ty. And he ſhall, in Favour of the Emperor,
'his Heirs and Succeſſors of both Sexes, re-
'nounce all Rights and Pretenſions whatſoever
'to the ſaid Kingdom, as well for himſelf, as his
'Heirs and Succeſſors, Male and Female; the
'Reverſion thereof to the Crown of *Spain* being
'entirely taken away.

'II. In return, his Imperial Majeſty ſhall
'yield to the King of *Sicily* the Iſland and King-
'dom of *Sardinia*, in the ſame Condition wherein
'he ſhall receive it from the Catholick King,
'and ſhall renounce all Rights and Intereſts in
'the Kingdom for himſelf, his Heirs and Suc-
'ceſſors of both Sexes, in favour of the King of
'*Sicily*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, that he may
'hereafter perpetually poſſeſs the ſame, with
'the Title of a Kingdom, and all other Honours
'annexed to the Royal Dignity, in the ſame man-
'ner as he poſſeſſed the Kingdom of *Sicily*; on
'Condition nevertheleſs, That the Reverſion of
'the ſaid Kingdom of *Sardinia* ſhall be reſerved
'to the Crown of *Spain*, whenever it may happen
'that the King of *Sicily* ſhall be without Heirs
'Male, and all the Houſe of *Savoy* ſhall be deſti-
'tute of Heirs Male. But in the ſame manner
'altogether, as the ſaid Reverſion was ſettled
'and ordain'd for the Kingdom of *Sicily* by the
'Treaties of *Utrecht*, and by the Act of Ceſſion in
'purſuance thereof made by the King of *Spain*.

'III. His Imperial Majeſty ſhall confirm to
'the King of *Sicily* all the Ceſſions made to him
'by the Treaty ſigned at *Turin* the 8th of *Novem-*
'*ber*, 1703. as well of that part of the Dutchy of
'*Montferrat*, as of the Provinces, Cities, Towns,
'Caſtles, Lands, Places, Rights and Revenues,
'of the State of *Milan*, which he now doth poſ-

Anno Reg. V.

Conditions to be concluded between the Emperor and King of Sicily.

'ſeſs, in the manner wherein he actually doth 'poſſeſs them; and he will ſtipulate for himſelf, 'his Deſcendants and Succeſſors, That he never 'will diſturb him, his Heirs or Succeſſors, in 'the Poſſeſſion aforeſaid: On Condition never-'theleſs, that all other Claims and Pretenſions 'which he may poſſibly make in virtue of the 'ſaid Treaty, ſhall be and remain void.

'IV. His Imperial Majeſty ſhall acknowledge 'the Right of the King of *Sicily*, and his Houſe 'to ſucceed immediately to the Kingdom of *Spain* 'and the *Indies*, in caſe of the Failure of King '*Philip* V. and his Poſterity, in manner as it is 'ſettled by the Renunciations of the Catholick 'King, the Duke of *Berry*, and the Duke of *Or-'leans*, and by the Treaties of *Utrecht*; and his 'Imperial Majeſty ſhall promiſe as well for him-'ſelf, as his Succeſſor and Deſcendant, That at 'no time he will directly or indirectly oppoſe, 'or any way act contrary to the ſame. It is de-'clared nevertheleſs, That no Prince of the 'Houſe of *Savoy*, who ſhall ſucceed to the Crown 'of *Spain*, may poſſeſs at the ſame Time any Pro-'vince or Dominion on the Continent of *Italy*, 'and that in ſuch caſe thoſe Provinces ſhall de-'volve to the collateral Princes of that Houſe, 'who ſhall ſucceed therein one after another, ac-'cording to the Proximity of Blood.

'V. His Imperial Majeſty and the King of *Sicily*, 'ſhall give mutual Guarantees for all the King-'doms and Provinces which they actually poſſeſs 'in *Italy*, or which ſhall accrue to them by vir-'tue of this preſent Treaty.

'VI. His Imperial Majeſty and the King of *Si-'cily*, immediately after the Exchange of the Ra-'tifications of theſe Conventions, ſhall put in exe-'cution all and every the Conditions therein 'contained, and that within the ſpace of Two 'Months at the fartheſt: And the Inſtruments 'of the Ratifications of the ſaid Conventions ſhall 'be exchanged at *London*, within Two Months 'from the Day of ſigning, or ſooner, if poſſible. 'And immediately after the previous Execution 'of the ſaid Conditions, their Miniſters and Ple-

'nipo-

'nipotentiaries by them to be named, ſhall, in Anno Reg. V.
'the Place of Congreſs they ſhall agree upon,
'with all ſpeed, ſeverally ſettle the other Points
'of their particular Peace, under the Mediation of
'the Three contracting Powers.

'His above-named Imperial and Catholick
'Majeſty being extremely inclined to the Peace
'propoſed, and to avert the dreadful Calamities
'of War, and out of his ſincere Deſire to ſettle
'an univerſal Pacification, hath accepted the
'afore-mention'd Conventions, and all and ſingu-
'lar the Articles thereof, and hereby doth ac-
'cept the ſame, and accordingly hath entred in-
'to a particular Treaty with the Three Powers
'abovesaid, on the following Conditions.

'I. THAT there be and remain between his *Treaty between the Emperor, Great Britain, &c.*
'Sacred Imperial Catholick Majeſty, his
'Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, his Sa-
'cred Royal moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the
'High and Mighty Lords the States General of
'the *United Netherlands*, and their Heirs and Suc-
'ceſſors, a moſt ſtrict Alliance, in virtue where-
'of each of them are bound to preſerve the Do-
'minions and Subjects of the others, as likewiſe
'to maintain Peace, to promote mutually the In-
'tereſts of the others as their own, and to pre-
'vent and repel all Damages and Injuries what-
'ſoever.

'II. The Treaties made at *Utrecht* and *Baden*,
'ſhall remain in their full Strength and Force,
'and ſhall be a part of this Treaty, thoſe Arti-
'cles excepted, from which it hath been judged
'for the publick Good to depart; as likewiſe
'thoſe Articles of the *Utrecht* Treaties excepted,
'which were aboliſhed by the Treaty of *Baden*.
'The Treaty of Alliance made at *Weſtminſter*,
'the 25th of *May*, 1716. between his Sacred and
'Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, and his Sacred
'and Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*; as likewiſe
'the Treaty at the *Hague* the 4th of *January*,
'1717. between the King of *Great Britain* and the
'moſt Chriſtian King, and the States General of

Anno Reg. V.

Treaty between the Emperor, Great-Britain, &c.

'the United Provinces, ſhall nevertheleſs remain 'in full Force in every Particular.

'III. His Sacred *Britannick* Majeſty, as likewiſe 'his Sacred moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the Lords 'the States General of the *United Netherlands*, do 'covenant for themſelves, their Heirs and Succeſſors, That they never will directly or indirectly diſturb his Sacred and Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, in 'any of his Kingdoms, Dominions, and Provinces, which he poſſeſſes by virtue of the Treaties 'of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, or which he ſhall gain Poſſeſſion of by virtue of this preſent Treaty. On 'the contrary, they both will and ought to defend and guaranty the Provinces, Kingdoms, 'and Juriſdictions, which he now poſſeſſes, or 'which ſhall accrue to him in virtue of this 'Treaty, as well in *Germany* as in the *Netherlands* 'and in *Italy*; and they promiſe, they will defend the ſaid Kingdoms and Provinces of his 'Imperial and Catholick Majeſty againſt all and 'ſingular who may attempt to invade the ſame 'in a hoſtile manner: And that they both will 'and ought, when the Caſe happens, to furniſh 'him ſuch Succour as he ſhall need, according 'to the Conditions and Repartition which they 'have agreed upon as hereafter mentioned. In 'like manner their Royal *Britannick* and moſt 'Chriſtian Majeſties, and the States General expreſly bind themſelves, That they will not at 'any time give or grant any Protection or Refuge 'in any part of their Dominions to the Subjects 'of his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, who 'actually are, or hereafter ſhall be by him declared Rebels; and in caſe any ſuch ſhall be 'found in their Kingdoms, Provinces, or Dominions, they ſincerely promiſe, that they will 'take effectual Care to expel them out of their 'Territories within Eight Days after Application 'made by his Imperial Majeſty.

'IV. On the other hand his Sacred Imperial 'and Catholick Majeſty, his Sacred Royal *Britannick* Majeſty, and the States General of the United Provinces, promiſe for themſelves, their

'Heirs

Anno Reg. V.

Treaty between the Emperor, Great-Britain, &c.

'Heirs and Succeſſors, That they never will, 'directly or indirectly, diſturb his Sacred moſt 'Chriſtian Majeſty in any of his Dominions to the 'Crown of *France* now belonging. On the con-'trary, they will and ought to guard and defend 'the ſame againſt all and ſingular who may at-'tempt to invade them in a hoſtile manner, and 'in that caſe they will and ought to furniſh ſuch 'Succours as his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall 'want, according as hereafter is agreed upon.

'His Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, 'his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and 'the Lords the States General, do likewiſe pro-'miſe and oblige themſelves, that they will and 'ought to maintain, guaranty, and defend the 'Right of Succeſſion in the Kingdom of *France*, 'according to the Tenor of the Treaties made at '*Utrecht*, the 11th of *April*, 1713. obliging them-'ſelves to ſtand by the ſaid Succeſſion plainly 'according to the Form of the Renunciation made 'by the King of *Spain* the 5th of *November*, 1712. 'and by a ſolemn Act accepted in the General 'Aſſembly of the States of *Spain*, the 9th Day of 'the Month and Year aforeſaid, which thereupon 'paſſed into a Law the 18th of *March*, 1713. and 'laſtly, was eſtabliſhed and ſettled by the Trea-'ties of *Utrecht*: And this they ſhall perform 'againſt all Perſons whatſoever, who may pre-'ſume to diſturb the Order of the ſaid Succeſſion 'in contradiction to the previous Acts, and Trea-'ties ſubſequent thereupon. To which end they 'ſhall furniſh the Succours according to the Re-'partition agreed on below. Farther, when the 'Matter may require it, they ſhall defend the 'ſaid Order of Succeſſion with all their Forces, 'by likewiſe declaring War againſt him who may 'attempt to infringe or impugn the ſame.

'Moreover, his Imperial Royal Catholick Ma-'jeſty, and his Royal *Britannick* Majeſty, and the 'States General, do likewiſe promiſe, That they 'will not at any time give or grant any Protecti-'on or Refuge in their Dominions to the Sub-'jects of his Royal moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who 'actually are, or hereafter ſhall be declared Re-

Anno Reg. V.

Treaty between the Emperor, Great-Britain, &c.

bels; and in case any such shall be found in their Kingdoms, Provinces and Dominions, they shall command them to depart the same within the space of Eight Days, after Application made by the said King.

'V. His Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, as also his Royal most Christian Majesty, and the States General of the United Provinces, do bind themselves, their Heirs and Successors to maintain and guaranty the Succession in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, as established by the Laws of that Kingdom in the House of his *Britannick* Majesty now reigning, as likewise to defend all the Dominions and Provinces possessed by his Majesty. And they shall not give or grant any Protection or Refuge in any part of their Dominions to the Person, or his Descendants, if he should have any, who during the Life of *James* the Second, took on him the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and since the Death of that King, assumed the Royal Title of King of *Great Britain*. Promising alike for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they will not give to the said Person or his Descendants, directly or indirectly, by Sea or Land, any Succour, Counsel, or Assistance whatsoever, either in Money, Arms, Military Stores, Ships, Soldiers, Mariners, or any other manner whatsoever. The same they shall observe with regard to those who may be ordered or commissioned by the said Person or his Descendants, to disturb the Government of his *Britannick* Majesty, or the Tranquility of his Kingdom, whether by open War or clandestine Conspiracies, by raising Seditions and Rebellions, or by exercising Pyracy on his *Britannick* Majesty's Subjects. In which last case his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty doth promise, That he will in no wise allow, that there be any Receptacle granted to such Pyrates in his Ports in the *Netherlands*. The same do his Sacred most Christian Majesty and the States General of the United Provinces stipulate, with regard to the Ports in their respective Dominions:

'ons: As on the other hand his *Britannick* Maje- Anno Reg. V.
'ſty doth promiſe, That he will refuſe any Re-
'fuge in the Ports of his Kingdoms to Pyrates in- *Treaty be-*
'feſting the Subjects of his Sacred Imperial and *tween the Em-*
'Royal Catholick Majeſty, of his Sacred Royal *peror*, Great-
'moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or of the Lords the Britain, &c.
'States General. Laſtly, His Imperial and
'Royal Catholick Majeſty, his Sacred Royal moſt
'Chriſtian Majeſty, and the Lords the States Ge-
'neral, oblige themſelves, That they never will
'give any Refuge or Protection in any part of
'their Dominions to ſuch of his *Britannick* Maje-
'ſty's Subjects as actually are, or hereafter ſhall
'be declared Rebels: And in caſe any ſuch ſhall
'be found in any of their Kingdoms, Provinces,
'and Dominions, they ſhall command them,
'within Eight Days after Application made by
'the ſaid King, to depart out of their Territories.
'And if it ſhould happen, that his Sacred *Britan-*
'*nick* Majeſty ſhould be invaded in any part in a
'Hoſtile manner, his Imperial and Royal Catho-
'lick Majeſty, as likewiſe his Royal moſt Chri-
'ſtian Majeſty, and the States General of the
'United Provinces, do oblige themſelves in that
'caſe to furniſh the Succours hereafter ſpecified.
'The ſame they are to do in favour of his De-
'ſcendants, if ever it ſhould happen that they
'ſhould be diſturbed in the Succeſſion of the
'Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

'VI. His Imperial and Royal Catholick Ma-
'jeſty, and their Royal *Britannick* and moſt Chri-
'ſtian Majeſties do bind themſelves, their Heirs
'and Succeſſors, to protect and guaranty all the
'Dominions, Juriſdictions, and Provinces, which
'the Lords the States General of the United Pro-
'vinces actually poſſeſs, againſt all Perſons what-
'ſoever, who may diſturb or invade them, pro-
'miſing to furniſh them, in ſuch caſe, with the
'Succours hereafter mentioned. His Imperial
'and Royal Catholick Majeſty, and their Royal
'*Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, like-
'wiſe oblige themſelves, that they will give no
'Refuge or Protection in any of their Kingdoms
'to the Subjects of the States General, who are,

Anno Reg. V.

Treaty between the Emperor, Great-Britain, &c.

'or hereafter ſhall be declared Rebels; and if 'any ſuch ſhall be found in any of their Kingdoms, Dominions, or Provinces, they will take 'care to ſend them out of their Dominions within the ſpace of Eight Days after Application 'made by the Republick.

'VII. When it ſhall happen that any one of 'the Four contracting Powers ſhall be invaded 'by any other Prince or State, or diſturbed in the 'Poſſeſſion of their Kingdoms or Dominions, by 'the violent Detention of their Subjects, Ships, 'Goods, or Merchandiſe, by Sea or by Land, 'then the Three remaining Powers ſhall, as ſoon 'as they are required thereto, uſe their good 'Offices, that the Party ſuffering may have Satisfaction for the Damage and Injury received, 'and that the Aggreſſor may abſtain from the 'Proſecution of his Hoſtility. But when theſe 'Friendly Offices for Reconciliation, and procuring Satisfaction and Reparation to the injur'd 'Party ſhall have proved inſufficient, in that 'caſe the High Allies, within Two Months after 'Application made, ſhall furniſh the Party invaded with the following Succours, jointly or 'ſeparately; *viz.*

'His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majeſty, 'Eight Thouſand Foot, and Four Thouſand 'Horſe.

'His *Britannick* Majeſty, Eight Thouſand Foot, 'and Four Thouſand Horſe.

'His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, Eight Thouſand 'Foot, and Four Thouſand Horſe.

'And the Lords the States General, Four 'Thouſand Foot, and Two Thouſand Horſe.

'But if the Prince or Party injured, inſtead of 'Soldiers, chuſes rather Ships of War, or Tranſports, or Subſidies in Money, which is left to 'his Diſcretion, in that caſe, the Ships or Money 'deſired, ſhall be granted him in proportion to 'the Charge of the Soldiers to be furniſhed. 'And that all Ambiguity with regard to the Calculation and Charge of ſuch Sums may be taken 'away, it is agreed, That a Thouſand Foot by 'the Month, ſhall be reckoned at Ten Thouſand

'Flo-

‘ Florins of *Holland*, and a Thouſand Horſe ſhall Anno Reg. V.
‘ be reckoned at Thirty Thouſand Florins of *Hol-*
‘ *land* by the Month; the ſame Proportion being
‘ obſerved with reſpect to the Ships.

‘ When the above-named Succours ſhall be
‘ found inſufficient for the Neceſſity impending,
‘ the contracting Powers ſhall, without Delay,
‘ agree on contributing more ample Supplies.
‘ And farther, in caſe of Exigency, they ſhall
‘ aſſiſt their injured Ally with all their Forces,
‘ and declare War againſt the Aggreſſor.

‘ VIII. The Princes and States upon whom
‘ the contracting Powers ſhall unanimouſly agree,
‘ may accede to this Treaty; and the King of *Por-*
‘ *tugal* by Name.

‘ This Treaty ſhall be approved and ratified
‘ by their Imperial, *Britannick*, and moſt Chri-
‘ ſtian Majeſties, and by the High and Mighty
‘ Lords the States General of the United Provin-
‘ ces, and the Inſtruments of Ratification ſhall be
‘ exchanged at *London*, and reciprocally delivered
‘ within the ſpace of Two Months, or ſooner, if
‘ poſſible.

‘ In Witneſs whereof, *&c.*

Separate and Secret Articles.

‘ I. WHereas the moſt Serene and moſt Potent *Separate Arti-*
‘ King of *Great Britain*, and the moſt *cles.*
‘ Serene and moſt Potent the moſt Chriſtian King,
‘ as likewiſe the High and Mighty Lords the
‘ States General of the *United Netherlands*, by vir-
‘ tue of the Treaty between them this Day con-
‘ cluded and ſigned, have agreed on certain Con-
‘ ditions, whereby a Peace may be made betwixt
‘ the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Emperor of
‘ the *Romans*, and the moſt Serene and moſt Po-
‘ tent King of *Spain*, as alſo between his Sacred
‘ Imperial Majeſty aforeſaid, and the King of
‘ *Sicily* (whom hereafter it is thought fit to call
‘ the King of *Sardinia*) which Conditions they
‘ have communicated to the Three Princes afore-
‘ ſaid, as a Baſis of the Peace to be eſtabliſhed
‘ between them. His Sacred Imperial Majeſty,
‘ being moved by the moſt weighty Reaſons

‘ which

Anno Reg. V.

Separate Articles.

'which induced the King of *Great Britain*, the 'moſt Chriſtian King, and the States General 'aforeſaid, to take upon themſelves ſo great and 'ſo wholſome a Work, and, yielding to their 'circumſpect and urgent Counſels and Perſuaſi-'ons, declares, That he doth accept the ſaid 'Conditions or Articles, none of them excepted, 'as fixed and immutable Conditions; according 'to which he agrees to conclude a perpetual 'Peace with the King of *Spain*, and the King of '*Sardinia*.

'II. But becauſe the King of *Spain* and the King 'of *Sardinia*, have not yet conſented to the Con-'ditions, his Imperial Majeſty, as likewiſe their 'Royal *Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, 'and the States General aforeſaid, have agreed 'to allow them for conſenting thereto, the ſpace 'of three Months, to be computed from the Day 'of ſigning this preſent Treaty, as judging this 'Interval of Time ſufficient for them duly to 'weigh the ſaid Conditions, and finally deter-'mine and declare themſelves, whether they 'are willing to accept them as fixed and immu-'table Conditions of their Pacifications with his 'Imperial Majeſty, as from their Piety and Pru-'dence it may be hoped they will do, and, fol-'lowing the Example of his Imperial Majeſty, 'that they will be induced to moderate their 'Paſſions, and out of regard to their Humanity, 'that they will prefer the publick Tranquility 'to their own private Opinions; and at the ſame 'time, not only ſpare the Effuſion of their own 'People's Blood, but avert the Calamities of 'War from the other Nations of *Europe*: To 'which end their *Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian 'Majeſties, and the States General of the *United* '*Netherlands*, will jointly and ſeparately contri-'bute their moſt effectual Offices, for inclining 'the ſaid Princes to ſuch an Acceptation.

'III. But if, contrary to all Expectation of the 'Parties above contracting, and the Wiſhes of all '*Europe*, the King of *Spain* and the King of *Sardi-*'*nia*, after the Term of Three Months elapſed, 'ſhould decline to accept the ſaid Conditions of

'Paciſi-

'Pacification propoſed between them and his Imperial Majeſty, ſince it is not reaſonable that the Tranquility of *Europe* ſhould depend upon their Refuſal, or private Deſigns, their *Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and the States General, do promiſe, That they will join their Forces with thoſe of his Imperial Majeſty, in order to compel them to the Acceptance and Execution of the aforeſaid Conditions. To which end they will furniſh his Imperial Majeſty jointly and ſeparately with the ſelf-ſame Succours, which they have agreed upon for their reciprocal Defence, by the VIIth Article of the Treaty ſigned this Day, unanimouſly conſenting, That the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall, inſtead of Soldiers, contribute his Quota in Money. And if the Succours ſpecify'd in the ſaid VIIth Article ſhall not be ſufficient for compaſſing the End propoſed, the Four contracting Parties ſhall, without Delay, agree on more ample Succours to be furniſh'd to his Imperial Majeſty, and ſhall continue the ſame till his Imperial Majeſty ſhall have reduced the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and till his Kingdoms and Provinces in *Italy* ſhall enjoy full Security. It is farther agreed, and that in expreſs Words, That if, by reaſon of the Succours which their *Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and the Lords the States General, ſhall furniſh to his Imperial Majeſty, by Virtue and in Execution of the preſent Treaty, the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, or either of them, ſhall declare or wage War againſt any one of the ſaid Contractors, either by attacking them in their Dominions, or by violently detaining either Subjects, or Ships, their Goods and Merchandiſes, by Sea or Land; in that caſe, the Two other contracting Powers ſhall immediately declare War againſt the ſaid Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, or againſt him of the Two Kings, who ſhall have denounced or waged War againſt any one of the contracting Powers; nor ſhall they lay down their Arms, before the Emperor ſhall be poſſeſs'd of *Sicily*, and made ſecure with regard to

Anno Reg. V.

Separate Articles.

'his

Anno Reg. V. *Separate Articles.*

'his Kingdoms and Provinces in *Italy*, and likewiſe juſt Satisfaction ſhall be given to him of the Three contracting Powers who ſhall have been invaded, or ſuffer'd Damage by reaſon of the preſent Treaty.

'IV. When only One of the Two Kings aforeſaid, who have not yet conſented to the Conditions of Peace to be made with his Imperial Majeſty, ſhall accept them, he likewiſe ſhall join himſelf with the Four contracting Powers, to compel him that ſhall refuſe the ſaid Conditions, and ſhall furniſh his Quota of Succours according to the Diſtribution to be made thereupon.

'V. If the Catholick King out of regard to the publick Good, and a Perſuaſion, that an Exchange of the Kingdom of *Sicily* and *Sardinia* is neceſſary for the Maintenance of the General Peace, ſhall agree thereto, and embrace the Conditions of Peace to be made with the Emperor, as above; and, on the other hand, if the King of *Sardinia* ſhall reject ſuch an Exchange, and perſiſt in retaining *Sicily*; in that caſe the King of *Spain* ſhall reſtore *Sardinia* to the Emperor, who (ſaving his Supreme Dominions over it) ſhall put the ſame into the Cuſtody of the moſt Serene King of *Great Britain*, and of the Lords the States General, for ſo long time, till *Sicily* being reduced, the King of *Sardinia* ſhall ſign the above-mentioned Conditions of the Treaty with the Emperor, and ſhall agree to accept the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, as an Equivalent for the Kingdom of *Sicily*; which being done, he ſhall be admitted into the Poſſeſſion thereof by the King of *Great Britain* and the States General. But if his Imperial Majeſty ſhould not be able to conquer *Sicily*, and reduce it under his Power, in that caſe the King of *Great Britain* and the States General ſhall reſtore to him the Kingdom of *Sardinia*; and in the mean time his Imperial Majeſty ſhall enjoy the Revenues of the ſaid Kingdom, which ſhall exceed the Charge of keeping it.

'VI. But

Anno Reg. V.

Separate Arti-cles.

'VI. But in caſe the King of *Sardinia* ſhall 'conſent to the ſaid Exchange, and the King of 'Spain ſhall refuſe, in this caſe the Emperor be-'ing aided by the Succours of the reſt of the Con-'tractors, ſhall attack *Sardinia*, with which Suc-'cours they on their Parts promiſe to furniſh 'him, as the Emperor promiſes on his Part, 'that he will not lay down his Arms till he ſhall 'have poſſeſſed himſelf of the whole Kingdom 'of *Sardinia*, which immediately after ſuch Poſ-'ſeſſion he ſhall give up to the King of *Sardi-'nia*.

'VII. But if both the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardi-'nia* ſhall oppoſe the Exchange of *Sicily* and *Sar-'dinia*, the Emperor, together with the Suc-'cours of the Allies, ſhall in the firſt Place at-'tack *Sicily*, and having reduced it, he ſhall turn 'his Arms againſt *Sardinia*, with ſuch a Number 'of Forces, beſides the Succours of the Allies, 'as he ſhall judge neceſſary for both Expediti-'ons: And having likewiſe reduced *Sardinia*, 'his Imperial Majeſty ſhall commit the Cuſtody 'thereof to the King of *Great Britain*, and to the 'Lords the States General, till the King of 'Sardinia ſhall have ſigned the Conditions of 'Peace to be made with the Emperor, and ſhall 'conſent to accept the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, as 'an Equivalent for the Kingdom of *Sicily*, which 'then is to be delivered up to him by his *Britan-'nick* Majeſty and the States General, and in the 'mean Time his Imperial Majeſty ſhall enjoy the 'Revenues of that Kingdom, which ſhall exceed 'the Charge of keeping it.

'VIII. In caſe the Catholick King and the 'King of *Sardinia*, or either of them, ſhall re-'fuſe to accept and execute the aboveſaid Con-'ditions of Peace to them propoſed, and for that 'Reaſon the Four Contracting Powers ſhould be 'compelled to proceed againſt them, or either 'of them, by open Force, it is expreſly cove-'nanted, that the Emperor (what Progreſs ſo-'ever his Arms may make againſt the ſaid two 'Kings, or either of them) ſhall be content, 'and ought to acquieſce in the Advantages, by

'mutual

Anno Reg. V. *Separate Articles.*

'mutual Conſent allotted to him in the ſaid Conditions, Power, nevertheleſs, being reſerved to his Imperial Majeſty, of recovering the Rights which he pretends to have over that part of the Dutchy of *Milan*, which the King of *Sardinia* now poſſeſſes, either by War, or by a Treaty of Peace ſubſequent upon ſuch War, Power being likewiſe reſerved to the other Three Alliances, in caſe ſuch a War ſhould be undertaken againſt the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, to agree with his Imperial Majeſty in appointing ſome other Prince, in whoſe Favour his Imperial Majeſty may diſpoſe of that part of the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, now poſſeſs'd by the King of *Sardinia*, in Excluſion of the ſaid King; and to what other Prince, or Princes, he may, with the Conſent of the Empire, grant the Letters of Expectative, containing the eventual Inveſtiture of the States now poſſeſs'd by the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, and by the Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*, in Excluſion of the Sons of the preſent Queen of *Spain*. This Declaration being added, that in no Time or Caſe whatſoever, either his Imperial Majeſty, or any Prince of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who ſhall poſſeſs the Kingdoms, Dominions, and Provinces of *Italy*, may aſſert, or gain to himſelf the ſaid Dutchies of *Tuſcany* and *Parma*.

'IX. But if his Imperial Majeſty, after his Efforts by a ſufficient Number of Forces, and the Succours, and other Means of the Allies, and by uſing all convenient Diligence, ſhould not be able by Arms to ſubdue, or to eſtabliſh himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of *Sicily*, the Contracting Powers do agree and declare, That his Imperial Majeſty is, and ſhall be in that Caſe, altogether free and diſcharged from every Obligation, enter'd into by this Treaty, of agreeing to make a Peace with the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, on the Conditions above mentioned. All other the Articles of this Treaty nevertheleſs to remain good, which mutually regard his Imperial Majeſty, their *Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and the

'Lords

'Lords the States General of the United *Nether-* Anno Reg. V.
'*lands.*

'X. However, as the Security and Tranquili- *Separate Arti-*
'ty of *Europe* is the End and Scope of the Re- *cles.*
'nunciations to be made by his Imperial Majeſty,
'and by his Catholick Majeſty, for themſelves,
'their Deſcendants and Succeſſors; of all the
'Pretenſions to the Kingdom of *Spain*, and the
'*Indies*, on the one part, and on the Kingdoms,
'Dominions, and Provinces of *Italy*, and the *Au-*
'*ſtrian Netherlands*, on the other part. The
'ſaid Renunciations ſhall be made on the one
'and the other part, in Manner and Form, as in
'the Second and Fourth Articles of the Conditi-
'ons of a Peace to be made between his Imperial
'Majeſty, and his Royal Catholick Majeſty,
'has been agreed. And though the Catholick
'King ſhould refuſe to accept the aforeſaid Con-
'ditions, the Emperor, nevertheleſs, ſhall cauſe
'the Inſtrument of his Renunciation to be diſ-
'patch'd, the Publication whereof ſhall, how-
'ever, be referred till the Day of ſigning the
'Peace with the Catholick King. And if the
'Catholick King ſhould conſtantly perſiſt in re-
'jecting the ſaid Peace, his Imperial Majeſty, ne-
'vertheleſs, at the Time when the Ratifications of
'this Treaty ſhall be exchanged, ſhall deliver the
'King of *Great Britain* a ſolemn Act of the ſaid Re-
'nunciations, which his *Britannick* Majeſty, pur-
'ſuant to the common Agreement of the Contract-
'ing Powers, doth promiſe ſhall not be exhibited
'to the moſt Chriſtian King before his Imperial
'Majeſty ſhall come into the Poſſeſſion of *Sicily*.
'But that being obtained, then the Exhibition,
'as well as the Publication of the ſaid Act of his
'Imperial Majeſty's Renunciations, ſhall be per-
'form'd upon the firſt Demand of the moſt Chri-
'ſtian King. And thoſe Renunciations ſhall
'take place, whether the Catholick King ſhall
'ſign the Peace with the Emperor, or no; by
'reaſon that, in this laſt Caſe, the Guaranty of
'the Contracting Parties ſhall be to the Empe-
'ror in lieu of that Security which otherwiſe the
'Renunciations of the Catholick King would

'have

Anno Reg. V.

Separate Articles.

'have given to his Imperial Majeſty for *Sicily*, 'the other States of *Italy*, and the Provinces of 'the *Netherlands*.

'XI. His Imperial Majeſty doth promiſe, that 'he will not attempt, or enterprize any Thing 'againſt the Catholick King, or the King of *Sar-* 'dinia, or in general, againſt the Neutrality of 'Italy, in that ſpace of Three Months allowed 'them for accepting the Conditions of their Peace 'with the Emperor. But, if within the ſaid 'ſpace of Three Months the Catholick King, in- 'ſtead of accepting the ſaid Conditions, ſhall 'rather perſiſt in the proſecuting of his Hoſtili- 'ties againſt his Imperial Majeſty: Or, if the 'King of *Sardinia* ſhould with Arms attack the 'Provinces which the Emperor poſſeſſes in *Italy*; 'in that Caſe their *Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian 'Majeſties, and the Lords the States General, 'oblige themſelves inſtantly to furniſh his Im- 'perial Majeſty for his Defence, with Succours, 'which, in virtue of the Treaty this Day ſigned, 'they have mutually agreed to lend one another 'for their reciprocal Defence: And jointly and 'ſeparately, and without waiting the Expiration 'of the Two Months otherwiſe prefixed in the 'ſaid Treaty, for the employing of friendly Offi- 'ces. And if the Succours ſpecified by the ſaid 'Treaty ſhould not be ſufficient for the End 'propoſed, the Four Contracting Parties ſhall 'immediately agree amongſt themſelves to ſend 'more powerful Aſſiſtance to his Imperial Ma- 'jeſty.

'XII. The Eleven foregoing Articles are to 'be kept ſecret by his Imperial Majeſty, their 'Britannick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and the 'States General, for the ſpace of Three Months, 'from the Day of the ſigning, unleſs it ſhall be 'unanimouſly agreed by them to ſhorten or pro- 'long the ſaid Term. And though the ſaid Ele- 'ven Articles be ſeparate from the Treaty of the 'Alliance, this Day ſigned by the Four Contract- 'ing Parties aforeſaid, they ſhall nevertheleſs 'have the ſame Power and Force, as if they 'had been Word for Word inſerted therein,

'ſince

‘ ſince they are deemed to be an eſſential Part Anno Reg. V.
‘ thereof.

‘ The Ratifications thereof ſhall moreover be ‘ exchanged at the ſame Time, as the other Ar- ‘ ticles of the ſaid Treaty.

‘ In Witneſs whereof, *&c.*

Other Separate Articles, N°. 1.

‘ WHereas the Treaty, this Day made and *Other Separate* ‘ ſigned between his Imperial Majeſty, his *Articles.* ‘ *Britannick* Majeſty, and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, containing (as well ſuch Conditions as have ‘ been thought moſt equitable and proper for ‘ eſtabliſhing a Peace betwixt the Emperor and ‘ the Catholick King, and betwixt the ſaid Emperor and the King of *Sicily*, as the Conditions ‘ of an Alliance made for preſerving the publick ‘ Peace betwixt the ſaid Contracting Powers) ‘ hath been communicated to the High and ‘ Mighty Lords the States General of the United *Netherlands*: And whereas the Separate and ‘ Secret Articles likewiſe ſigned this Day, and ‘ containing the Meaſures which it has been ‘ thought fit to take for putting the aboveſaid ‘ Treaty in execution, are likewiſe ſhortly to ‘ be propoſed to the States General aforeſaid. ‘ The Inclination which that Republick has ‘ ſhewn for reſtoring and eſtabliſhing the publick Tranquility, leaves no room of doubt but ‘ they will moſt readily accede thereto. The ‘ States General aforeſaid are therefore by ‘ Name inſerted as Contracting Parties in the ‘ ſaid Treaty, in moſt certain hope that they ‘ will enter therein, as ſoon as the uſual Forms ‘ of their Government will allow.

‘ But, if contrary to the Hopes and Wiſhes of ‘ the Contracting Parties (which nevertheleſs is ‘ not in the leaſt to be ſuſpected) the ſaid Lords ‘ the States General ſhall not take their Reſolution to accede to the ſaid Treaty, it is expreſſly ‘ agreed and covenanted between the ſaid ‘ Contracting Parties, that the Treaty above- ‘ mentioned, and this Day ſigned, ſhall never-

Anno Reg. V.

Other Separate Articles.

'theleſs have its effect among them, and ſhall 'in all its Clauſes and Articles be put in execu-'tion in the ſame manner as therein is ſet forth, 'and the Ratifications thereof ſhall be exhibited 'at the Times above ſpecified.

'This ſeparate Article ſhall have the ſame 'Force as if it had been Word for Word inſerted 'in the Treaty this Day concluded and ſigned, 'and ſhall be ratified in the ſame manner, and 'the Inſtruments of Ratification ſhall be deliver-'ed within the ſame Time with the Treaty it 'ſelf.

'In Witneſs whereof, &c.

Separate Article, N°. 2.

'BUT if the Lords the States General of the 'United *Netherlands* ſhould happen to think 'it too hard for them to contribute their Share of 'Pay to the *Swiſs Cantons*, for maintaining the 'Garriſons of *Leghorne*, *Porto-Ferraro*, *Parma*, and '*Placentia*, according to the Tenor of the Treaty 'of Alliance this Day concluded, it is expreſly 'provided by this Separate Article, and agreed 'between the Four Contracting Powers, that in 'ſuch caſe the Catholick King may take upon 'him the ſaid Share of the Lords the States Ge-'neral.

'This Separate Article ſhall have the ſame 'Force as if it had been Word for Word inſerted 'in the Treaty this Day concluded and ſigned, 'and ſhall be ratified in the ſame manner, and 'the Inſtruments of Ratification ſhall be deliver-'ed within the ſame Time with the Treaty it 'ſelf.

'In Witneſs whereof, &c.

Separate Article, N°. 3.

'WHereas in the Treaty of Alliance this Day 'to be ſigned with his Imperial and Ca-'tholick Majeſty, as likewiſe in the Conditions 'of Peace inſerted therein, their Sacred Royal '*Britannick* and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and the

'Lords

Anno Reg. V.

Other Separate Articles.

'Lords the States General of the United *Netherlands*, do ſtile the preſent Poſſeſſor of *Spain* and the *Indies* Catholick King, and the Duke of *Savoy* King of *Sicily*, or alſo King of *Sardinia*: And whereas his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majeſty cannot acknowledge theſe two Princes as Kings, before they ſhall have acceded to this Treaty: His Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, by this Separate Article, which was ſigned before the Treaty of Alliance, doth therefore declare and proteſt, that, by the Titles there either given or omitted, he doth not mean in the leaſt to prejudice himſelf, or to grant or allow the Titles of King to the ſaid two Princes, only in that caſe when they ſhall have acceded to the Treaty this Day to be ſigned, and ſhall have agreed to the Conditions of Peace ſpecify'd therein.

'This Separate Article ſhall have the ſame Force as if it had been Word for Word inſerted in the Treaty this Day concluded and ſigned, and ſhall be ratified in the ſame manner, and the Inſtruments of Ratification ſhall be delivered within the ſame Time with the Treaty it ſelf.

'In Witneſs whereof, *&c.*

Separate Article, N°. 4.

'WHereas ſome of the Titles, which his Sacred Imperial Majeſty makes uſe of, either in his full Powers, or in the Treaty of Alliance this Day to be ſigned with him, cannot be acknowledged by his Sacred Royal Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, he doth declare and proteſt by this Separate Article, which was ſigned before the Treaty of Alliance, that by the ſaid Titles given in this Treaty, he doth not mean to prejudice either himſelf or any other, or that he in the leaſt gives any Right thereby to his Imperial Majeſty.

'This Separate Article ſhall have the ſame Force as if it had been Word for Word inſerted in the Treaty this Day concluded and ſigned,

Anno Reg. V.

'and ſhall be ratified in the ſame manner, and 'the Inſtruments of Ratification ſhall be deliver-'ed within the ſame Time with the Treaty it 'ſelf.

'In Witneſs whereof, &c.

The ACT *of Admiſſion and Acceſſion of the King of* Sardinia, &c.

Act of Acceſſion of the King of Sardinia.

'WHereas a certain Treaty, and Separate and Secret Articles, as likewiſe Four other 'Separate Articles relating thereto, and all of 'them of the ſame Force with the principal 'Treaty, have been in due Forms concluded 'and ſigned, by the Miniſters Plenipotentiaries 'of his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, of his 'Britannick Majeſty, and of his moſt Chriſtian 'Majeſty, at *London*, the Twenty ſecond Day 'of *July*, ſecond Day of *Auguſt* laſt paſt, between 'the Contracting Parties abovemention'd, the 'Tenor of all which, Word for Word, here fol-'loweth.

Here were inſerted
The Treaty,
Separate and Secret Articles,
The Four Separate Articles.

'And whereas farther, the then King of *Sicily*, 'whom it is now agreed to call by the Name of 'King of *Sardinia*, according to the Intention of 'the Treaty and Articles above inſerted, has been 'invited to accede fully and amply to all and ſin-'gular of them, and to join himſelf in due Form 'to the Contracting Parties, as if he himſelf from 'the beginning had been one of the Contractors. 'And whereas the ſaid King of *Sardinia*, having 'maturely weighed the Conditions particularly 'expreſs'd in the Treaty and Articles above in-'ſerted, has not only declared himſelf willing to 'accept the ſame, and to approve them by his 'Acceſſion, but has likewiſe granted ſufficient full 'Powers to his Miniſters appointed to perfect 'the ſaid Work. That therefore an Affair ſo

'be-

'beneficial may have the deſired Succeſs, we the under written Miniſters Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, of his *Britannick* Majeſty, and of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in the Name, and by the Authority of their ſaid Majeſties, have admitted, joined and aſſociated, and by theſe Preſents do admit, join and aſſociate, the aforeſaid King of *Sardinia*, into a full and total Partnerſhip of the Treaty above inſerted, and of all and ſingular the Articles thereunto belonging; promiſing by the ſame Authority that their aforeſaid Majeſties, jointly and ſeparately, will entirely and exactly perform and fulfil to the ſaid King of *Sardinia*, all and ſingular the Conditions, Ceſſions, Contracts, Guaranties and Securities, contained and ſet forth in the Treaty and Articles abovementioned; it being farther provided, That all and ſingular the Things agreed upon by the Secret Articles againſt the ſaid King of *Sardinia*, ſhall by this his preſent Acceſſion wholly ceaſe, and be aboliſhed. On the other hand alſo, we the under written Miniſters, Plenipotentiaries of the King of *Sardinia*, by virtue of the full Power in due Form exhibited and allowed, a Copy whereof is added at the End of this Inſtrument, do hereby teſtify and promiſe in the Name of the ſaid King, that our King and Maſter aforeſaid doth accede fully and amply to the Treaty, and to all and ſingular the Articles therein above inſerted. That by this ſolemn Acceſſion he doth join himſelf to the Contracting Parties aboveſaid, as if he himſelf from the beginning had been a Party contracting: And that by virtue of this Act his ſaid Majeſty the King of *Sardinia* doth mutually oblige and bind himſelf, both for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, to his *Britannick* Majeſty, and to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and to their Heirs and Succeſſors, jointly and ſeparately, that he will obſerve, perform and fulfil, all and ſingular the Conditions, Ceſſions, Contracts, Guaranties and Securities, in the above written.

Anno Reg. V.

Act of Acceſſion of the King of Sardinia.

Anno Reg. V.

Act of Acceſſion of the King of Sardinia.

written Treaties and Articles expreſs'd and ſet forth, towards all of them jointly, and each of them ſeparately, with the ſame Faith and Conſcience, as if he had been a Contracting Party from the beginning, and had made, concluded and ſigned, jointly or ſeparately, the ſame Conditions, Ceſſions, Contracts, Guaranties and Securities, with his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, his *Britannick* Majeſty, and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

'This Inſtrument of the Admiſſion and Acceſſion of the ſaid King of *Sardinia* ſhall be ratified by all the Contracting Parties, and the Ratifications made out in due Form ſhall be exchanged and mutually deliver'd at *London* within the ſpace of two Months, or ſooner, if poſſible, to be reckon'd from the Day of the ſigning.

'In Witneſs whereof, *&c.*

A very particular Incident requires ſome Notice thereof alſo, before we begin with the Proceedings of Parliament. It ſeems that ſome Acts paſſed in the Reign of *Charles* the Second, limiting the Magiſtrates of Corporations, *&c.* to ſome Compliances which had for ſome Time been neglected through Inadvertency, had not been taken Notice of, till a late Party Trial about the Legality and Return of a Member of Parliament in a certain Corporation: Which Neglect appeared of ſuch ill Conſequence in that particular Caſe, that it alarmed all under the ſame Dilemma; whereupon the City of *London*, by their Lord Mayor and Aldermen, waited on his Majeſty with the following Addreſs or Petition.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, The Humble PETITION *of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of* London,

Sheweth,

Petition of the L. Mayor and Aldermen of London.

'THAT your Petitioners are apprehenſive of being diſquieted in the Execution of their Offices, by Pretence of not ſubſcribing a Declaration againſt the Solemn League and Cove-

'nant

'nant at the Time of their Admiſſion into their Anno Reg. V.
'reſpective Offices, purſuant to an Act of Par-
'liament made in the Thirteenth Year of King
'*Charles* the Second.

'That ſuch Subſcription had been generally
'diſuſed, and the ſaid Act, in that Particular,
'for the moſt part diſregarded.

'That your Petitioners have, in the Admini-
'ſtration of their Offices, behaved themſelves
'with all Duty and Affection to your Majeſty
'and your Government; and humbly hope and
'pray, That your Majeſty will give ſuch Di-
'rections and Orders herein, as ſhall effectually
'quiet the Minds of your Petitioners, and enable
'them to proceed with Chearfulneſs in the Ex-
'ecution of their reſpective Offices, for the Ser-
'vice of your Majeſty, and the Preſervation of
'the publick Peace.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt Gracious Anſwer.

I AM fully perſwaded of your Duty and Affection to Me and My Government; and I take this Application kindly, as it is a Mark of your Truſt and Confidence in Me. I ſhall be glad, not only for your Sakes, but My own, if any Defects which may touch the Rights of My good Subjects are diſcovered in My Time, ſince that will furniſh Me with the Means of giving you and all My People, an indiſputable Proof of My Tenderneſs for their Privileges, and how unwilling I ſhall ever be to take Advantage of their Miſtakes. *The King's Anſwer.*

The Parliament ſtanding prorogued to the 11th of *September*, juſt before that Time there was an uncommon Induſtry uſed to ſpread a Report that they would be further prorogued; which was too reaſonably ſuppoſed to be the Trick of a Party, only to keep many Members back, and fill the Houſe with a Number to ſerve a Turn, during their Abſence, which made it neceſſary to advertiſe in the *Gazette*, that they ſhould certainly ſit that Day to do Buſineſs; and ac- *The Parliament meets* Sept. 11.

Anno Reg. V. accordingly his Majesty, with the usual State and Solemnity, went to the House of Lords, and sending for the Commons up, was pleased to make the following most Gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King's Speech. *SINCE your last Recess, I have, by the Blessing of Almighty God, concluded such Terms and Conditions of Peace and Alliance between the greatest Princes of* Europe, *as will, in all human Appearance, induce others to follow their Example, and make any Attempts to disturb the publick Tranquility, not only dangerous but impracticable.*

These Engagements, I am persuaded, will be so much the more agreeable to all my good Subjects, as they bind the contracting Powers to support the Succession to these Kingdoms in my Family, to which some were not at all, and others not so fully bound by any former Treaties.

During the whole Course of these Negociations, a most strict Regard has been had to the Interest of Spain, *and better Conditions have been stipulated for that King, than were insisted upon in his Behalf, even at the Treaty of* Utrecht; *but the War in* Hungary *(which by our Mediation is since happily ended) having tempted the Court of* Spain *unjustly to attack the Emperor, and the Hopes they have since conceived of raising Disturbances in* Great Britain, France, *and elsewhere, having encouraged them to believe, that we should not be able to act in pursuance of our Treaties, for the Defence of the Dominions invaded by them, nor even to support those other essential and necessary Conditions of the Treaty of* Utrecht, *which provide against the great Monarchies of* Europe, *being at any Time hereafter united under one Sovereign, they have not only persisted in such a notorious Violation of the publick Peace and Tranquility, but have rejected all our amicable Proposals, and have broke thro' their most solemn Engagements for the Security of our Commerce.*

To vindicate therefore the Faith of our former Treaties, as well as to maintain those which we have lately made, and to protect and defend the Trade of my Subjects, which has in every Branch been violently and unjustly oppressed,

it

it became neceſſary for our Naval Forces to check their Progreſs. It was reaſonable to hope, that the Succeſs of our Arms, the repeated Offers of Friendſhip, which I have never ceaſed to make in the moſt preſſing manner, and the Meaſures taken in concert with the Emperor, and the moſt Chriſtian King, to reſtore the publick Tranquility, would have produced a better Diſpoſition in the Court of Spain; but I have received Informations, that inſtead of liſtening to our reaſonable Terms of Accommodation, that Court has lately given Orders at all the Ports of Spain, and of the Weſt Indies, to fit out Privateers, and to take our Ships. Anno Reg. V. King's Speech.

I am perſuaded, that a Britiſh Parliament will enable me to reſent ſuch Treatment, as becomes Us; and it is with Pleaſure that I can aſſure you of the ready and friendly Reſolutions of our good Brother the Regent of France, to concur and join with me in the moſt vigorous Meaſures.

The firm Confidence I repoſe in the Affection of my People, together with my earneſt Deſire to eaſe them of every Charge not abſolutely neceſſary, determined me, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of our great Alliance, to make a very conſiderable Reduction of our Land Forces; nor could I better expreſs, than by ſo doing, how little we apprehend the Attempts of our Enemies to diſturb the Peace of my Kingdoms, even tho' Spain ſhould think fit to continue ſome time in War. Our Naval Force, employed in Concert with our Allies, will, I truſt in God, ſoon put a happy End to the Troubles which the ambitious Views of that Court have begun, and ſecure to my Subjects the Execution of the many Treaties in force relating to our Commerce.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt deſire you to grant me ſuch Supplies, as will enable me to carry on the Service of the Year. I have given Orders to have the proper Eſtimates laid before you, whereby you will perceive I have reduced the Expence as much as our Circumſtances can well admit. I have the Pleaſure to obſerve to you, That the Funds appropriated for ſinking the publick Debts, have anſwered above Expectation. I muſt, however, recommend to you, to conſider of proper Methods for improving them, by preventing the Frauds and Abuſes daily committed in the publick Reve-

Anno Reg. V. *Revenues; not doubting, in all your Proceedings, you will have that Regard to the inviolable Preſervation of the publick Credit, which may quiet the Minds of all thoſe that have truſted to Parliamentary Engagements.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

There never was a Time, when your Unanimity, your Vigour, and Diſpatch, were more neceſſary to ſo many good Ends, as thoſe we have now in View. I have done my Part: It remains with you to give the laſt Finiſhing to this Great Work. Our Friends and our Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, are waiting the Event of your Reſolutions: And I dare promiſe my ſelf, that the firſt have nothing to apprehend, nor the others to hope, from your Conduct in this important Juncture, who have, during the whole Courſe of my Reign, given ſuch lively Proofs of your Zeal and Affection to my Perſon, and of your Love to your Country.

Debates in both Houſes about an Addreſs of Thanks and Congratulation

The King being withdrawn, and the Commons return'd to their Houſe, it was moved in the Houſe of Peers, *For an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, for his Care in preſerving the publick Peace, and the Ballance of Power in* Europe; *for the conſiderable Reduction of the Land Forces; and for having obtain'd ſo great and further Securities of the Succeſſion to theſe Kingdoms in his Royal Family: as alſo to congratulate the ſeaſonable Succeſs of his Majeſty's Naval Forces; and to aſſure him, That this Houſe would ſupport him in the Purſuit of thoſe prudent and neceſſary Meaſures he had taken to ſecure the Trade and Quiet of theſe Kingdoms, and the Tranquility of* Europe. This Motion was ſeconded; but ſeveral Lords excepted at ſome Expreſſions in the ſaid Motion, which occaſioned a warm Debate, that laſted from Three till Eight a Clock in the Evening. All the Peers that ſpoke, were unanimous in acknowledging his Majeſty's Royal Care and inceſſant Endeavours to preſerve the Peace and Tranquility of *Europe*, and his tender Regard for the Eaſe and Intereſt of his Subjects: But ſeveral Lords repreſented at the ſame Time, That the congratulating his Majeſty upon the ſeaſonable Succeſs of his Naval Forces, and the Promiſe to ſupport him in the

Purſuit

Purſuit of thoſe prudent and neceſſary Meaſures he had taken, was, in Effect, to approve a *Sea Fight*, which might be attended with dangerous Conſequences, and give the Sanction of that Auguſt Aſſembly to Meaſures, which, upon Examination, might appear either to claſh with the Laws of Nations, and former Treaties, or to be prejudicial to the Trade of *Great Britain*: That according to the conſtant Uſage of that Houſe, they ought to proceed with the utmoſt Caution and matureſt Deliberation, in an Affair wherein the Honour, as well as the Intereſt of the Nation, was ſo highly concerned: And a Peer inſiſted, That before they approved the Sea Fight, they ought to be ſatisfy'd, whether the ſame happen'd before or after the ſigning of the Quadruple Alliance; and therefore moved for an Addreſs, that Sir *George Byng*'s Inſtructions might be laid before the Houſe. To this it was anſwer'd by a Noble Earl in the Miniſtry, That there was no manner of Occaſion for ſuch Addreſs, ſince, by his Majeſty's Command, he had already laid before the Houſe the Treaties of which the late Sea Fight was a Conſequence, and, in particular, the Treaty for a Defenſive Alliance between the Emperor and his Majeſty, made at *Weſtminſter* the 25th of *May*, 1716; and the Treaty of Alliance for reſtoring and ſettling the publick Peace, ſign'd at *London* the 22d of *July*, *O. S.* After this, his Lordſhip accounted at large for the Juſtice and Equity of thoſe Treaties, which were mainly calculated to preſerve, reſtore, and ſettle the Peace of *Europe*, by rendring the Treaty of *Utrecht* effectual, particularly, in preventing the Union of the Two Great Monarchies of *France* and *Spain*, under one Sovereign, and in ſecuring the Succeſſion of theſe Kingdoms in his Majeſty's Royal Family. At the ſame Time, his Lordſhip ſhew'd, how the Court of *Spain* had violated the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and acted againſt the publick Faith in attacking the Emperor's Dominions, while he was engag'd in a War againſt the Enemies of *Chriſtendom*, and in what manner they had rejected his Majeſty's friendly Offices, and repeated Offers

Anno Reg. V.

Debates in both Houſes, &c.

Anno Reg. V.

Debates in both Houſes, &c.

fers of mediating an Accommodation between the Emperor and his Catholick Majeſty: To which purpoſe, his Lordſhip gave the Houſe an Account of his late Journey to, and Negociations in *Spain*. He added, That it was high Time for *Great Britain* to check the Growth of the Naval Power of *Spain*, in order to protect and ſecure the Trade of the *Britiſh* Subjects, which had been violently oppreſs'd by the *Spaniards*; to which purpoſe ſeveral Letters were read: Concluding, That both with relation to Sir *George Byng*'s Inſtructions, and in all other reſpects, in this whole Affair, his Majeſty had acted by the Advice of his Privy Council: That he was one of that Number; and he thought it an Honour to have adviſed his Majeſty to theſe Meaſures, becauſe he was perſuaded, they entirely agreed with the Honour and Intereſt of his Country: That he doubted not, but, upon the ſtricteſt Examination, theſe Meaſures would be approved by all true *Engliſhmen*; and that he was ready to anſwer for them with his Head.

This Speech, deliver'd with becoming Warmth, made a great Impreſſion on the whole Aſſembly, and tho' ſeveral Peers ſtill urged, That the making War before the Declaring of it, was a manifeſt Violation of the Laws of Nations; and others raiſed leſs material Objections: Yet the Queſtion being put upon the Motion, the ſame was carryed in the Affirmative by 83 Votes againſt 50.

Debates in the Houſe of Commons, &c.

The Commons being return'd to their Houſe, Mr. Speaker reported to them his Majeſty's Speech; after which, Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, by his Majeſty's Command, preſented to the Houſe Copies of the ſeveral Treaties before-mentioned at large.

After the reading of the Titles of which Treaties, it was moved, *That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, returning the Thanks of this Houſe for his moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne, and for the many and great Inſtances which he has therein given to his People, of his conſtant Endeavours for their Security and*

and Welfare. That this Houſe has intire Satisfaction in thoſe Meaſures which his Majeſty has already taken for ſtrengthening the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and eſtabliſhing a laſting Tranquility in Europe ; *and particularly in relation to the Crown of* Spain ; *and is reſolved to enable his Majeſty, in Concurrence with his Allies, not only to reſent the Injuries that Crown has already done to the Commerce of theſe Kingdoms, in Breach of the Treaties ſubſiſting between the Two Nations ; but will likewiſe ſupport him, in the moſt vigorous and effectual manner, in ſuch farther Meaſures, as his Majeſty ſhall judge neceſſary to compleat the publick Tranquility, and to check the Growth of that Naval Power, which muſt otherwiſe prove dangerous to the Trade of theſe Kingdoms, and to the Repoſe of* Europe. This was ſeconded ; but the ſame being oppoſed by ſeveral Members, there was a very warm Debate, from Three till Eight of the Clock in the Evening.

Anno Reg. V. Debates in the Houſe of Commons, &c.

It were altogether impoſſible, as well as needleſs, to relate all that was ſaid by each of the Interlocutors in this Debate : But 'tis ſufficient for Hiſtory to take notice, That the oppoſing Side mainly objected againſt the Words *Entire Satisfaction in thoſe Meaſures which his Majeſty had already taken.* In order therefore, to have theſe Words left out of the Addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, it was alledg'd, in the firſt place, That it was unparliamentary and unprecedented on the firſt Day of a Seſſion, to enter upon Particulars ; That the Buſineſs in Queſtion being of the higheſt Importance, *viz. Peace or War*, deſerv'd the matureſt Deliberation ; That before they approved the Meaſures that had been taken, they ought to examine the Treaties, and the Reaſons on which thoſe Meaſures were founded, which muſt needs take up ſome Time ; and therefore they ought, for the preſent, according to the uſual Cuſtom, content themſelves with returning his Majeſty their Thanks for his moſt gracious Speech, with general Aſſurances of their Zeal and Affection for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and then appoint a Day to take the ſaid Speech into Conſideration.

To

Anno Reg. V.

Debates in the House of Commons, &c.

To this it was answer'd, That tho' all Applications from the House to the Throne differ'd according to the various Circumstances of Affairs, yet there were not wanting Precedents to support the Expressions excepted against; of which some Instances were produced: That the Measures that had been taken, were grounded on Treaties that had been laid before them, and which might be examin'd into as soon as the House thought fit: But that it was necessary, at such a critical Juncture, when the Eyes of all *Europe* were fix'd on that Parliament, early to come to a vigorous Resolution, which would not fail of having its due Weight Abroad.

This was warmly opposed by a Member, famous for his Eloquence and great Abilities, who, among other things, urged, That it was against the common Rules of Prudence, and the Methods of Proceeding in that House, to approve a Thing before they knew what it was; That he was thoroughly convinc'd of, and as ready as any Person in that Assembly, to acknowledge his Majesty's great Care for the General Peace of *Europe*, and the Interest of *Great Britain*; but that the giving Sanction, in the manner proposed, to the late Measures, could have no other View than to screen Ministers, who were conscious of having done something amiss, and who, having begun a War against *Spain*, would now make it the Parliament's War: concluding, That instead of an intire Satisfaction, they ought to shew their intire Dissatisfaction with a Conduct that was contrary to the Laws of Nations, and a Breach of solemn Treaties.

Mr. Secretary, the Person principally concern'd in this heavy Charge, replyed thereunto, and had the general Applause of the Assembly. In the first place, he gave the House an exact and compendious Account of the Measures which the King and his Ministers had pursued for restoring and securing the Tranquility of *Europe*; and said in particular, That upon that View, a Treaty of Defensive Alliance between his Majesty and the Emperor, had been signed in *May*, 1716, and by that

that very Gentleman, then in a high Station, who excepted againſt theſe Meaſures: That, at the ſame Time, his Majeſty ſincerely deſired and endeavour'd to maintain a perfect Friendſhip with the King of *Spain*, and had even propoſed a Defenſive Alliance to him, before he made one with any other Power. That notwithſtanding the Engagements his Majeſty was under to guaranty the Neutrality of *Italy*, and to defend the Emperor in the Poſſeſſion of his Dominions, which upon the Invaſion of *Sardinia*, might have juſtify'd his Majeſty's aſſiſting his Imperial Majeſty againſt *Spain*, yet the King choſe rather to act as a friendly Mediator; and in Concert with the Regent of *France*, endeavour'd to find out Means of reconciling the Intereſts of the Emperor, and of the King of *Spain*, as the only way to put a Stop to the War, that threaten'd *Italy*, and in which all *Europe* might be involv'd: That the Catholick King was often ſolicited by the *Britiſh* Miniſters at *Madrid*, to concur with his Majeſty's good Intentions, and to give ſuch Inſtructions to the *Spaniſh* Miniſter here, as would put it in his Majeſty's Power to ſtand up for the Intereſt and Advantages of *Spain* in the enſuing Negociations: That the Catholick King having declined to concert Meaſures with *Great Britain*, and demanding, in general, Satisfaction for the Breaches he pretended the Emperor had made upon the Treaty of *Utrecht*, a Ballance of Power in *Europe*, and the Security and Liberty of the Princes and States of *Italy*; All that his Majeſty, with the Regent's Aſſiſtance, could do, was to obtain of the Emperor ſuch Conditions as were thought moſt agreeable to his Catholick Majeſty; to wit, an abſolute Renunciation to the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*, and a very conſiderable Settlement in *Italy*, for a Prince of *Spain*, particularly, the Great Dutchy of *Tuſcany*: That as the Emperor's Pretenſions to *Sicily*, were the principal Reaſons of his oppoſing the Treaty of *Utrecht*, from which he could not afterwards be brought off by the Treaty at *Baden*, it became neceſſary towards an Accommodation, to diſpoſe of that Iſland in favour of his Imperial Ma-

Anno Reg. V.

Debates in the Houſe of Commons, &c.

Anno Reg. V. Majeſty, of whom, upon that Conſideration, his Majeſty and the Regent of *France*, obtain'd the Diſpoſition of *Sardinia*, in favour of the King of *Sicily*. That theſe were the principal Articles of the Treaty of Alliance, for reſtoring and ſettling the publick Peace, commonly called, The Quadruple Alliance, which was a long while depending, and at laſt ſigned here, on the 22d of *July*, 1718: That in order to ſupport the Views of this Treaty, and to add Weight to the Endeavours to reſtore the Tranquility of *Europe*, his Majeſty acquainted the Commons, towards the End of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, that he intended to employ a Naval Force when it ſhould be neceſſary: Whereupon this Houſe unanimouſly reſolv'd to return his Majeſty their Thanks for his unwearied Endeavours to promote the Welfare of his Kingdoms, and to preſerve the Tranquility of *Europe*, and to aſſure his Majeſty, that they would make good ſuch Exceedings of Men for the Sea Service of the Year 1718, as his Majeſty, in his Royal Wiſdom, ſhould find neceſſary to obtain thoſe deſirable Ends. That this unanimous Reſolution undoubtedly imply'd an intire Satisfaction in the Meaſures his Majeſty was at that Time concerting for preſerving the Tranquility of *Europe*; and if an Action has ſince happen'd, in Conſequence of thoſe Meaſures, this cannot, with any Juſtice, be called the War of the Miniſters, but rather the War of the Parliament. That, however, it was not with Deſign of making War, but only of reſtoring Peace, that his Majeſty ſent a ſtrong Squadron into the *Mediterranean*: That, purſuant to this View, as ſoon as Sir *George Byng* reach'd the Coaſt of *Spain*, he wrote a Letter to that King, deſiring him to accept his Majeſty's Mediation, and to deſiſt from the Hoſtilities already begun; offering him his Service, either to withdraw his Troops, or even to aſſiſt him, in caſe the Emperor ſhould not conſent to a Suſpenſion of Arms; which the Admiral propoſed while an Accommodation ſhould be negociated: That the *Spaniards* having with Haughtineſs rejected his Majeſty's repeated amicable

Debates in the Houſe of Commons, &c.

Pro-

Propoſals, and not only perſiſted in the Violation of the publick Peace, by the Invaſion of *Sicily*, but likewiſe broke through moſt ſolemn Treaties for the Security of our Trade, it became neceſſary for his Majeſty's Naval Forces to check thoſe inſolent and violent Proceedings, as well to maintain the Faith of his Majeſty's Engagements, and prevent the Conſequences of the War, as to protect and defend the Trade of the *Britiſh* Subjects, which labour'd under the heavieſt Hardſhips and Difficulties. And that Particular was confirm'd to the Houſe by a Gentleman, who produc'd a Liſt of many Merchant Ships taken or detain'd by the *Spaniards*. Anno Reg. V. *Debates in the Houſe of Commons*, &c.

Several Members on the oppoſing Side, continued to make ſolemn Profeſſions of their Duty and Affection to the King, and of their Readineſs to acknowledge his Majeſty's Royal Care and conſtant Endeavours for the Security and Welfare of his People, and the Tranquility of *Europe*; but diſtinguiſh'd between his Majeſty and his Miniſters, and ſhew'd an Unwillingneſs to approve the Meaſures purſued by the latter, till the Treaties on which thoſe Meaſures were founded, had been fully and maturely examined.

Mr. Secretary readily admitted of the Diſtinction between the King and his Miniſters: Adding, That he obſerved with a great deal of Pleaſure, how unanimous they were all for the King, and that he ſhould be extremely ſorry, if the Miniſters ſhould be the Occaſion of any Delay in the Houſe's expreſſing their Duty and Affection to his Majeſty: That he own'd, Miniſters were not infallible: That he had the Honour to be one of his Majeſty's Servants, and had gone as great Lengths as any in the Meaſures that had been taken; but that he was ſo poſitive, that in the Courſe of this whole Affair, nothing had been done, that was not entirely conſiſtent with the Faith of Treaties, and the Honour and Intereſt of the Nation, that he dared promiſe, both for himſelf and the reſt of the Miniſters, That if the Houſe came into this Vote, which he thought of the higheſt Importance at this critical Juncture,

Anno Reg. V. no manner of Advantage would be taken of it to palliate any Faults, which, thro' human Frailty, might have been committed: and, That, for his own Part, he was ready to undergo the ſevereſt Examination, whenever the Houſe ſhould think fit to inquire into the Conduct of the Miniſtry.

This Speech had a great Weight with the Majority of the Aſſembly; and Mr. Secretary was ſo ſtrongly ſupported by divers other Members, that the Queſtion being at laſt put upon the firſt Motion, it was carryed in the Affirmative by 216 Votes againſt 155.

On *Thurſday* the 13th of *November*, the Lords and Commons ſeverally, but each in a Body, preſented their reſpective Addreſſes to his Majeſty, who received them both very graciouſly. The Addreſs of the Lords was as follows.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Lords Addreſs. 'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-'ral in Parliament aſſembled, do return your 'Majeſty our humble Thanks for your moſt 'Gracious Speech from the Throne, and deſire 'to expreſs to your Majeſty the true Senſe this 'Houſe has of your Care in preſerving the pub-'lick Peace, and the juſt Balance of Power in '*Europe*; and of the tender Regard which your 'Majeſty has ſhewn for the Trade of your Sub-'jects. The conſiderable Reduction of the Land 'Forces, which your Majeſty has made at this 'Time, muſt fully ſatisfy all your Subjects, that 'you will never deſire the Continuance of more 'Troops than what are abſolutely neceſſary for 'their Safety. In a moſt particular manner, we 'thank your Majeſty, for having obtain'd ſuch 'great and farther Securities of the Succeſſion to 'theſe Kingdoms in your Royal Family, as will, 'under the Bleſſing of God, perpetuate the Pro-'teſtant Succeſſion undiſturb'd. We moſt hear-'tily Congratulate your Majeſty upon the *Seaſon-'able Succeſs* of your Naval Forces; and beg Leave

'to

'to aſſure your Majeſty, That this Houſe will, Anno Reg. V.
'to the utmoſt of their Power, ſtand by and ſup-
'port your Majeſty in the vigorous Purſuit of
'thoſe prudent and neceſſary Meaſures your Ma-
'jeſty has taken, to ſecure the Trade and Quiet
'of theſe Kingdoms, and the Tranquility of
'*Europe*.

His Majeſty's Anſwer was as follows.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this Addreſs, ſo full of Duty to me, and Affection to your Country. I can't doubt, but my Endeavours for the Happineſs of my People and the Tranquility of Europe, *will attain the Ends propos'd, when the Enemies to both ſhall ſee me ſupported therein by this Houſe, with ſo much Warmth and Zeal.*

The Commons Addreſs was as follows.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, do return our moſt ſincere and unfeigned Thanks to your Sacred Majeſty for your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne, and for the many and great Inſtances which you have been graciouſly pleaſed therein to give your People, of your conſtant Endeavours for their Security and Welfare. *Addreſs of the Commons.*

'It is with the greateſt Pleaſure, that we have this Opportunity to aſſure your Majeſty, that we have intire Satisfaction in thoſe Meaſures which you have already taken for ſtrengthening the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crown of theſe Realms in your own Family, and for eſtabliſhing laſting Tranquility in *Europe*, and particularly in relation to the Crown of *Spain*; and we are reſolved on our Parts, to the utmoſt of our Power, to enable your Majeſty, in Concurrence with your Allies, not only to reſent the Injuries which that Crown has already done to the Commerce of theſe Kingdoms, in Breach of the Treaties ſubſiſting between the Two Nations,

Anno Reg. V.

Addreſs of the Commons.

'but will likewiſe ſupport your Majeſty in the 'moſt vigorous and effectual manner, in ſuch 'farther Meaſures, as in your great Wiſdom you 'ſhall judge neceſſary to complete the publick 'Tranquility, and to check the Growth of that 'Naval Power, which muſt otherwiſe prove 'dangerous to the Trade of theſe Kingdoms, and 'the Repoſe of *Europe*.

'We ſhould be wanting in our Duty to your 'Majeſty, if we did not expreſs, in the moſt af-'fectionate manner, the great Senſe we have of 'that Inſtance of your tender Concern for the 'Eaſe of your People, in the farther Reduction 'which you have made of your Land Forces; 'which muſt be accepted by all your good Sub-'jects as the ſtrongeſt Proof of your Wiſdom and 'Goodneſs.

'We crave Leave to concur with your Sacred 'Majeſty, That Regard muſt always be had to 'the inviolable Preſervation of the publick Cre-'dit, for the Quiet and juſt Security of all thoſe 'who have truſted to Parliamentary Engage-'ments.

'And do farther aſſure your Majeſty, That 'we will, by our Conduct in this important Jun-'cture, give your Majeſty and the whole World, 'all imaginable Proofs of our Zeal and inviolable 'Duty and Affection to your Perſon and Govern-'ment, and of our Love to our Country.

To this Addreſs the King return'd the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Am extremely ſenſible of the Duty and Affection you expreſs to my Perſon: Your Vigour and Reſolution to ſupport me, will encourage our Friends, and, by the Bleſſing of God, enable me to defeat the ill-grounded Hopes of our Enemies. As I am perſuaded the Neceſſity and Uſefulneſs of your Proceedings will be approved by the Event, I do return you my very hearty Thanks for this Loyal Addreſs.

Novem-

November the 14th, Mr. Speaker having reported his Majeſty's Anſwer to their Addreſs, the Houſe proceeded to take into Conſideration his Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech to both Houſes, and a Motion being made for a Supply, the ſame was referr'd to a Committee of the whole Houſe. Accordingly, on *Saturday* the 15th, the Commons, in a grand Committee, having conſider'd of the ſaid Motion, unanimouſly reſolv'd, That a Supply be granted to his Majeſty: Which Reſolution was on the 17th reported, and unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe; and then the ſeveral *Accounts and Eſtimates of the Deficiencies of the Grants for the Year* 1718; *and of Parliamentary Funds; of the Ordinary of the Navy, with the Half-Pay of the Officers of the Navy and Marines; of the Charges for Guards and Garriſons, and Land Forces; of the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for the Land Service; with a Liſt of the Regimental and Warrant Officers in Half-Pay; all for the Year* 1719: *As alſo an Eſtimate of the Debt of the Navy, and an Account how the Money granted for Extraordinary Repairs of the Navy in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, had been laid out; an Eſtimate of what would be farther neceſſary for Extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, for the Year* 1719; *and, laſtly, an Account how the Money given for the Service of the Year* 1718, *had been diſpoſed*; were ordered to be laid before the Houſe; and reſolv'd, That an Addreſs for that purpoſe ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty. The ſaid Addreſs being preſented, was readily comply'd with; and the next and following Days the proper Officers laid before the Commons the Accounts and Eſtimates above-mentioned; beſides which, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs his Majeſty for an Account of all Ships in Sea Pay, which had been employ'd in the Year 1718, in what Stations, with the ſeveral Compliments or Numbers of Men born or muſter'd in the ſaid Ships.

Anno Reg. V.

Supply voted.

Accounts and Eſtimates called for.

On *Wedneſday* the 19th of *November*, the Commons in a Committee of the whole Houſe, conſider'd of the Supply granted to his Majeſty, and came to the following Reſolutions: Firſt, *That Thirteen Thouſand Five Hundred Men be allowed for the Sea-Service, for the Year* 1719, *beginning from the firſt*

7020001. *voted for* 13500 *Seamen.*

Anno Reg. V. *Day of* January, 1718-19. Secondly, *That Four Pounds* per *Man*, per *Month*, *be allow'd for maintaining the ſaid* 13500 *Men, for Thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service*, which amounts to the Sum of 702,000 *l.* And, Thirdly, *That the Sum of* 187,638*l.* 17 *s. and* 6 *d.* ½. *be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year* 1719.

And 187638*l.* *for the Ordinary of the Navy.*

Further Reſolutions on the Supply.

Theſe Reſolutions were the next Day reported and agreed to by the Houſe; and on *Friday* the 21ſt, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, conſider'd further of the Supply, and reſolv'd to grant the following Sums; *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To make good the Deficiency of the Year 1718.	502,719	10	10 ¾
To make good the Deficiency of the Fund commonly called, The General Fund for raiſing 724,849 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*	102,092	13	11
For the Extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, for the Year 1719.	88,494	10	00
For 12,435 effective Men for Guards and Garriſons, and other Land Forces in *Great Britain*, *Jerſey*, and *Guernſey*, for the Year 1719.	526,964	11	08
For the Forces and Garriſons in the Plantations, *Minorca*, and *Gibraltar*, and for Proviſions for the Garriſons of *Annapolis Royal*, and *Placentia*, for the Year 1719.	147,672	05	10 ½
In all	1,367,943	01	05 ½

Total

Total brought over ——	1,367,943 : 01 : 05½
Which, together with the Sums granted before for 13,500 Seamen, *viz.* —	702,000 : 00 : 00
And for the Ordinary of the Navy, *viz.*——	187,638 : 17 : 06½
Amount to ——	2,257,581 : 19 : 00

On *Monday* the 24th of *November*, was preſented from the Pay-maſter of his Majeſty's Forces, *An Account of what Money was ſaved by the Reduction and Diſbanding of his Majeſty's Forces in the Year* 1718, *and of ſome Diſburſements occaſion'd thereby, which were propoſed to be born out of the ſaid Saving*: And then the Houſe went into a Grand Committee to conſider of Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply, and came to theſe Two Reſolutions; Firſt, *That Three Shillings in the Pound, and no more, be raiſed in the Year* 1719, *upon Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Penſions, Offices, and Perſonal Eſtates, in that Part of* Great Britain *called* England, *Principality of* Wales, *and the Town of* Berwick *upon* Tweed, *and a proportionable Ceſs in that Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland. Secondly, *That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, be continued from the 23d Day of* June, 1719, *to the 24th Day of* June, 1720. Theſe Reſolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the Houſe, and Bills ordered to be brought in upon the ſame; which was accordingly done on the 26th and 27th. The 28th, the Land-Tax Bill was read a ſecond time, and committed; as was alſo two Days after the Malt-Bill. *Reſolutions on Ways & Means*

December the 2d, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, made a farther Progreſs in the Land-Tax Bill, and the next Day went thro' it, and made ſeveral Amendments thereto; which being reported on *Thurſday* the 4th, were agreed to by the Houſe, and the ſaid Bill ordered to be ingroſſed.

Anno Reg. V. Likewiſe, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, conſider'd farther of the Supply, and came to the following Reſolutions; *viz.* Firſt, *That ſo much Money be raiſed, as will be ſufficient to redeem, at* Lady-Day, 1719. *the Annuity of* 76,830 l. 15 s. *payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *for Circulating and Exchanging* Exchequer *Bills, purſuant to the Notice which the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons did, on* Saturday *the* 15*th of* March, 1717, *ſignify in Writing to the ſaid Governor and Company, in Obedience to an Order of the Houſe of the* 10*th Day of the ſaid Month.* Secondly, *That a Sum not exceeding* 500,000 l. *be granted to his Majeſty towards raiſing the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of* 76,830 l. 15 s. *payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *for Circulating and Exchanging* Exchequer *Bills.* Theſe Reſolutions were reported, and agreed to by the Houſe, and then the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, went thro' the Malt Bill.

Further Reſolutions on the Supply.

On the 6th, Mr. *Farrer* reported the Amendments made, in the Grand Committee, to the Malt Bill, which were agreed to, and the ſaid Bill, with the Amendments, order'd to be ingroſs'd.

The Land-Tax & Malt-Bills ſent up to the Lords.

On the 8th, the Land-Tax Bill was read the Third time, paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords; as was alſo the next Day the Malt-Bill.

The 12th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, conſider'd farther of Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply. And the ſame Day the King being come to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the Two Money-Bills, viz.

And paſs'd.

An Act for granting to his Majeſty an Aid by a Land-Tax to be raiſed in Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1719.

An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, &c.

And thus, in the Compaſs of One Month, the Land-Tax and Malt-Bills were preſented, and both paſs'd in One Day; a Diſpatch not to be paral-

parallel'd in all the Parliaments ſince the Revolution. Anno Reg. V.

On *Monday* the 15th, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, conſider'd further of Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply, and came to ſeveral Reſolutions, which being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the Houſe as follow; *viz.*

Further Reſolutions on Ways and Means.

Firſt, *That the Sum of One hundred Ninety ſix thouſand Four hundred Forty four Pounds, Eighteen Shillings, Three Pence Half-peny, which remained in the* Exchequer *at* Michaelmas, 1718, *for the Overplus of the Fund, commonly called, The Aggregate Fund, reſerved for Diſpoſition of Parliament by an Act paſſed in the Third Year of his Majeſty's Reign (being over and above the Exceſs of the Civil Liſt Funds for Three Years ended at the ſame Feaſt Day) be applyed towards raiſing the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy ſix thouſand Eight hundred thirty Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *for Circulating and Exchanging* Exchequer *Bills.*

Secondly, *That the Overplus-Monies of the Civil Liſt Funds for Three Years ended at* Michaelmas, 1718, *(which Overplus was reſerved for Diſpoſition of Parliament by an Act paſſed in the Third Year of his Majeſty's Reign) be applyed towards raiſing the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy ſix thouſand Eight hundred Thirty Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England *for Circulating and Exchanging* Exchequer *Bills.*

Thirdly, *That the Sum of Nineteen thouſand Five hundred Seventy ſeven Pounds, Ten Shillings, which remained in the* Exchequer *at* Michaelmas, 1718. *for the Surplus or Overplus of the Fund commonly called, The Fund of the* South Sea *Company, reſerved for Diſpoſition of Parliament by an Act paſſed in the Third Year of his Majeſty's Reign, be applyed towards raiſing the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy ſix thouſand Eight hundred Thirty Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *for Circulating and Exchanging* Exchequer *Bills.*

Fourthly, *That the Sum of One hundred Ninety thouſand Four hundred Thirty ſix Pounds, Fifteen Shillings,*

Anno Reg. V. *Further Reſolutions on Ways and Means.*

lings, Eleven Pence, Nine Twentieth Parts of a Penny, being the Exceſs or Surplus for the Year ended at Michaelmas, 1718. *upon the Yearly Fund of Seven hundred Twenty four thouſand Eight hundred Forty nine Pounds, Six Shillings, Ten Pence, One Fifth of a Penny, commonly called, The General Fund, appropriated by ſeveral Acts of the Third and Fourth Years of his Majeſty's Reign, for Payment of certain Annuities at ſeveral Rates, and other Uſes therein mentioned, and which by the ſame Acts is likewiſe reſerved for Diſpoſition by Parliament, over and above One hundred Thirty thouſand Pounds, to be reſerved towards making good the Half-Yearly Payment on the Annuities charged on the ſaid General Fund for the Half Year to end at* Chriſtmas, 1718. *be applyed towards raiſing the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy ſix thouſand Eight hundred Thirty Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *for Circulating and Exchanging* Exchequer *Bills.*

Fifthly, *That all the Exceſs or Overplus Monies, which within and for the Half Year to end at* Lady-Day, 1719. *ſhall ariſe upon the ſeveral Funds commonly called, The Aggregate Fund, The* South Sea *Company's Fund, and, The General Fund, every or any of them, which, by an Act of the Third Year of his Majeſty's Reign, are reſerved for Diſpoſition of Parliament, be apply'd towards raiſing the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy ſix thouſand Eight hundred Thirty Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *for Circulating and Exchanging* Exchequer *Bills.*

Sixthly, *That all the Exceſs or Overplus Monies, which within and for the Year to end at* Lady-Day, 1720. *ſhall ariſe upon the ſeveral Funds commonly called, The Aggregate Fund, The* South Sea *Company's Fund, and, The General Fund, every or any of them, which, by an Act of the Third Year of his Majeſty's Reign, are reſerved for Diſpoſition of Parliament, be applyed towards raiſing the Monies for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy ſix thouſand Eight hundred Thirty Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *for Circulating and Exchanging* Exchequer *Bills; and that proper Powers be given to raiſe ready Money by way of Loan, or otherwiſe, for that*

Uſe

Uſe and Purpoſe, upon Credit of the ſaid Exceſs or Overplus Monies, to ariſe within and for the ſaid Year, to end at Lady Day, 1720. Anno Reg. V.

Further Reſolutions on Ways and Means.

Seventhly, *That the Sum not exceeding Five hundred thouſand Pounds, granted to his Majeſty in this Seſſion of Parliament towards redeeming the Annuity of Seventy ſix thouſand Eight hundred Thirty Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, now payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *for Circulating and Exchanging* Exchequer *Bills, be raiſed by way of Lottery; and that a Sum not exceeding Twenty thouſand Pounds* per Annum, *Part of the Fund commonly called, The Aggregate Fund, now applicable to the Payment of the ſaid Annuity ſo to be redeemed, and the Intereſt of the ſaid Bills be made a Fund or Security for Satisfaction of the* Exchequer *Contributors in the ſaid Lottery, and the incident Charges thereunto belonging.*

Eighthly, *That all the Monies which ſhall be rais'd by any Act or Acts of this Seſſion of Parliament, for redeeming the Annuity of Seventy ſix thouſand Eight hundred Thirty Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, now payable to the Governor and Company of the Bank of* England, *for Circulating and Exchanging* Exchequer *Bills, be applyed (ſo far as it will extend) towards paying off the Principal and Intereſt born upon the ſaid Bills, and for cancelling the Bills whereof the Principal and Intereſt ſhall be ſo paid off.*

Ninthly, *That ſo many of the* Exchequer *Bills as ſhall remain undiſcharg'd and uncancell'd by or with the Money that ſhall be rais'd by any Act or Acts of this Seſſion of Parliament for that purpoſe, ſhall be circulated and exchanged by ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty, or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or High Treaſurer for the Time being, ſhall conſtitute and appoint; and that ſufficient Proviſion be made for exchanging the Bills which ſhall ſo remain uncancell'd for Money from Time to Time upon Demand of any the Bearers thereof.* And a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the ſaid Reſolutions.

The 22d, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, it was reſolv'd to grant the Sum of 71,527 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, for the Year 1710; which Reſolution was reported and agreed to the next Day.

January

Anno Reg. V. *January* the 10th, Mr. *Lowndes* preſented to the Houſe, *A Bill for applying certain Overplus Monies, and farther Sums to be raiſed, as well by Lottery, as by Loans, towards paying off and cancelling Exchequer Bills*, &c. which was read the firſt time, and order'd to be read a ſecond.

Bill againſt Running uncuſtom'd Goods.

Two Days after, the ſame Gentleman preſented to the Houſe, *A Bill againſt Clandeſtine Running uncuſtomed and prohibited Goods, and for the more effectual preventing of Frauds relating to the Cuſtoms*; which was read the firſt, and order'd to be read a ſecond time: And then the Lottery Bill was alſo committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Further Reſolutions on the Supply.

Mr. *Farrer*, *Jan.* 19. having reported the Amendments made in the Grand Committee to the Lottery Bill, the ſaid Amendments were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be ingroſſed: After which, the Houſe reſolv'd it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, and having conſidered of the Supply, came to the following Reſolutions; *viz.* Firſt, *That the Sum of* 110,000 l. *be granted for the Half-Pay, for the Year* 1719. *upon Account, to reduced Officers of his Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines.* Secondly, *That* 25,000 l. *be granted for the extraordinary Charge of the Royal Hoſpital and Out-Penſioners for the Year* 1719. *over and above the Poundage and Day's Pay.* And, Thirdly, *That* 25,000 l. *be granted for Half-Pay for Sea-Officers, for the Year* 1719. And theſe Reſolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the Houſe.

On the 21ſt, the Lottery Bill was read the 3d time, paſs'd, and ſent up to the Lords. The Bill againſt clandeſtine Running of Goods, &c. was reſumed ſeveral times, and further Progreſs made therein; which, with ſeveral Amendments, was read a 2d time *February* 7th, agreed to, and order'd to be ingroſſed; and on the 12th of the ſame Month, read a 3d time, paſſed, and ſent up to the Lords.

On *Monday* the 26th, Sir *John Jennings*, from the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, preſented to the Houſe an Account of the Rebuildings, and extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, between the 1ſt of *November*, and 31ſt of *December*, 1718; and

alſo

alſo an Eſtimate of the Debt of the Navy, as it ſtood on the 31ſt of *December*, 1718. Anno Reg. V.

On the 9th of *February*, in a Committee of the whole Houſe on Ways and Means, it was reſolv'd, *That the Propoſition made by the* South Sea *Company for redeeming the Fund of* 135,000 l. per Annum, *appropriated for the Payment of the Lottery Tickets for the Service of the Year* 1710, *by a voluntary Subſcription of the Proprietors of thoſe Tickets be accepted: and that all Savings ariſing thereby, ſhall be applyed for diſcharging the Principal and Intereſt of ſuch National Debts and Incumbrances, as were incurr'd before the* 25th *of* December, 1716. *declared to be National Debts, and provided for by Act of Parliament.* This Reſolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the Houſe, and the ſaid Propoſal of the *South Sea* Company was referr'd to the Conſideration of the Grand Committee on Ways and Means. *Further Reſolutions on Ways and Means.*

The Courtiers expected, that by the accepting the Propoſition of the *South Sea* Company, about 700,000 *l.* might be raiſed towards the preſent and growing Neceſſities of the Government; but on the 12th of *February*, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, and ſome other Members, having inſiſted, That the Publick Debts already incurr'd ought, in the firſt Place, to be taken care of, it was thereupon reſolved, *That for raiſing Money to be applyed towards diſcharging the Principal and Intereſt of ſuch National Debts and Incumbrances as were incurr'd before the* 25th *Day of* December, 1716. *declared to be National Debts, and provided for by Act of Parliament; all the Duties and Revenues, which were granted, received, or continued by an Act of Parliament of the Eighth Year of Queen* Anne, for continuing Part of the Duties on Coals, *&c.* to raiſe the Sum of 1,500,000 *l.* by way of Lottery for the Service of the Year 1710, *ſhall, after the Term of Thirty two Years thereby granted of and in the ſame, be continued and made perpetual to anſwer and make good the yearly Fund, and other Payments, intended to be ſatisfy'd out of the ſame by the Propoſition of the* South Sea *Company accepted by the Houſe on the* 10th *of this Inſtant* February, *ſubject to ſuch Redemption by Parliament, and ſuch other Conditions,*

Anno Reg. V. *tions, Matters, and Things, as are therein propoſed.*

This Reſolution being the next Day reported, and agreed to by the Houſe, a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon.

Further Reſolutions on Ways and Means.

The 16th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, conſider'd further of Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply, and the Courtiers having propos'd the raiſing of 528,000 *l.* more by way of Lottery, the Committee came to the following Reſolutions; *viz.*

I. That the ſeveral Duties of 3 *s.* for every Chaldron of Coals or Culm, and Tun of Coals to be imported and brought into the Port of the City of *London*, or River of *Thames*, within the Liberty of the ſaid City upon the ſame River, before the 29th Day of *September*, 1724. payable by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of her late Majeſty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for granting to her Majeſty ſeveral Duties upon Coals, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and Suburbs thereof, and other Purpoſes therein mentioned*; and the like Duties for Coals and Culm to be imported or brought into the ſame, from and after the 27th Day of *September*, 1724, and before the 28th Day of *September*, 1725, being payable by an Act of Parliament made in the Firſt Year of his Majeſty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for making Proviſion for the Miniſters of the Fifty new Churches which are to be built in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and Suburbs thereof, and for Rebuilding and Finiſhing the Pariſh Church of St.* Mary Woolnoth *in the ſaid City of* London; be continued, and charged, and made payable to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for the Term of Thirty two Years, to be reckon'd from *Lady-Day*, 1719.

II. That the ſaid Duties ſo to be continued, charged and made payable, be apportion'd, diſpoſed and ſettled in ſuch manner, that a certain Sum of Money ſhall be raiſed thereby, or upon Credit thereof, to be apply'd, ſo far as the ſame will extend, in and for the Building and Finiſhing of Churches, purchaſing Scites, Church-Yards, Burying-Places, and Houſes for Miniſters, Repairing

pairing and Finiſhing the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*, *Weſtminſter*, and the Chapels of the ſame; finiſhing *Greenwich* Hoſpital, and the Chapel thereunto belonging; making Proviſion for Miniſters, and other Charges relating to the ſaid Churches: And that a certain Sum of Money may likewiſe be raiſed by or upon Credit of the ſame Duties, to be apply'd to or for the making good the Supply granted to his Majeſty in this Seſſion of Parliament. Anno Reg. V. *Further Reſolutions on Ways and Means.*

III. That a Sum not exceeding Twenty one thouſand Six hundred Pounds *per Annum*, during the ſaid Term of Thirty two Years, be charged on the ſaid Duties, be made a Fund or Security for raiſing a Sum not exceeding Three hundred and Sixty thouſand Pounds, to be employed in and for the building and finiſhing of Churches, purchaſing of Scites, Church-Yards, Burying-Places, and Houſes for Miniſters, repairing and finiſhing the ſaid Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*, *Weſtminſter*, and the Chapels of the ſame, finiſhing *Greenwich* Hoſpital, and the Chapel thereto belonging, making Proviſion for Miniſters, and other Charges relating to the ſaid Churches, and for repaying and ſatisfying the Principal and Intereſt of the Money ſo to be raiſed, which Intereſt ſhall not exceed the Rate of Four Pounds *per Cent. per Annum.*

IV. That a Sum not exceeding Thirty one thouſand Six hundred Ninety nine Pounds, Four Shillings, One Penny Half-penny *per Annum*, during the ſaid Term of Thirty two Years, to be charged on the ſaid Duties, be made a Fund or Security for raiſing a Sum not exceeding Five hundred Twenty eight thouſand Three hundred Twenty Pounds, One Shilling, Nine Pence, by way of Lottery, or otherwiſe, to make good the Supply granted to his Majeſty in this Seſſion of Parliament, and for repaying and ſatisfying the Principal and Intereſt of the Money ſo to be raiſed, which Intereſt ſhall not exceed the Rate of Four Pounds *per Cent. per Annum.*

V. That the Surplus, if any be, which ſhall Quarterly, during the ſaid Term, ariſe by the

ſaid

Anno Reg. V.

ſaid Duties on Coals and Culm, over and above ſo much as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge the Monies payable on the ſaid Yearly Funds, and the Surplus (if any be) of the ſaid Duties on Coals and Culm, which ſhall or may remain after all the Principal and Intereſt, to be charged on the ſaid Funds, ſhall be paid off and ſatisfy'd, ſhall be reſerv'd for Diſpoſition of Parliament, and not be diſpos'd of or apply'd to any Uſe or Purpoſe whatſoever, but by Authority of Parliament.

Theſe Reſolutions being reported, were agreed to by the Houſe, and a Bill or Bills order'd to be brought in thereupon.

Clauſe ordered againſt ſelling Lottery Tickets

On the 20th, ſome Gentlemen being informed what Traffick was already made, eſpecially amongſt the Stock-Jobbers, of Lottery Tickets, for that now depending, before it was finiſhed, and thoſe Tickets in Being, thought fit to move the Houſe thereupon; on which it was order'd, That it be an Inſtruction to the Gentlemen who were to prepare a Bill purſuant to the Reſolutions on Ways and Means agreed to the 17th, That they ſhould provide, by proper Clauſes, *more effectually to reſtrain all unlawful and private Lotteries, and all ſiniſter Practices of Perſons relating to any Lottery authoriſed, or to be authoriſed by Parliament; and alſo a Clauſe to declare null and void all Bargains, Sales, or Contracts for any Lottery Tickets iſſued or to be iſſued by virtue of any Act or Acts of this Seſſion of Parliament, which have or ſhall be made or agreed for, before the Paſſing the ſaid reſpective Acts.*

On *Friday* the 25th of *February*, Mr. *Farrer* preſented to the Houſe, *A Bill for continuing certain Duties upon Coals and Culm, and for eſtabliſhing certain Funds to raiſe Money, as well to proceed in Building of New Churches, as alſo to complete the Supply granted to his Majeſty*, &c. which was read the firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; which was done *March* 2. and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

The Bill *for continuing certain Duties upon Coals and Culm, and for eſtabliſhing certain Funds to raiſe Money*, &c. was read a ſecond time the 2d Day of

Anno Reg. V.

of *March*, and committed to a grand Committee. On the 6th they went through it, and made to it ſeveral Amendments, which being the next Day reported, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingroſs'd. On *Monday* the 9th, the ſaid ingroſs'd Bill was read the third Time, and (after ſeveral other Amendments had been made to it) paſs'd and ſent up to the Lords.

March the 20th Mr. *Farrer* preſented to the Houſe a Bill for recovering the Fund appropriated for Payment of the Lottery Tickets, for the Service of the Year 1710, &c. which was received, read the firſt Time, and ordered a ſecond reading.

April 2. the Order of the Day being read, for the Houſe to reſolve into a grand Committee, upon the *Bill for recovering the Fund appropriated for the Payment of the Lottery Tickets of* 1710, *it was ordered*,

First, *That it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clauſe for enabling the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, or High Treaſurer for the Time being, to apply all, or any Part of the Monies to be advanced by the* South Sea *Company into the* Exchequer, *for paying ſuch Debts and Incumberances as are therein mentioned, to or for any of the publick Uſes or Services for which Proviſion is made or intended to be made by the ſaid Bill, ſo as the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or High Treaſurer for the Time being, do take effectual Care that ſuch Sum or Sums (part of the Land Tax, or Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, granted in this Seſſion of Parliament; or part of the Loans authoriſed to be made ſeverally thereupon) as ſhall be equal to the Sum or Sums of the ſaid Advance Money ſo apply'd to the ſaid Uſes or Services, be carefully reſerved and kept apart to be apply'd for, or towards diſcharging the ſaid Debts and Incumberances, according to ſuch Act or Acts of Parliament as ſhall hereafter be made in that behalf.* Secondly, *That it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clauſe of Appropriation.* Thirdly, *That it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clauſe for enabling the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to iſſue and apply*

Anno Reg. V. *such part of the Monies by the said Bill intended to be appropriated for the publick Uses and Services, as shall be necessary to be issued or apply'd for, or towards the increase of Expence arisen, or to arise from such Augmentation, as His Majesty in His great Wisdom hath made, or shall think fit to make, of His Forces by Sea or Land, to disappoint the Designs of His Enemies both at Home and Abroad. And,* Fourthly, *That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clause to enable His Majesty to dispose of so much of the Sum of Ninety Four Thousand Pounds given for Half Pay for the Year* 1718, *as shall be more than sufficient to pay the Half-Pay Officers, to such Officers as have been maimed in the Service, or by their long Services may be proper Objects of His Majesty's Compassion.*

The next Day farther Progress was made in the said Bill, and ordered to be engrossed; on the 8th it was read a third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords.

Thus we have gone through the chief Money Bills, and what most particularly relates thereunto, *viz.* The preventing Frauds in the Revenues, *&c.*

Proceedings on Forfeited Estates.

A great deal of Time was again taken up in this Sessions, by the Difficulties which the Commissioners of the forfeited Estates yet lay under, touching the ascertaining of Claims, and doing Justice at the same Time to the Publick, notwithstanding what had been done the foregoing Sessions to remove those Difficulties. A further Report therefore of the Commissioners who acted in *Scotland*, was laid before the House to the following Purpose.

Report of the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland.

'THAT Four of your Commissioners met at *Edinburgh*, after the End of the last Session of Parliament; and having found, that several Persons had entred into the Possession of the Forfeited Estates, but that none of them had made Payment into the Exchequer of any Part of the Profits thereof, which they had received by Virtue of their said Possessions, notwithstanding the Directions in the Act, 1 *Georgii*, (intitled, *An Act for appointing Commissioners to enquire*

'*quire of certain Traytors*, &c.) did, in Obedience to the Act 4 *Georgii*, (intitled, *An Act for veſting the Forfeited Eſtates in* Great Britain *and* Ireland *in Truſtees, to be Sold*, &c.) call to an Account the ſaid Poſſeſſors for their Intromiſſions; and, according to the Powers in the ſaid Act contained, ſettle, and bring to clear Ballances, the ſaid Accounts: And, in Purſuance of the farther Directions of the ſaid Act, required by their Precepts the Balances thereof to be paid into the Exchequer for *Scotland*; amounting to 22,573 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* ½. And that ſeveral Articles of Diſcharge, whereby the Balance to be paid into the Exchequer is much diminiſhed, did ariſe partly from the particular Method in which the Management of thoſe Eſtates then was; concerning which, your Commiſſioners and Truſtees did offer ſome Obſervations in their firſt Report; and partly by conſiderable Parts thereof being retain'd by Superiors, Vaſſals, Landlords and Tenants reſpectively, by virtue of an Act, 1 *Georgii* (intitled, *An Act for encouraging all Superiors, Vaſſals*, &c.) concerning which, your Commiſſioners and Truſtees humbly offer a particular Obſervation in the following Part of their Report.

Anno Reg. V.

Report of the Commiſſioners of the Forfeited Eſtates in Scotland.

'As to their Precepts requiring Payments to be made into the Exchequer, your Commiſſioners and Truſtees crave leave to obſerve, That the firſt Perſon who expreſly refuſed to comply, was Mr. *Walter Stirling*, in *Edinburgh*, Factor, appointed by the Lords of Seſſion on the Eſtate of *Keir*, who was required to pay the Sum 1,154 *l.* 15 *s.* 11 *d.* ⅝, being the Balance of his Intromiſſions with the ſaid Eſtate.

'Your Commiſſioners and Truſtees think it proper, humbly to repreſent, That the Pretence made by Mr. *Stirling* for his Refuſal, was (as he acknowledged upon Oath) that tho' he had levied the Rents of the ſaid Eſtate by virtue of his Factory from the Lords of Seſſion, yet he being alſo Truſtee for the Son of the Forfeiting Perſon, had obtained from the Tenants of the ſaid Eſtate an Aſſignment to the

Anno Reg. V.

Report of the Commiſſioners of the Forfeited Eſtates in Scotland.

'ſaid Son of the two Years Rents they pretend 'Right to, by virtue of the Act for encouraging 'Superiors, &c. But your Commiſſioners and 'Truſtees having good Reaſon to doubt of the 'peaceable and dutiful Behaviour of the ſaid Te-'nants; and being of Opinion, that neither ſuch 'Aſſignment, nor indeed any other pretence of 'Right, could be admitted by them as a ſuffi-'cient Ground for any Perſon who had received 'the Rents and Profits of a forfeited Eſtate, to 'refuſe making Payment of the ſame into the Ex-'chequer, did certify the ſaid Mr. *Stirling* into 'the ſaid Court for the above Sum; but have 'not yet been able to bring the ſaid Proſecution 'to any effect.

'Which has ſince induced ſo many others to re-'fuſe making Payment of the Sums they were 'ordered, and had agreed to pay into the Exche-'quer, that your Commiſſioners and Truſtees 'think it neceſſary farther to repreſent, That it 'will be difficult to make effectual for the Uſe 'of the Publick the large Sums which were le-'vy'd out of the forfeited Eſtates, for the three 'Years before your Commiſſioners and Truſtees 'were enabled to appoint Stewards on them 'with ſufficient Powers; unleſs ſome more 'effectual Method be provided for determining 'ſuch Differences as may ariſe between your 'Commiſſioners and Truſtees, and the Perſons 'who ſhall account for the ſaid Intromiſſions, 'and for enforcing the Payment of the Balances 'found due to the Publick.

'Your Commiſſioners and Truſtees did alſo, in 'Obedience to the farther Directions of the ſaid 'Act, renew the Claims which had been enter'd 'before them (amounting in Number to 2929) 'and ſummoned by their Precepts ſeveral of the 'Claimants to appear before them; and after 'having examin'd Witneſſes, and conſider'd the 'Writings produced for inſtructing and proving 'the Validity of many of the ſaid Claims, and 'heard Counſel for the Publick, and on Behalf 'of the ſeveral Claimants, did proceed as far as 'the Time remaining, after the tedious Work

'of

'of ſettling the Accounts as above, did allow, to paſs Decrees upon ſuch Claims. Concerning which your Commiſſioners and Truſtees humbly crave leave to obſerve, That beſides the Claims determin'd, a great many more have been examin'd, and Counſel heard thereupon, and would have been determin'd, if the Claimants had not petition'd for Time to produce farther Writings and Evidences, which your Commiſſioners and Truſtees could not in Juſtice refuſe, and which Times were not expired when your Commiſſioners and Truſtees were obliged to attend their Duty in Parliament.

Anno Reg. V.

Report of the Commiſſioners of the Forfeited Eſtates in Scotland.

'Your Commiſſioners and Truſtees did alſo, in Obedience to the Act whereby they are appointed Commiſſioners to enquire of the Eſtates of certain Traytors, *&c.* ſend out of new their Surveyor, with proper Aſſiſtants and Inſtructions, to ſurvey the real, and ſeize, inventory, appraiſe, and ſecure the perſonal Eſtates forfeited, which had not formerly been ſurveyed, nor reported to this Honourable Houſe; Abſtracts of which additional Surveys are hereunto ſubjoined. And which, together with the Eſtates formerly ſurveyed and contained in their former Report, amount in the whole to the yearly Value of 4053 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$, and complete the whole Extent of the real Eſtates in *Scotland*, as yet diſcovered.

'Your Commiſſioners and Truſtees humbly crave leave to add ſome Obſervations, which in Courſe of their Proceedings they have had Occaſion to make concerning the Circumſtances of the forfeited Eſtates under their Care, as the ſame ariſe from the ſeveral Acts of Parliament relating thereto.

'*Firſt*, The ſeveral Superiors, Vaſſals, Landlords, and Tenants in *Scotland*, who have thought themſelves intitled to Benefits and Advantages by virtue of the abovemention'd Act, 1 *Georgii*, for encouraging Superiors, *&c.* have enter'd into the Poſſeſſion of very conſiderable Parts of the ſaid forfeited Eſtates, and do retain Poſſeſſion of the ſame, without having any Judgment

Anno Reg. V.

Report of the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland.

'or Determination made either of the Ground or 'Extent of the Rights to such Benefits or Advantages, or of their having, during the late 'Rebellion, continued in peaceable and dutiful 'Allegiance to his Majesty; or of the said Superiors and Vassals having done Diligence within Six Months after the Attainders of the respective forfeiting Persons, as directed by the 'said Act. And there is no Method appointed for 'judging and determining upon their Rights to 'the said Benefits, *&c.* tho' there be Reason to 'doubt in many Cases of their being justly intitled 'to the same.

'*Secondly*, Some Doubts also remain concerning 'the Extents of the Benefits and Advantages 'granted by the said Act, for encouraging Superiors, *&c.* and provided for by the said Clause 'in the Act for appointing Commissioners, *&c.* 'to the Creditors on the forfeited Estates in *Scotland.*

'Those Doubts, which arise only from Claims 'entered, are indeed, as the Law stands, wholly 'under the Cognizance of your Commissioners 'and Trustees, and of the Delegates in case of 'Appeal.

'But the Difficulty arises partly from the Diversity of the Laws of *Scotland*, concerning the 'Rights of the Creditors of forfeiting Persons, 'from those of *England*, and partly from a Doubt 'concerning the Extent of the Words (*just and lawful Creditors*) as they stand in the Clause concerning Creditors in the said Act for encouraging Superiors, *&c.* (*viz.*) Whether these 'Words (*Just and Lawful*) relate only to such 'Creditors whose Rights would have subsisted by 'Law after the Attainders, and would have affected the Estates of the forfeiting Persons, tho' the 'said Clauses had not been a part of the said Act; 'or to all such Creditors, whose Rights, as well 'Personal as Real, would have been just and lawful against their Debtors, in case they had not 'been Attainted.

'As to the Laws of *Scotland*, concerning the 'Rights of the Creditors of forfeiting Persons,

'your

Anno Reg. V.

Report of the Commiſſioners of the Forfeited Eſtates in Scotland.

'your Commiſſioners and Truſtees crave leave 'to repreſent, That the Rigor of them, as they 'had been exerciſed during the Reign of the 'late King *James* II. of *England*, and Seventh of 'Scotland, did occaſion the ſame to be repreſented 'to King *William* by the States of *Scotland*, as one 'of their National Grievances, and which was 'accordingly redreſſed immediately after the 'happy Revolution. *Firſt*, By an Act of the 'Convention of the States of *Scotland*, in the Year '1698. intitled, *An Act in favour of the Vaſſals and 'Creditors of Forefaulted Perſons. Secondly*, By an 'Act of the Parliament of *Scotland*, in the Year '1690. (intitled, *An Act for the Security of the Cre-'ditors, Vaſſals, and Heirs of Entail of Perſons for-'feited*) which your Commiſſioners and Truſtees 'humbly conceive did put the Rights of the per-'ſonal Creditors in *Scotland* upon a very different 'Foot from thoſe of *England*. But there being 'ſtill ſome Queſtion, if thoſe Laws were not re-'pealed by an Act of the Parliament of *Great Bri-'tain*, 7 *Annæ* (intitled, *An Act for improving the 'Union of the Two Kingdoms*) your Commiſſioners 'and Truſtees did not think it either proper or 'neceſſary for them to decide in that Point, which 'relates to all Forfeitures in Times to come, as 'well as the preſent Forfeitures.

'But it being inſiſted on by the Counſel, in 'behalf of perſonal Creditors, that the Parlia-'ment had given a particular Rule for the pre-'ſent Forfeitures in the ſaid Clauſe concerning 'Creditors, contained in the ſaid Act for encou-'raging Superiors, *&c.* And that the ſame is alſo 'farther confirmed by the abovementioned Pro-'viſion in the Act 1 *Georgii*, for appointing Com-'miſſioners, *&c.* And it being alſo inſiſted on 'by them as to the abovementioned Doubt con-'cerning the Extent of the Words (*Juſt and Law-'ful*) that the ſame could not be reſtricted to thoſe 'Rights of Creditors only, which would have 'been lawful after the Attainders, as the Laws 'were without the Addition of the ſaid Proviſion: '*Firſt*, Becauſe what is thereby granted to Credi-'tors, is granted as a Reward for peaceable and

Anno Reg. V.

Report of the Commiſſioners of the Forfeited Eſtates in Scotland.

'dutiful Behaviour, which imported ſomething 'to be granted. Whereas, according to the 'reſtricted Interpretation, no Favour at all was 'granted to them. *Secondly*, Becauſe the ſaid 'Act in its other Clauſes, grants Benefits and 'Advantages to Superiors, Vaſſals, Landlords 'and Tenants, as Rewards of Duty, for which 'they had no pretence of Right, the ſame being 'merely Gratuitous. Whereas Creditors, who 'had juſt and lawful Debts due to them by at-'tainted Perſons, tho' perſonal Debts only had 'at leaſt an equitable Pretenſion for Payments 'of them, an Excluſion from which the ſaid 'Clauſe mentions as an Hardſhip to be prevent-'ed thereby. *Thirdly*, Seeing the ſaid Clauſe re-'lates particularly to *Scotland*, the Hardſhip of 'the reſtricted Senſe of it ſeem'd the greater, 'and the leſs to be admitted, becauſe of the 'abovementioned State of the Laws of that 'Country concerning the Creditors of forfeiting 'Perſons, ſince it ſeem'd extreamly doubtful 'whether they be at all repealed. *Fourthly*, For 'that by a Clauſe in the ſaid Act, 4 *Georgii*, *For 'veſting the Forfeited Eſtates in Truſtees to be ſold*, &c. 'whereby Debts contracted by the attainted Per-'ſons after the 24th of *June*, 1715. and before 'the Times on which their Eſtates by Law be-'came forfeited, are put on the ſame Foot with 'Debts contracted before the ſaid 24th of *June*. 'Mention is made, not only of Debts grounded 'on real Securities, ſuch as Grants, Demiſes, 'Leaſes, &c. but alſo of Debts really and *bona 'fide* contracted, and Money actually paid, which 'ſeem'd only to be underſtood of perſonal Debts, 'and thoſe only could be ſuch as were provided 'for by the ſaid Clauſe in the Act for *Encouraging 'Superiors*, &c.

'*Thirdly*, Tho' the Words of the ſaid Act of 'Parliament for appointing Commiſſioners, 'whereby the Extent of what was veſted in his 'Majeſty for the Uſe of the Publick, and is now 'by the ſaid ſubſequent Act veſted in your Com-'miſſioners and Truſtees for Sale, be plain and 'full; yet ſeveral Queſtions have been mov'd

'con-

'concerning the Application of them to ſome particular Eſtates, partly from pretended Miſtakes, as to the Deſcription of the Perſons convicted and attainted, and partly from Pretenſions of their having fulfill'd the Conditions required of them by the Acts of Attainder, and upon ſeveral other Points of Law. Anno Reg. V. *Report of the Commiſſioners of the Forfeited Eſtates in* Scotland.

'Queſtions have alſo ariſen concerning the particular Eſtates reſerv'd to the Diſpoſition of his Majeſty, as having been Crown Lands, in Poſſeſſion of attainted Perſons by virtue of Leaſes or Grants from the Crown, or as the Salaries annex'd to Offices enjoy'd by attainted Perſons: And there is yet no Method appointed for determining ſuch Queſtions. All which your Commiſſioners and Truſtees think it their Duty to repreſent to this Honourable Houſe, ſubmitting the ſame to ſuch farther Directions as this Honourable Houſe ſhall in their great Wiſdom think fit to give therein.

Arthur Ingram,
H. Hoghton,
Pat. Haldane,
Rob. Munro.

SUMS *of the Accompts of the Stewards, or Factors appointed by the Lords of Seſſion, upon the forfeited Eſtates in* Scotland; *taken before the Honourable Commiſſioners and Truſtees.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
1. Drumlochy	53	11	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
2. Glaſclune	103	2	3	
3. Pitcarin	128	2	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
4. Grange	72	5	1	
5. Blairfeity	12	2	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
6. Eaſtertyre	14	16	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
7. Kynechan	63	19	8	
8. Balnamoon	143		9	$\frac{11}{12}$
9. Forret	143	13	7	$\frac{1}{4}$
10. Whitteriggs	72	19	2	$\frac{1}{3}$
11. Carlops	163	6	8	
12. Pitſcandly	74	13	10	$\frac{1}{2}$

13. Kirk-

Anno Reg. V.

Report of the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland.

		l.	s.	d.	
13.	Kirkhouse	36	2	2	2/3
14.	Kingston	416	9	11	
15.	Slate	1615	13	5	1/6
16.	Mackinnen	275	3	9	
17.	Glenmorriſtone	57	13		2/3
18.	Avoch	22	5	4	1/6
19.	Cullcowy	198	12	1	1/3
20.	Strath-Glaſs	167	14	2	
21.	Moydart	675	9	5	2/3
22.	Fairburn	149	10	3	
23.	Marr, *in the Shire of* Roſs	121	15	5	1/4
24.	Seaforth	2350	14	3	1/4
25.	Applecroſs	312	5	1	
26.	Davoch Malnoch	99	18	8	1/2
27.	Frazerdale	783	2	11	1/6
28.	Coull	453	11	6	1/2 1/3 2/3
29.	Lorn	43	4	3	2/3
30.	Glenco	11	2	2	2/3
31.	Glenderowell	98	1	1	1/3
32.	Lochziel	263	11	1	1/3
33.	Clava	115	15	11	1/3
34.	Duffus	432	2	1	2/3
35.	Borlum	64	17	11	1/2
36.	Strowan	320	6	10	
37.	Appin	206		3	
38.	Blair, *part of* Slate	121	15	7	1/6
		10451	2	1	11/12

Purſuant to an Order of the Houſe of Commons, there was alſo publiſhed the *Report of ſuch of the Commiſſioners and Truſtees of the Forfeited Eſtates, as have been appointed to execute the ſeveral Truſts and Powers, in relation to* England, Ireland, *and elſewhere* (*except* Scotland) *contain'd in Two Acts of Parliament*: Which Report was as follows,

'SINCE the making of a Report which was 'laid before this Honourable Houſe the laſt 'Seſſion of Parliament, the ſeveral Eſtates and 'Intereſts which were by the firſt mentioned 'Act veſted in his Majeſty, his Heirs and Suc-

'ceſſors,

'ceſſors, and which were not diſpos'd of accord- Anno Reg. V.
'ing to the Directions of the ſaid Act, being the
'laſt mentioned Act veſted in your Commiſſi- *Report of the*
'oners and Truſtees, their Heirs, Executors, *Commiſſioners*
'Adminiſtrators and Aſſignes reſpectively, from *who acted in*
'the Twenty Fifth of *March*, 1718. to the end England.
'the ſame might be ſolid, diſpos'd of, and ap-
'ply'd by them, to and for the Uſes in the ſaid
'Acts mentioned and declared; your Commiſſi-
'oners and Truſtees did immediately after the
'ſaid Twenty Fifth Day of *March*, apply them-
'ſelves to the Diſcharge of the Truſts repoſed
'in them, and crave leave humbly to offer to
'this Honourable Houſe the following Report of
'their Proceedings ſince the laſt Seſſion of Par-
'liament.

'The Claims made on the forfeited Eſtates of
'the ſeveral attainted Perſons, and render'd to
'your Commiſſioners and Truſtees before the
'Firſt Day of *June*, 1718. (to which Day the
'Time for entring ſuch Claims were enlarged
'by the ſaid laſt mentioned Act) amount to
'One Thouſand Six Hundred Ninety and Six.
'All which your Commiſſioners and Truſtees
'have cauſed to be fairly Regiſtred in Books
'provided for that purpoſe.

'Your Commiſſioners and Truſtees did, im-
'mediately after the Twenty Fifth Day of *March*,
'1718. iſſue their Precepts to ſeveral of the
'Claimants, to attend the Determination of their
'reſpective Claims, at their Office in *Eſſex Street*,
'*London*; which having heard and determin'd,
'your Commiſſioners and Truſtees adjourned
'themſelves to *Preſton* in *Lancaſhire*, for the
'quicker Diſpatch of Buſineſs, and for the great-
'er Eaſe of the numerous Claimants reſiding in
'or near the ſaid County; and after having there
'heard and determined ſuch Claims as your
'Commiſſioners and Truſtees thought proper
'and neceſſary, they returned to their Office in
'*London*, where they have ſince made a further
'Progreſs; ſo that of One Thouſand Six Hun-
'dred Ninety and ſix Claims made and rendred
'on the ſaid forfeited Eſtates, your Commiſſi-

'oners

Anno Reg. V.

Report of the Commiſſioners who acted in England.

'oners and Truſtees have already heard and determined Seven Hundred Fifty and Two, and have cauſed their Judgments, Determinations and Decrees made thereon reſpectively to be fairly entered of Record, in Books of Parchment provided for that purpoſe, from which there have been only Eight Appeals tendered unto your Commiſſioners and Truſtees; which Appeals your Commiſſioners and Truſtees have cauſed to be fairly entered and regiſtred in Books provided for that purpoſe, and did with all convenient ſpeed tranſmit true Tranſcripts thereof, and of their ſeveral Judgments, Determinations, or Decrees, to the Court of Delegates, nominated and appointed by his Majeſty, by Commiſſion, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, finally to hear and determine ſuch Appeals in *England*, purſuant to the laſt mentioned Act.

'Beſides the One Thouſand Six Hundred Ninety and ſix Claims made on the forfeited Eſtates, the ſeveral Sufferers in the Borough and Pariſh of *Preſton*, have made and entered, purſuant to a Clauſe in the laſt mentioned Act, their reſpective Claims for a Re-payment of the Loſſes they have ſuſtained, amounting in Number to Two Hundred Twenty and Six, and in Value to Six Thouſand Four Hundred Sixty and Eight Pounds, Eighteen Shillings and Ten Pence Three Farthings; which being laſt to be ſatisfied, your Commiſſioners and Truſtees have deferred to examine into the Truth of ſuch Claims.

'Your Commiſſioners and Truſtees, after having heard and determined the ſeveral Claims made and entered before them, upon, or relating to the Eſtates of *Richard Chorley*, and ſuch part of the Eſtate of *William* late Lord *Widdrington* as lyes in the County of *Lincoln*, and no Appeal having been made from their Determinations, did in the purſuance of the Power veſted in them by the laſt mentioned Act, and in the Methods thereby directed, proceed to the Sale thereof, and have in an Appendix to this Re-

'port

'port (N°. I.) ſet forth the yearly Value of the 'ſaid ſeveral Eſtates, the Price ſet thereon re- 'ſpectively by your Commiſſioners and Truſtees, 'the Price at which they were ſeverally ſold, the 'Time when, and to whom, and how much of 'the Purchaſe Money have been paid into the 'Receipt of the Exchequer. Anno Reg. V. *Report of the Commiſſioners who acted in England.*

'Theſe are the only Eſtates your Commiſſi- 'oners and Truſtees have hitherto been able to 'ſell; it not being in their Power to ſell any 'Eſtates, till not only all the Claims thereon, 'but all the Appeals that may within the Time 'limitted by the ſaid Act be entered, are heard 'and determined: But they crave leave to ac- 'quaint this Honourable Houſe, that ſome other 'Eſtates are ready for Sale.

'The Power given to your Commiſſioners 'and Truſtees by the ſaid laſt mentioned Act of 'appointing Stewards, Bailiffs, Receivers and 'Factors, has been put in Execution where it 'had been found neceſſary and proper, and has 'been of conſiderable Service to the Publick: 'But your Commiſſioners and Truſtees think it 'neceſſary to obſerve, That the whole Eſtate of '*James* Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, being veſted in 'Truſtees for the Payment of ſeveral Sums, by 'his Majeſty's Letters Patents, made payable to 'the Produce thereof, is taken out of their Ma- 'nagement.

'Your Commiſſioners and Truſtees crave leave 'further to acquaint this Honourable Houſe, 'that they, in execution of that Branch of their 'Duty which relates to the aſcertaining the Va- 'lue of Eſtates of *Popiſh* Recuſants convict, and 'how much the Two Thirds thereof amount to, 'did iſſue their Precepts to the reſpective Clerks 'of the Peace of the ſeveral Counties, Cities, 'Towns, and Liberties in *England*, *Wales* and '*Berwick* upon *Tweed*, to make Returns of the 'Names of all *Popiſh* Recuſants Convict, and of 'the real Eſtates of Papiſts that have been regi- 'ſter'd in their ſeveral Offices; which Returns 'being exceeding Voluminous, your Commiſſi- 'oners and Truſtees can at preſent only lay be-

'fore

Anno Reg. V.

Report of the Commiſſioners who acted in England.

'fore this Honourable Houſe a Liſt of the Papiſts 'who have Regiſter'd their Eſtates, and the Va-'lue thereof in the reſpective Counties, which 'are added in the Appendix to this their Report, '(N°. II.)

'And under this Head your Commiſſioners 'and Truſtees beg leave to obſerve to this Ho-'nourable Houſe, That even thoſe who have re-'giſter'd the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, 'Leaſes and Farms, which they reſpectively 'ſtand ſeized or poſſeſſed of, have in ſuch their 'Regiſters, omitted to ſet forth the Value of 'their Eſtates in Demeſne, or Lands unlet, and 'in their own Poſſeſſion. All which is humbly 'ſubmitted to this Honourable Houſe.

Geo. Treby,
Geo. Gregory,
T. Hales,
H. Cunninghame,
Dennis Bond,
J. Birch,
John Eyles.

Abſtract of the Appendix, (N°. I.)

In the County of *Lancaſhire*, the Eſtates of *Richard Chorley*, viz.

	Yearly Rents.			Improved Rents.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Eſtate at *Chorley*,	107	6	9	68	11	6
Ditto at *Walton, cum Fazakerly*,	60	11	7 ½	17	14	0
	167	18	4 ½	230	5	6

Sold on the 26th of *July*, 1718, to *Abraham Crompton* of *Derby*, Gent.

Price ſet, 4500 *l.* Price ſold for, 5550 *l.*

In

Anno Reg. V.

Report of the Commissioners who acted in England.

In the County of *Lincolnshire*, the Estates of *William*, late Lord *Widdrington*.

	Yearly Rents. l.	s.	d.	Improved Rents. l.	s.	d.
Estate at *Blanbury*,	540	2	4			
Ditto at *Eveden*,	556	12	0			
Ditto at *Kirby Green*,	159	3	8			
Ditto at *Scopwick*,	253	13	6			
	1509	11	6			
Deduct *per a Modus*, due to the Rector at *Eveden*,	74	0	0			
	1435	11	6			

Sold on the 4th *September*, 1718. to *Thomas Chaplyn*, of *Lowth*, Esq;

Price set, 26000 *l.* Price sold for, 32400 *l.*

Total paid into the *Exchequer*, 37950 *l.*

Abstract of the Appendix, (N°. II.) *being a* LIST *of* Papists, *who have Register'd their Estates in the several Counties of* England *and* Wales, *and the respective Values thereof*, viz.

Counties.	Number of Papists.	Value of Estates. l.	s.	d.
Bedford	7	997	5	3 ½
Berks	54	8136	1	1 ¼
Berwick	3	17	5	0
Brecon	12	253	2	0
Bucks	30	5797	1	5
Cambridge	7	601	13	1 ½
Cardigan	1	743	11	6
Carmarthen	3	417	4	10 ½

Cir-

Anno Reg. V.

Report of the Commissioners who acted in England.

COUNTIES.	Number of Papists.	Value of Estates. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Carnarven	2	167	4	0
Chester	32	5818	10	11
Cornwal	16	1458	15	6 ¼
Coventry	3	465	1	4
Cumberland	19	3356	7	4 ½
Denbigh	9	758	15	0
Derby	50	6624	9	9 ¾
Devon	21	2363	16	4 ¾
Dorset	51	4283	8	7 ¼
Durham	108	13892	19	2 ½
Essex	55	9223	10	0 ½
Exon	2	121	1	6
Flint	11	1145	17	10
Glamorgan	3	184	17	7 ¾
Glouceſter	46	7317	17	11 ¼
Hereford	55	5488	7	1
Hertford	4	1218	17	8
Huntingdon	3	618	9	0
Kent	29	7441	11	2
Kingſton *upon* Hull	2	61	10	0
Lancaſhire	455	27983	7	9 ¼
Leiceſter	28	7491	5	9 ¼
Lincoln { Holland	7	1277	5	0
Lincoln { Keſteven	26	3931	10	4 ½
Lincoln { Lindſey	40	12554	15	7 ¼
Lincoln *City*	3	385	14	8
London	22	2062	18	10
Litchfield	1	2	5	0
Middleſex	89	15847	1	10 ¾
Monmouth	75	3911	12	0
Montgomery	6	3032	11	0
Newcaſt. *upon* Tyne	1	4	1	2
Nottingham	27	10104	9	6 ½
Norfolk	49	11254	18	2 ½
Northampton	25	12312	13	9
Northumberland	78	17504	10	7 ½
Norwich	3	211	8	0
Oxon	41	11370	2	3 ¼
Radnor	8	541	6	10
Rutland	1	40	7	3
Salop	61	8944	19	4 ½

So-

Counties.	Number of Papists.	Value of Estates: l.	s.	d.
Somerset	43	3380	1	3 1/4
Southampton	85	7913	5	8 1/4
Southwell-Soak	2	662	10	5
Stafford	114	18114	14	2
Suffolk	52	9849	15	1 3/4
Sussex	54	16555	8	6 1/2
Surrey	19	3481	6	1 1/2
Warwick	102	12530	11	8 3/4
Westmorland	23	1274	2	11 1/2
Wilts	43	5312	11	11
Worcester	91	9049	16	6
Worcester-City	6	136	1	4
York E. Riding	38	6779	11	5 3/4
York N. Riding	133	21150	9	3 1/2
York W. Riding	124	18282	1	1 1/4
York-City	6	1048	8	9
	2,619	375,284	15	3 1/2

Pursuant to these Two Reports, on the 4th of *February*, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, *For inlarging the Time to determine the Claims on the Forfeited Estates.* At the same Time, it was also resolved to address his Majesty, First, *For an Account of the Produce and Profits that had been paid into the Exchequer of* England *and* Scotland, *from the Forfeited Estates and Interests vested in his Majesty.* Secondly, *For an Account of what Money had been issued and paid to the said Commissioners, and for Payment of the Salaries of inferior Officers employ'd under them, and for incident Charges in and for the Performance of their several Trusts.*

Bill for inlarging the Time to determine Claims on forfeited Estates.

And on the 14th it was ordered, That in this Bill *a Clause be inserted, for the Relief of all Persons who may think their Interests prejudiced by the Possession of Estates taken, or Precepts for Payment of Money into the Exchequer, issued by the Commissioners and Trustees of the Forfeited Estates in* Scotland, *and for making effectual the Decrees which should be pass'd thereupon.*

Anno Reg. V.

Late L. Widdrington's *Petition rejected.*

On the 17th, a Petition of *William* (late Lord) *Widdrington* was preſented to the Houſe and read, praying, That Leave might be given to bring in a Clauſe to be added to the Bill then depending in relation to the Forfeited Eſtates, to enable his Majeſty by his Royal Grant to veſt the Eſtate forfeited for the Petitioner's Life, in *Charles* Earl of *Carliſle*, who was Guardian to the Reverſioner, that the ſame might be preſerv'd from Waſte and Ruin; and that ſo much of the Rents and Profits thereof as his Majeſty ſhould think fit, (not exceeding 700 *l. per Annum*) might be apply'd towards the Support and Maintenance of the Petitioner and his diſtreſſed Family, who had for ever loſt their Paternal Eſtate, and had no other Proſpect of Subſiſtence, than from his Majeſty's Bounty and Goodneſs, and the Favour of the Houſe; and that the Reſidue of the Profits might be paid into the Exchequer for the Uſe of the Publick. And Mr. Secretary *Craggs* acquainted the Houſe, That the ſaid Petition had been laid before his Majeſty, and that his Majeſty had ordered him to acquaint the Houſe, That his Majeſty had no Objection to what the Houſe ſhould do therein. Hereupon ſeveral Clauſes in the Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for veſting the Forfeited Eſtates in* Great Britain *and* Ireland *in Truſtees*, &c. were read: And a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the Bill for enlarging the Time to determine Claims on the Forfeited Eſtates, is committed, That they have Power to receive a Clauſe to enable his Majeſty to make a Proviſion, not exceeding 700 *l. per Annum*, for the late Lord *Widdrington*, out of the Eſtate of which he was ſeiſed as Tenant by the Courteſie, and which is forfeited during the ſaid late Lord's Life only; it paſs'd in the Negative.

On the 19th, a Petition of the Lady *Philippa Standiſh*, Daughter of *Henry* late Duke of *Norfolk*, deceas'd, was preſented to the Commons, and read, praying, That Leave be given to add a Clauſe to the Bill *for enlarging the Time to determine Claims*

Claims on the Forfeited Eſtates, in order to enable his Majeſty to grant ſuch Proviſion or Maintenance out of her Husband's Forfeited Eſtate (not exceeding what the Petitioner would be intituled to, had her Husband been naturally dead) as his Majeſty, in his great Wiſdom and Goodneſs, ſhould think fit. But though Mr. Comptroller acquainted the Houſe from the King, That if the Houſe ſhould think fit to do any thing upon this Petition, his Majeſty had no Objection to it; yet a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That a Clauſe be added to the ſaid Bill, for impowering his Majeſty to grant ſuch Maintenance as his Majeſty ſhould think fit, to the Wives and Children of ſuch Forfeiting Perſons, as his Majeſty ſhould judge to be proper Objects of his Royal Compaſſion; it was carry'd in the Negative. Two other Clauſes which were offer'd, one for the inlarging the Time for giving in Claims in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; another, To impower the Commiſſioners to award Coſts to ſuch Claimants whoſe Claims ſhould be allowed; were alſo rejected: But a Clauſe was order'd to be added to the ſaid Bill, To impower the Commiſſioners to determine upon the Validity of the Claims that have been enter'd in their Offices, according to the Validity of the Right upon which ſuch Claims are founded, notwithſtanding any Error in the Manner of Entring or Subſcribing ſuch Claims. After this, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Commons went thro' the ſaid Bill, and made ſeveral Amendments thereto. Anno Reg. V.

Clauſe to inable the King to relieve Wives or Children of forfeiting Perſons rejected

Clauſe added to determine Claims, &c.

But the 26th of *February*, a Clauſe being offer'd to be added to this Bill, and an Amendment being propoſed to be made therein, after ſome Debate, the Clauſe was amended and agreed upon. Then another Clauſe was offer'd to be added to the Bill, For inabling his Majeſty to make ſuch Proviſion as his Majeſty ſhall think fit, for the Wives of Forfeiting Perſons, not already provided for; But the previous Queſtion being put upon the Queſtion propoſed, That the Clauſe be brought up, it paſs'd in the Negative. After this another

Anno Reg. V. Clauſe was offered to be added to the Bill, For obviating ſome Doubts relating to Eſtates in *Scotland*, of which Poſſeſſion has been taken by the Officers of the Commiſſioners and Truſtees for the Forfeited Eſtates: But the Conſideration of this Clauſe was put off to *Monday* the 2d of *March* following. On the 12th of which Month this Bill was read a Third time, paſſed, and ſent up to the Lords.

Two Reports of the Commiſſioners of Equivalent laid before the Commons.

On the 21ſt of *February*, Mr. *Cartwright* from the Commiſſioners of the Equivalent, preſented to the Houſe, A Report from the Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty's Letters Patent, purſuant to Two ſeveral Acts of this preſent Parliament, *For taking and ſtating the Debts due to* Scotland, *by way of Equivalent, in the Terms of the Union*, &c. As alſo, Another Report of the Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty's Letters Patent, purſuant to another Act of this preſent Parliament, to continue a former Act; and then Mr. *Baird*, one of the ſaid Commiſſioners, preſented likewiſe to the Houſe, A Memorial concerning *the Manner of Accounting for thoſe Branches of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe in* Scotland, *which took Place there with the Union, and upon which the Agreements of the XVth Article of the Union were made; comprehending Mr.* Baird's *Reaſons againſt ſtating the Equivalent due, and growing due to* Scotland, *upon the Produce of the ſeveral Branches of thoſe Revenues, and the Caſe of the Deficiency of the Cuſtoms ſtated:* Which Two Reports and Memorials, after ſome Debate, were ordered to be printed; together with the Report from the former Commiſſioners of the Equivalent, which was preſented to the Houſe the 8th Day of *June*, 1717. It is to be obſerved, That a Diſpute having ariſen between *Samuel Tufnel*, Eſq; one of the *Engliſh*, and the *Scotch* Commiſſioners, about the Manner of Computing the Equivalent, the ſame gave Occaſion to the Two ſeveral Reports and Memorials, which, on the 21ſt of this Month, were laid before the Commons.

On *Thurſday* the 2d of *April*, Mr. *Charles Stanhope* reported to the Commons, from the Committee of the whole Houſe, who were to conſider of the Equi-

Equivalent due and growing due to *Scotland*, the Resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where they were read, and, with Amendments to several of them, agreed unto by the House, and are as follow, *viz.* First, *That the Debt due to the Creditors of the Publick in* Scotland, *as stated in the Act of the 12th Year of Queen* Anne, *and several other Acts of Parliament, amounting to the Sum of Two hundred Forty eight thousand Five hundred Fifty Pounds, Nine Pence Halfpenny, is a just and legal Debt due from the Kingdom of* Scotland, *before the Union, to the Creditors of* Scotland, *and ought to be provided for, besides the Sum due for Interest at Five* per Cent. *and Charges of the Commissions for disposing of the Equivalent from the Twenty Fourth of* June, 1717. Secondly, *That the Sum of Ten thousand Pounds* per Annum, *arising out of the Customs, Excise, and other Revenues in* Scotland, *be made a Fund for Payment of the Interest of the said Debt of Two hundred Forty eight thousand Five hundred Fifty Pounds, Nine Pence Halfpenny, at the Rate of Four Pounds* per Cent. per Annum, *redeemable by Parliament on Payment of the said Sum.* Thirdly, *That the further Sum of Two thousand Pounds* per Ann. *arising out of the Revenues of* Scotland, *be applyed to the Improvement of the Fishery and Manufactures of* Scotland, *in Lieu and full Discharge of all Equivalents whatever claimed by* Scotland. And, Fourthly, *That the Sum of Two thousand Pounds* per Annum, *be redeemed by Parliament upon Payment of the Sum of Forty thousand Pounds:* And a Bill was order'd to be brought in pursuant to the said Resolutions. This Bill was brought into the House the 9th of *April*, read a first time, and order'd to be read a second time. On the 13th Amendments were made thereunto in a Grand Committee, which were reported, agreed to, and ingrossed. The next Day it was read the third time, passed, and sent up to the Lords.

Anno Reg. V.

Commons Resolutions on the Equivalent.

This Session was much employed likewise by Petitions, Complaints, &c. touching new Churches; and on a Report made by Mr. Comptroller, of

Proceedings about new Churches.

Anno Reg. V. *Proceedings about new Churches.*

the Petition of the Vicar, Church-wardens, Veſtry, and Inhabitants of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, in the County of *Middleſex*, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, to impower the Commiſſioners, to direct the ſaid Pariſh Church to be rebuilt, inſtead of one of the Churches which was deſigned for the ſaid Pariſh: For which purpoſe a Bill was brought in by Mr. Comptroller the 1ſt of *December*, read the firſt time, and order'd a ſecond Reading. Whereupon Two other Petitions of the like Nature, for the Church of St. *Botolph* without *Alderſgate*, and the Church of St. *Katherine Coleman*, in *Fanchurch-ſtreet*, were read, and referr'd to a Committee. Some time after, Petitions for *Alhallows London-Wall*, St. *Mary Iſlington*, St. *Dunſtan Stepney*, St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, and Three other old Churches, were received and referred. Whereupon a Committee was ordered to enquire what Sums of Money had been laid out in particular Places, where any of the Fifty new Churches have been built, and what was agreed for the *Scites* in ſuch Places where any of thoſe Churches are deſigned to be built, and all other Expences relating thereunto; which Committee, after ſome time, made their Report to the Houſe. Whereupon ſome Members took Notice of the unthrifty Management of the Commiſſioners, ſince above Half the Money allow'd by Parliament for Fifty, had already been laid out on Six or Seven; and, in particular, it was obſerved, what a vaſt Sum (near 40000 *l.*) had been expended in building a Church in *Weſtminſter*, and upon ſo weak a Foundation, that before that Fabrick was finiſhed, it ſunk ſeveral Foot under Ground. Hereupon this Report was referred to the Committee of the whole Houſe on Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply.

Act for Quieting, &c. Corporations.

Purſuant to the Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* of the City of *London* to his Majeſty, before-mentioned, a Bill was brought into the Houſe of Lords, and there paſſed, under the Title of, *An Act for quieting and eſtabliſhing Corporations*; with relation to the Neglect of ſubſcribing the

the Declaration againſt the Solemn League and Covenant: But the Commons made ſome Amendments thereunto, adding a Clauſe in particular, 'To indemnify ſuch Officers of Corporations, as 'had omitted to receive the Sacrament of the 'Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the 'Church of *England*, within One Year next be-'fore their Admiſſion unto their reſpective Offi-'ces, and to limit the Time of Proſecution for 'ſuch Omiſſion for the future.' Theſe Amendments were reported and agreed to on *Monday* the 22d of *December*; and the next Day the Bill, with the ſaid Amendments, was read a third time, paſſed, and ſent back to the Lords. To this Amendment, the Lords yet made another, which came before the Commons the 10th of *January*, and to which they agreed, and ſent it back.

Proceedings on the Bill for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Religion.

But on the 3d, upon reading and paſſing that Bill, the Earl *Stanhope* ſtood up, and ſaid, That, in his Opinion, a Thing of far greater Importance, and becoming the Wiſdom of that Auguſt Aſſembly, remain'd to be done, in order to ſettle the Minds, and unite the Hearts and Affections of the Well-affected to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment; and that for that purpoſe, he had a Bill to offer to the Houſe, intituled, *An Act for ſtrengthening the Proteſtant Intereſt in theſe Kingdoms*, which he deſir'd might be read.

It being the Privilege of every Peer to bring in ſuch a Bill as he thinks proper, without the previous Leave of the Houſe, the Lord *Stanhope*'s Bill was read, according to his Deſire, importing in Subſtance, A Repeal of Part of the Act of the Tenth Year of her late Majeſty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, by better ſecuring the Church of* England, *and againſt Occaſional Conformity*; as alſo of the Act of the 12th of her late Majeſty's Reign, *to prevent the Growth of Schiſm*; and of ſome Clauſes in the *Teſt* and *Corporation Acts*.

Moſt of the Peers were ſurpriz'd at the bringing in this Bill, at a Time when none, but ſuch as were in the Secret of the Court Meaſures, ex-

Anno Reg. V.

Debates on the Bill for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Religion.

pected any ſuch thing; and the Earl of *Stanhope* having moved, That it might be read a ſecond time, the ſame occaſion'd a long Debate. My Lord *Stanhope* endeavour'd to ſhew the Equity, Juſtice, Reaſonableneſs, and Advantage of reſtoring Diſſenters to their natural Rights, and of eaſing them of thoſe ſtigmatizing and oppreſſive Laws, that had been made againſt them in turbulent Times, and obtain'd by indirect Methods, for no other Reaſon, than becauſe they ever ſhew'd their zealous and firm Adherence to the *Revolution*, and *Proteſtant Succeſſion*: Urging, That this deſirable *Union* of all true Proteſtants, as it would certainly ſtrengthen the *Proteſtant Intereſt*, ſo would it rather be an Advantage, than any Prejudice to the Church of *England*, by Law Eſtabliſh'd, which would ſtill be the Head of all the Proteſtant Churches; and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* become the Patriarch of all the Proteſtant Clergy.

My Lord *Stanhope* was ſeconded and back'd by the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Stamford*, and ſome other Lords: But others either ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the Bill, or endeavour'd to put off the ſecond Reading of it to a long Day. It was alledg'd, in general, That this Bill, if paſs'd into a Law, inſtead of ſtrengthning, *would certainly weaken the Church of* England; *by plucking off her beſt Feathers, inveſting her Enemies with Power, and ſharing with them the Civil and Military Employments, of which Churchmen only are now in Poſſeſſion.* A Noble Duke, in particular, ſuggeſted, That it was irregular to bring in a Bill of ſo great Conſequence, without previouſly acquainting the Houſe: But it was readily anſwer'd by my Lord *Stanhope*, *His Grace had forgot, That about Two Years before, he brought in himſelf, in the ſame manner, a Bill of much greater Conſequence*; meaning, the Bill for ſuſpending the *Act for Triennial Parliaments.* The Earl of *N——m*, with a Turn of Oratory hereditary to his Family, ſaid among other Things, That the Church of *England* is certainly the happieſt Church in the World, ſince even the *greateſt Contradictions* contribute to her Support: For nothing could be more

con-

contradictory, than a Bill which is ſaid to be calculated to *ſtrengthen the Proteſtant Intereſt*, and the Church of *England*; and which, at the ſame time time, repeals Two Acts that were made for her further Security. After which his Lordſhip gave his Reaſons againſt the Repealing of thoſe Laws. Anno Reg. V. *Debates on the Bill for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Religion.*

The Earl of *C*———*r* made alſo a long Speech againſt ſome Parts of the Bill brought in by my Lord *Stanhope*; and, among other things, ſaid, That he had no manner of Prejudice againſt the *Diſſenters*, but rather a tender Regard for them: That, as he had been bred in, ſo he had ever communicated with the Church of *England*, which he believed to be the beſt Proteſtant Church, and the moſt agreeable to the Primitive Pattern of Chriſtianity: But that, however, if he had happen'd to be at *Geneva*, he would not have ſcrupled to have communicated with the Proteſtants there. That he was for giving the Diſſenters as much Eaſe, as was conſiſtent with the Safety of the Conſtitution in *Church* and *State*, and would readily give his Vote for the Repealing of the *Schiſm Act*: But that he could not but oppoſe that Part of the Bill now laid before them, whereby Part of the *Teſt* and *Corporation Acts* were effectually repealed, with relation to Diſſenters; becauſe he look'd upon thoſe Acts as the main Bulwark of our excellent Conſtitution in Church and State; and therefore would have them inviolably preſerv'd and untouch'd.

The Earl of *J*———*y* made alſo a handſome Speech upon this Occaſion; and ſaid, in Subſtance: Every Body knew he was educated in a different Way from the Church of *England*: But nevertheleſs he could not but be againſt this Bill, becauſe, in his Opinion, it broke the *Pacta Conventa* of the Treaty of *Union*, by which the Bounds both of the Church of *England*, and of the Church of *Scotland*, were fixed and ſettled; and his Lordſhip was apprehenſive, That if the Articles of the *Union* were broke, with reſpect to one Church, it might afterwards be a Precedent to break them with reſpect to the other.

The

Anno Reg. V.

Debates on the Bill for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Religion.

The Lord *N——b* and *G——y* ſpoke alſo againſt the Bill, and urged, That this was an Affair of ſo great Importance, that it ought to be maturely conſidered, and debated in a full Houſe; and a great many Members being abſent, his Lordſhip moved, That the ſecond Reading might be put off for a Month; and that the Lord Chancellor be order'd to write circular Letters to ſummon all the Lords to attend, upon the ſevereſt Penalty the Houſe could inflict, which, in ſuch Caſes, is the *Tower*.

The Duke of *B———m* was of his Lordſhip's Opinion, as to putting off the ſecond Reading to a long Day; but thought it needleſs to give the Lord Chancellor (who had Buſineſs enough upon his Hands) the Trouble of writing circular Letters: And therefore his Grace ſuggeſted, That every Lord then preſent might write to his abſent Friends, to acquaint them with what was depending in the Houſe; and he was ſure ſuch Letters would be more acceptable and effectual, than a formal Summons.

But many being unwilling to let this Affair cool, by adjourning it ſo long, the Earl of *Iſlay* propoſed, That the ſecond Reading might only be put off till *Thurſday* the 18th of *December*, which was agreed to without dividing.

Accordingly, upon that Day, the Bill was read a ſecond Time; and a Motion made for committing it to a Committee of the whole Houſe; but this being oppoſed by the Earl of *N———m*, and ſome other Peers, the Earl of *Ch———ley* ſuggeſted, That before they proceeded any further, in an Affair wherein the Church was ſo nearly concerned, he thought it very proper to have, in the firſt place, the Opinion of that venerable Bench, pointing to my Lords the Biſhops.

This being unanimouſly aſſented to, the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſtood up, and declared againſt the Bill, for which his Grace gave his Reaſons, importing in Subſtance: That the Acts which by this Bill were to be repealed, are the main Bulwark and Supporters of the Eſtabliſh'd Church: That he had all imaginable Tenderneſs

for

for all the well-meaning, conſcientious Diſſenters; But he could not forbear ſaying, That ſome amongſt them, made a wrong Uſe of the Favour and Indulgence that was ſhewn them, upon the *Revolution*, tho' they had the leaſt Share in that Happy Event: And therefore it was thought neceſſary for the Legiſlature to interpoſe and put a ſtop to the ſcandalous Practice of *Occaſional Conformity*, which was condemn'd by the ſobereſt part of the Diſſenters themſelves. And as to the Act againſt *Schiſm*, though it may carry a Face of Severity, yet it ſeem'd needleſs to make a Law to repeal it, ſince no Advantage had been taken of it againſt the Diſſenters, ever ſince it was made.

Anno Reg. V.

Debates on the Bill for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Religion.

His Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, ſpoke on the ſame ſide, and ſaid, That the Arguments uſed the other Day for this Bill, had no more Weight with him, than they had with his Brother of *Canterbury*. His Grace urged in particular, the Danger of truſting the Diſſenters, the open and avow'd Enemies of the Church, with Power and Authority; and endeavour'd to account for the *Acts againſt Occaſional Conformity and Schiſm*, by ſaying, They were only for *Self-Defence* and *Self-Preſervation*, and not for *Perſecution*: Adding, That Diſſenters were never to be gain'd by Indulgence. To that purpoſe, his Grace quoted a Paſſage out of a Treatiſe, intitled, *A Perſuaſive to Lay-Conformity*, written by a Prelate, who, 'twas inſinuated, had, ſince the writing of that Book, embraced and maintained other Principles. His Grace alſo took this Opportunity to clear the Clergy of the Eſtabliſh'd Church from the Aſperſion of Diſaffection to the preſent happy Settlement, by inſtancing Two Divines, who during the late unnatural Rebellion, had given ſignal Proofs of their Loyalty and Zeal for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

The Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*, who ſpoke next, anſwer'd his Grace of *York*, particularly with relation to the Paſſage quoted out of one of his Treatiſes. He ſaid, He was ſo far from having alter'd his Principles, that both before, and after he had been promoted to the Station he held in the

Anno Reg. V.

Debates on the Bill for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Religion.

the Church, he had endeavour'd to bring over the Diſſenters; but that he ever was of Opinion, That gentle Means are the moſt effectual for that purpoſe. After this, his Lordſhip ſhew'd at large, The Unreaſonableneſs and ill Policy of impoſing *Religious Teſts*, as a Qualification for Civil or Military Employments, which abridges Men of their Natural Rights, deprives the State of the Service of many of its beſt Subjects, and expoſes the moſt ſacred Inſtitutions and Ordinances to be abuſed by prophane and irreligious Perſons. He alſo endeavour'd to prove, That the *Occaſional* and *Schiſm Acts*, were, in effect, *perſecuting Laws*; and that, by admitting the Principle of *Self-Defence* and *Self-Preſervation* in Matters of Religion, all the Perſecutions of the Heathens againſt the Chriſtians, and even the *Popiſh Inquiſition*, may be juſtify'd. As to the *Power*, of which ſome Clergymen appear'd ſo fond, and ſo jealous, his Lordſhip own'd, That the Deſire of Power and Riches is natural to all Men; but that he had learn'd, both from Reaſon and the Goſpel, that this Deſire muſt keep within due Bounds, and not intrench upon the Rights and Liberties of our Fellow-Creatures and Countrymen.

The Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, who ſpoke next, on the oppoſite ſide, chiefly urged, That the late King *William* having recommended to both Houſes from the Throne, That *they would leave Room for the Admiſſion of all Proteſtants that were willing and able to ſerve*; and a Clauſe having thereupon been offer'd to be inſerted in a Bill depending in the Lords Houſe, To *take away the Neceſſity of receiving the Sacrament, to make a Man capable of enjoying any Office, Employment, or Place of Truſt*, the ſaid Clauſe was rejected by a great Majority, as well as another Clauſe (offer'd alſo to be inſerted in the ſaid Bill) *To prevent the Receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, upon any other Account, than in Obedience to the Holy Inſtitution thereof*: Adding, That ſoon after, the Lords addreſs'd to King *William*, *That he would maintain the Church of* England *as by Law eſtabliſh'd*: All which his Lordſhip apply'd

to

to the preſent Caſe, and ſo voted againſt the Bill. Anno Reg. V.

He was anſwer'd by the Lord Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, who made a very fine Speech, and among other Things, endeavour'd to wipe off the Imputation of *Hypocriſy* caſt on the Diſſenters. *Debates on the Bill for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Religion.*

His Lordſhip was back'd by the Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*, who, in a very eloquent manner, made an hiſtorical Deduction of the Buſineſs in Queſtion, and artfully commended the Zeal of a Noble Earl, when Secretary of State, in promoting a *Comprehenſion*, according to King *William*'s Deſire. His Lordſhip alſo took Notice, That Religion was ever uſed by crafty Men, as a Blind and Pretence, to carry on political Deſigns; and he remember'd, in particular, in the late Reign, *That while our Arms were Victorious Abroad, the Church was in Danger at Home; but no ſooner was a Stop put to that glorious War, than the Church was in a flouriſhing Condition.*

The Biſhop of *Lincoln* having done ſpeaking, the Earl of N———*m*, who was hinted at by that Prelate, and who was the Promoter of the *Occaſional Bill*, and had oppoſed the Bill now in Queſtion, thought it proper to juſtify his Conduct; which his Lordſhip did, by ſaying, He was in thoſe Days but a young Man, and had wanted Opportunities to know the Diſſenters, which he had had ſince, and found them to be an obſtinate ſort of People, never to be ſatisfied: After which his Lordſhip entered upon the Merits of the Bill, and voted againſt it.

The Lord Biſhop of *London* did the ſame, and urged, That in all wiſe Governments all Offices and Places of Truſt are in the Hands of thoſe of the National Church; which his Lordſhip confirmed by what is practiſed in *Sweden*.

The Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter* ſpoke alſo on the ſame ſide; and ſaid in ſubſtance, That he was not in the Houſe at the firſt Reading of this Bill; but that the laſt Seſſion of Parliament he foreſaw from the Bill about an Alms-Houſe at *Briſtol*, and the Bill for applying Part of the Fund for the building of New Churches, to the rebuilding of

an

Anno Reg. V.

Debates on the Bill for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Religion.

an old one, (St. *Giles's*) both which he had oppoſed, that ſomething of this Nature would be attempted. That he was ſorry he had been a Prophet, ſince, in his Opinion, this Bill overturned the Foundation of the *Security* of the *Church*: That this Bill even ſtruck at the Act of the *Uniformity*, which was confirmed by the Act of *Union*, and ſo was levell'd againſt the Church of *Scotland*, as well as againſt the Church of *England*. For which Reaſon he hoped, thoſe Peers who repreſented the Nobility of *Scotland*, would be againſt this Bill, particularly a Noble Lord, who was too great an Enemy to *Prieſtcraft*, to ſuffer himſelf to be Aſſembly-ridden. His Lordſhip, by way of Commination, concluded, That we live in a changeable Country, and the Hardſhips which the Diſſenters bring now upon the Church, may one Day or other be ſeverely, and with more Juſtice, retaliated upon them.

Hereupon the new Biſhop of *Peterborough* ſpoke ſtrenuouſly for the Bill, and refuted moſt of the Arguments uſed on the other ſide. He ſaid in Subſtance, That he did not deſign to reflect on any of his Brethren for ſpeaking againſt this Bill, becauſe, he ſuppoſed, they did it out of a ſincere Zeal for the Church: That, for his own part, he did not believe this Bill to be againſt the Church, but rather for its Advantage and Security, and therefore he was for it: That he obſerv'd from Hiſtory, That the Church was moſt ſafe and flouriſhing, when the Clergy did not affect more Power than falls to their Share, and were tender of the Rights and Liberties of their Fellow Subjects; but that when the Clergy promoted arbitrary Meaſures and Perſecutions, as ſome did in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign, they firſt brought Scandal and Contempt upon the Clergy, and, at laſt, Ruin both upon Church and State. Hereupon his Lordſhip ſhew'd the Abuſe of the Word *Church*, which, in a true Senſe, is *Venerable*, and illuſtrated the Matter by the Words *Holy*, and the *Temple of the Lord*, which were ſacred among the *Jews*; but when thoſe Words came to be abuſed ſo far, as to countenance Rebellion, as in caſe of *Dathan*,

Dathan, *Corah* and *Abiram*, and other wicked Practices, then they rather became Words of Execration: That in like manner, amongſt us, the Words *Church*, and, *The Church's Danger*, had often been made uſe of to carry on ſiniſter Deſigns; and then theſe Words made a mighty Noiſe in the Mouths of ſilly Women and Children; but that, in his Opinion, the Church, which he defined to be, *A Scriptural Inſtitution upon a Legal Eſtabliſhment*, was founded upon a Rock, and could not be in Danger as long as we enjoy'd the Light of the Goſpel, and our excellent Conſtitution. After this, his Lordſhip gave his Reaſons for his being for this Bill; and animadverted upon Three Things that had been advanc'd by other Prelates, *viz.* Firſt, *That the Diſſenters got more than the Church by the Revolution, though they had the leaſt Share in it.* For his Lordſhip ſhew'd, They only got a *Toleration*, which they might have had under King *James*, if they would have comply'd with his Meaſures; whereas the Church ſecured all ſhe now enjoys, which would have been irrecoverably loſt, had not the Revolution happen'd. Secondly, *That the Churchmen, and even the Clergy, ſhew'd more Affection to the preſent Government, than the Diſſenters during the late Rebellion:* To which he anſwer'd, That by the Laws which by this Bill were to be repeal'd, the Diſſenters were then under an Incapacity to ſerve the Government, which evinced the Neceſſity of this Bill: And as for a Clergyman who had given ſignal Proofs of his Zeal for the Government in the North, that it was well known, he was never rewarded for it, but rather diſregarded ever ſince by his Neighbours. Thirdly, As to what had been ſuggeſted, *That all Offices and Places of Truſt ought to be in the Hands of thoſe of the Eſtabliſh'd Church*; his Lordſhip ſaid, He hop'd, they ſhould never draw Precedents from *Sweden*. Concluding, with returning Thanks to the Lay-Lords, for bearing ſo long and ſo patiently with that Bench; leaving the Iſſue of this Debate to their Judgments; and only taking Notice, That as the Wiſdom of *Solomon* never more eminently appeared, than in diſcovering

Anno Reg. V.

Debates on the Bill for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Religion.

Anno Reg. V. vering the True Mother of the Child; ſo their Lordſhips might eaſily know the Reaſon, why ſome Perſons ſpoke with ſo much Tenderneſs for the Acts which by this Bill were to be repealed.

The Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*, who brought up the Rear, was of the contrary Opinion, and, in particular, excepted againſt a Clauſe in the Bill, whereby a Puniſhment or Cenſure was to be inflicted on ſuch Clergymen as ſhould refuſe to adminiſter the Sacrament to any that deſir'd to receive it; which, his Lordſhip ſaid, was againſt the Canons of the Church.

The Spiritual Lords having done ſpeaking, which was at about a Quarter paſt Six in the Evening, the Queſtion was called for; and as ſome Temporal Lords were going to ſpeak to it, the Earl of *Aylesford* moved for adjourning the Debate till the next Day, which, without much Oppoſition, was agreed to. It is to be obſerv'd, That on *Thurſday* the 18th, not only moſt of the Members of the Houſe of Commons, but a great many other Strangers, were admitted into the Houſe of Lords.

On *Friday* the 19th of *December*, the Lords reſumed the adjourn'd Debate; and the Queſtion being at laſt put, Whether the Bill be committed? it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 86 Votes againſt 68; *viz.*

Content	67.	Not Content	50.
Proxies	19.	Proxies	18.
	86.		68.

Clauſes left out of the Bill. The next Day, The Lords, in a Grand Committee, examin'd and went thro' the Bill, Paragraph by Paragraph; and the Reaſons offer'd by the Earl of *Cowper*, and ſome other Peers, had ſo much Weight, that ſome Clauſes derogatory to the *Teſt* and *Corporation Acts*, were agreed to be left out. Then the Queſtion being put, That the Bill, thus amended, be reported the *Monday* following, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 59 Voices

Voices againſt 33. Accordingly, on the 22d of *December*, the ſaid Amendments were reported, agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingroſſed: And the next Day the Bill was read the Third time, paſs'd, and ſent down to the Commons. Anno Reg. V.

Thus on *Wedneſday* the 24th of *December* this Bill came down to the Commons; who read it the Firſt time, and order'd it to be read a Second time on *Wedneſday* the 7th of *January*, to which Day the Houſe adjourn'd. *The Bill paſs'd by the Lords, & ſent down to the Commons.*

The Houſe ſitting again on the 7th, the Commons read it a Second time; and then ſo much of the Act of the Tenth of her late Majeſty againſt Occaſional Conformity, &c. as was intended to be repealed by the ſaid Bill, was read; as was alſo the Act of the Twelfth Year of her late Majeſty's Reign, intituled, *An Act to prevent the Growth of Schiſm*, &c. After which, a Motion was made, That the ſaid Bill be committed, which occaſioned a very warm Debate, that laſted from One a Clock, till Half an Hour paſt Nine in the Evening. The Right Hon. *Richard Hampden*, Treaſurer of the Navy, open'd the Debate in behalf of the Bill, and was ſeconded by Mr. *Cartwright*: The other principal Members who ſpoke on this Occaſion, were as follow. *Debates thereupon.*

For Committing of the Bill.	Againſt Committing of the Bill.
Mr. *Chetwynd.*	Mr. *Grahame.*
Sir *Thomas Palmer.*	Mr. *Ward.*
Mr. *Young.*	*Richard Hopton*, Eſq;
Mr. *Carter.*	Colonel *Strangeways.*
Sir *William Thompſon.*	Mr. *Blundel.*
Mr. *Boſcawen.*	Sir *William Wyndham.*
Mr. *Barrington Shute.*	Mr. *Jeffreys (Winnington)*
Sir *William Lowther.*	Mr. *Shippen.*
Sir *Joſeph Jekyll.*	Mr. *Horatio Walpole.*
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote.*	Sir *Thomas Hanmer.*
Mr. Secretary *Craggs.*	Mr. *(John) Smith.*
Mr. *Lechmere*, Chancellor of the Dutchy.	Mr. *Snell.*
The Lord *Caſtlecomer.*	Mr. *Robert Walpole.*
	Serjeant *Lutwyche.*

Anno Reg. V.

Debates in the Commons on the Bill for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Religion

It is impoſſible to relate all that was offer'd on both Sides on this Occaſion, wherefore we ſhall content our ſelves with mentioning a few remarkable Particulars. Sir *William Thompſon*, his Majeſty's Solicitor General, and Recorder of the City of *London*, having in a very judicious Speech, urged againſt the *Schiſm Bill*, that it deprived Parents of their Natural Right of Educating their Children as they think proper, it was anſwered by a Gentleman of the oppoſite ſide, That it was ſomewhat ſtrange to ſee ſo able a Lawyer inconſiſtent with himſelf: For when the twelve Judges were conſulted, in a Caſe relating to a great Family, he was of the Opinion of Ten of them, That Children may be taken from their Parents and educated as the Good of the Nation required. To this Sir *William* readily replied, That *as he never was conſulted, ſo had he never declared his Thoughts in the nice Caſe hinted by that Gentleman, and therefore he could not, with any colour of Juſtice, be ſaid to have changed his Opinion. But that the Member who tax'd him with it; and who thereby declared againſt the Opinion of the Ten Judges, if he would be conſiſtent with himſelf, muſt now be for the Bill that repeals the* Schiſm Act, *which reſtores Parents to their Natural Right.* What was ſtill more remarkable in this Debate, was a warm Speech made by Mr. R——— *W———le*, chiefly levelled againſt a great Man in the preſent Adminiſtration, which was anſwer'd by Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy. Let it ſuffice to take Notice, that the Queſtion being put upon the Motion for Committing the Bill, the ſame was carry'd in the Affirmative by 243 Votes againſt 202, and reſolved, *That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe the next* Friday *following*: To which Day the Houſe adjourn'd. It was obſerv'd, that the Majority was mainly owing to the *Scotch* Members, for of 37 of them that were in the Houſe, 34 voted for the Bill, and 3 only againſt it.

On the 9th the Order of the Day being read, for the going into a Committee of the whole Houſe upon the Bill from the Lords, for Strengthening the Proteſtant Intereſt, *&c.* the Lord

Lord *Guernſey* moved and propoſed, *That it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clauſe, That any Perſon when he comes to take the Oath of Abjuration, and other Oaths (ſubſequent to the receiving the Sacrament) in order to his Qualifications, ſhall acknowledge that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament were given by Divine Inſpiration, and ſhall acknowledge his firm Faith and Belief in the ever bleſſed Trinity.* But the previous Queſtion being put, that the Queſtion be now put upon the ſaid Motion, it paſſed in the Negative, by about Ninety Voices. Then the Houſe reſolved it ſelf into a grand Committee upon the ſaid Bill, went through the ſame, Mr *Hampden* being in the Chair, and reſolved to paſs it without any Amendment, by a Majority of 221 Votes againſt 170. The next Day the ſaid Bill was read the 3d Time, paſſed without any Amendment, and ſent back to the Lords. Anno Reg. V. *Debates in the Commons on the Bill for ſtrengthning the Proteſtant Religion*

Thus, with the greateſt Difficulty, did this Bill, which was generouſly intended by the Affirmatives for the Eaſe and Quiet of the Proteſtant Diſſenters, make its way through both Houſes; but ſuch a ſtrange Spirit went out amongſt theſe People at this very Conjuncture, that even whilſt this Bill was labouring for them, they went into the moſt violent Heats and Ill-Temper amongſt one another; on the Foot too of Religious Impoſitions and Teſts; but this we ſhall come to at large under its proper Diviſion of Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

On the 17th of *Jan.* a Repreſentation, and a Petition of the Maſter, Wardens, Searchers, and Aſſiſtants of the Company of Cutlers in *Hallamſhire*, in the County of *York*, and within Six Miles compaſs of the ſame, incorporate by Act of Parliament, was preſented to the Houſe and read, complaining that ſeveral Perſons concerned in the Cutlery Manufacture had *been enticed to withdraw themſelves out of his Majeſty's Dominions into Foreign Countries, whereby the Nation would be robb'd of the ſaid Manufactury, and praying that ſuch Remedies might be provided as ſhould be thought meet to prevent the Inconveniencies which might happen by ſuch Practices*, which Petition was referr'd to the Conſideration of a *Petition of the Cutlers in Hallamſhire referred to a Committee.*

Anno Reg. V. Committee, who were empower'd to ſend for Perſons, Papers and Records.

Petition of the Ironmongers and Cutlers of Birmingham.

After this, *Jan.* 27. a Petition of the Ironmongers, Cutlers, Smiths, and Artificers in the Iron Manufactury, living in and about *Birmingham*, in the County of *Warwick*, was preſented to the Houſe, and read, complaining of *ſeveral Foreigners* (Muſcovites *lately put Apprentices in that Place to learn the Art of making ſeveral of their Iron Manufactures, for which they had given large and unuſual Sums of Money) who might return Abroad to inſtruct others, the doing of which would be of unſpeakable Prejudice to the Iron Manufactury, and praying ſuch Remedies might be provided as ſhould be thought proper to prevent the Inconveniencies which might happen:* Which Petition was order'd to lye on the Table, until the Report from the Committee, to whom the Repreſentation and Petition of the Company of Cutlers in *Hallamſhire*, in the County of *York*, was referr'd, ſhould be made.

Bill ordered againſt Seducing Artificers in the Iron and Steel Manufacturies

On *Monday* the 2d of *Feb.* the Commons took into Conſideration the Report from the ſaid Committee, upon which a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *to prevent the Inconveniencies ariſing from ſeducing Artificers in the Iron and Steel Manufacturies into Foreign Parts, and from taking Foreigners Apprentices in the ſaid Manufacturies.*

On the 6th of *Feb.* a Petition of the Company of Clockmakers, *London*, was read, *Complaining of great Numbers of his Majeſty's Subjects, Artiſts in the Trade of Clock and Watch-making, having been ſeduced to leave this Kingdom and ſettle in* France, *and that (by the Encouragement offer'd) others will leave this Kingdom, to the great Prejudice of the Nation, and praying that a Law may be made for the preventing the Growth of ſo great a Miſchief*; which Petition was order'd to lye on the Table, until the *Bill* relating to *Artificers in Iron and Steel*, was read a 2d Time, which was done the 16th, and committed; and on the 5th of next Month it was read the a third Time, paſſed, and ſent up to the Lords.

What former Acts continued.

The Committee appointed this Seſſions for enquiring into what Laws were expiring, and fit to be revived, and continued, by their Chairman re-

reported, that the Act made in the 8th Year of the late Queen *Anne*, entitled, *An Act to regulate the Price and Aſſize of Bread. The Act for encouraging the Tobacco Trade. And the Act for better Encouragement of the Watering of Sail Cloth*, &c. are all fit to be continued; and Bills were ordered to be brought in accordingly. Anno Reg. V.

Towards the Cloſe of this Seſſion, *viz.* the laſt Day of *February*, was printed and handed about, eſpecially to the Lords, a Liſt of Peers as it ſtood at King *James* the Firſt his Acceſſion to the Crown. And on the ſame Day his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet* repreſented, That the Number of Peers being of late Years very much increaſed, eſpecially ſince the *Union* of the two Kingdoms, it ſeem'd abſolutely neceſſary to fix the ſame, both to preſerve the Dignity of Peerage, and to prevent the Inconveniencies that may attend the Creation of a great Number of Peers to ſerve a preſent Purpoſe; of which they had a remarkable Inſtance in the late Reign: And ſo his Grace made a Motion for the bringing in a Bill to ſettle and limit the Peerage in ſuch a manner, That the Number of *Engliſh* Peers ſhould not be enlarged beyond Six above the preſent Number, which upon Failure of Male Iſſue might be ſupply'd by new Creations; and that inſtead of the Sixteen Elective Peers, Twenty five be made Hereditary on the Part of *Scotland*, whoſe Number, upon Failure of Heirs Male, ſhould be ſupply'd by ſome other *Scotch* Peer. The Duke of *Argyle* ſeconded this Motion, which was alſo back'd by the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Carliſle*; but the laſt of theſe added, That this was a Matter of ſo great Importance, that it became the Wiſdom of that Auguſt Aſſembly maturely to conſider of it, before they came to any Reſolution; and thereupon his Lordſhip moved, for the adjourning the Debate to the *Monday* following, and that the Peers in and about Town might be ſummon'd to attend. This Propoſal was excepted againſt, and among other Things it was ſaid, That as it tended to take away the brighteſt Gem from the Crown, it was matter

Proceedings on the Peerage Bill.

Motion in the Houſe of Lords to limit the Number of Peers.

Anno Reg. V. of Wonder to ſee it ſupported by thoſe, who, by the great Employments they enjoy'd, ſeem'd under the ſtricteſt Obligation to take care of the *Royal Prerogative*; that therefore there muſt be a *ſecret meaning* in this Motion; but, ſaid the Speaker, for his own Part, tho' he expected nothing from the Crown, yet he would never give his Vote for lopping off ſo valuable a Branch of the *Prerogative*, becauſe this would put it out of the Power of the Crown to reward Merit and Virtuous Actions. To this the Earl of *Sunderland* anſwer'd, That tho' the Number of Peers were limitted, yet the Crown ſhould ſtill be the Fountain of Honour, and preſerve its Prerogative of creating new Peers, upon the Extinction of old Titles, for want of Male Iſſue, which happened frequently; and that thoſe Extinctions would give the Prince on the Throne ſufficient Opportunities to beſtow Honours upon Commoners of diſtinguiſh'd Merit and Abilities. His Lordſhip concluded with backing the Earl of *Carliſle*'s Motion, and no Member oppoſing it, the Debate was adjourned to *Monday* the 2d of *March*.

Upon that Day, the Lords being met in a full Houſe, the Earl of *Stanhope*, principal Secretary of State, delivered to them the following Meſſage from his Majeſty.

GEORGE R.

The King's Meſſage to the Lords about it. *HIS Majeſty being informed, that the Houſe of Peers have under Conſideration the State of the Peerage* of Great Britain, *is graciouſly pleaſed to acquaint this Houſe, That he has ſo much at Heart the ſettling the Peerage of the whole Kingdom upon ſuch a Foundation, as may ſecure the Freedom and Conſtitution of Parliament in all future Ages, that he is willing that his* Prerogative *ſtand not in the Way of ſo great and neceſſary a Work.*

Debates in the Lord's Houſe about the Peerage. It being thereupon moved to addreſs his Majeſty, to return him the Thanks of the Houſe for his moſt gracious Meſſage, a noble Peer excepted againſt it, ſaying, it was unuſual for the King to take Notice of any Thing depending in Parliament,

ment, before the ſame was laid before his Majeſty in a Parliamentary Way; but the Duke of *Buckingham* over-ruled this Objection, and ſaid, It could not be ſuppoſed, that the King alone ſhould be ignorant of what every Body elſe knew; and that ſince his Majeſty was pleaſed, for the good of his Subjects, to ſuffer his Prerogative to be reſtrain'd, they ought readily to accept, and thankfully acknowledge ſo great and ſo gracious a Condeſcention. Hereupon it was agreed, without dividing, to preſent an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty; but ſome Words having paſs'd between Two noble Lords, about this extraordinary Meſſage, the Houſe thought fit to interpoſe, and require from them, that the Affair ſhould go no further; and ſo the intended Debate was adjourn'd to the next Day. Anno Reg. V. *Debates in the Lords Houſe about the Peerage.*

Accordingly, on *Tueſday* the 3d of *March*, the Lords, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, of which the Earl of *Clarendon* was choſen Chairman, took into Conſideration the preſent State of the Peerage of *Great Britain*, and the Earl of *Sunderland*, in a Speech that laſted near an Hour, run over the ſeveral Changes that have happened in the Peerage, ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* to this Time; urged the Neceſſity of limitting the Number of Peers, and propoſed the Scheme before mentioned, with relation both to the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Peers. The Earl of *C*—— anſwered that Speech by another, wherein his Lordſhip chiefly endeavour'd to ſhew, 'That 'what was intended to be done, with relation 'to the *Scotch* Peerage, was a manifeſt Violation 'of the Treaty of Union, and the higheſt Piece 'of Injuſtice, for it was no leſs than to deprive 'Perſons of their Right without being heard, 'and without any Pretence of Forfeiture on their 'Part; urging, That the *Scotch* Peers, who 'ſhould be excluded from the Number of the 'Twenty five Hereditary, would be in a worſe 'Condition than any other Subjects; ſince they 'would be neither Electing nor Elected; neither 'Repreſenting nor Repreſented; which could 'not fail of raiſing dangerous Diſcontents amongſt

Anno Reg. V.

Debates in the Lords House about the Peerage.

'them; That, beſides, it would be a Breach of 'Truſt in thoſe who repreſented the *Scotch* 'Peerage, wholly to diveſt their Principals of a 'Power with which they had intruſted them only 'for a few Years; and therefore his Lordſhip 'was of Opinion, That the *Scotch* Peers ought to 'have been conſulted, before any Steps were 'made in ſo nice and ſo important an Affair.' Theſe Objections were anſwered by many Lords. In the firſt Place it was alledged, 'That the Set-'tling the Peerage in the manner propoſed, was 'rather a Benefit than a Diſadvantage to the *Scotch* 'Peerage, whoſe Repreſentatives were thereby 'increaſed by Nine, and all made Hereditary; 'and, as for thoſe Peers, who for the preſent 'would be excluded, they would afterwards 'have a Chance to come in, upon Failure of any 'of the Twenty five. That this Regulation 'could not be look'd upon as a Violation of the 'Union; two Things only being made unalter-'able Fundamentals of that Contract, *viz. Re-'ligion* and the *Proportion* of *publick Taxes*; which 'was proved by the reading of ſeveral Articles 'of the Act of Union; and that the conſulting of 'the *Scotch* Peers in this Affair, would be alto-'gether improper and unparliamentary, and at-'tended with great Inconveniencies.' The Earl of *I*———, in particular, repreſented, 'That 'the bringing in a Number of Peers into that 'Houſe by Election, was certainly derogatory 'to the Dignity of that Auguſt Aſſembly, and 'of the higheſt Tribunal in the United King-'dom; and therefore he had long before wiſh'd 'to ſee this Defect in the Union rectify'd, and 'the *Scotch* Peers freed from that ignominious 'Mark of Diſtinction, which made them be 'look'd upon as Dependant on the Court and Mi-'niſtry, and not at Liberty to vote, like the 'other Members, for the Good and Intereſt of 'their Country.' The Earl *N*———, the Lord Viſcount *T*———, and ſome other Peers, de-clared, That they were not againſt the Settling and Limitting the Peerage, but only againſt the doing it in ſuch a manner, which, in their Opi-nion,

nion, was unjuſt, and might be attended with dangerous Conſequences; but after a Debate that laſted till near Seven of the Clock in the Evening, by a Majority of 83 Votes againſt 30, their Lordſhips came to the following Reſolutions, *viz.* Anno Reg. V.

I. That in lieu of the Sixteen Elective Peers to ſit in this Houſe on the Part of *Scotland*, Twenty five Peers, to be declared by his Majeſty, ſhall have *Hereditary Seats* in Parliament, and be the Peers on the Part of the Peerage of *Scotland*. *Reſolutions about the* Scots *Peerage.*

II. That ſuch Twenty five Peers ſhall be declared by his Majeſty, before the next Seſſion of Parliament.

III. That Nine of the ſaid Twenty five ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty to have immediate Right to ſuch Hereditary Seat in Parliament, ſubject to the Qualifications requiſite by the Laws now in being.

IV. That none of the remaining Sixteen ſo to be declared by his Majeſty, or their Heirs, ſhall become Sitting Peers of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, after the Determination of this preſent Parliament, except ſuch as are of the Number of the Sixteen Peers now ſitting in Parliament on the part of *Scotland*, and their Heirs.

V. That if any of the Twenty five Peers, ſo to be declared by his Majeſty and their Heirs, ſhall fail, ſome one or other of the Peers of *Scotland* ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to ſucceed to every ſuch Peers ſo failing; and every Peer ſo appointed ſhall be one of the Peers on the Part of the Peerage of *Scotland*, in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and ſo, *toties quoties*, as often as any ſuch Failure ſhall happen.

VI. That the Hereditary Right of Sitting in Parliament, which ſhall accrue to the Twenty five Peers of *Scotland*, to be declared by his Majeſty, ſhall be ſo limitted as not to deſcend to Females.

The

Anno Reg. V. The next Day, *March* the 4th. the Lords, in a grand Committee, took into further Conſideration, the preſent State of the Peerage of *Great Britain*, and, without dividing, came to the following Reſolution (in relation to the *Engliſh* Peers) *viz.*

Reſolutions with relation to the Engliſh *Peers.*

I. That the Number of Peers of *Great Britain*, on the Part of *England*, ſhall not be enlarged, without precedent Right, beyond Six above what they are at preſent; but as any of the ſaid preſent Peers, or ſuch ſix New Peers, in caſe they be created, ſhall fail, their Number may be ſupplied by new Creations of Commoners, natural born Subjects of this Kingdom; and ſo, *toties quoties*, as often as ſuch Failure ſhall happen.

II. That no Perſon be at any Time hereafter created a Peer by Writ, nor any Peerage granted by *Patent* for any longer Term than for the Grantee, and the Heirs Male of his Body.

III. That there be not any Reſtraint on the Crown to create any of the Princes of the Blood Peers of *Great Britain*, with Right to ſit in Parliament.

IV. That whenever any of the Lords now ſitting in Parliament, whoſe Sons have been called by Writ, ſhall die, then it ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to create a Peer to ſupply the Number ſo leſſened.

V. That every Creation of a Peer hereafter to be made, contrary to theſe Reſolutions, ſhall be null and void to all Intents and Purpoſes.

On *Thurſday*, the 5th of *March*, the Earl of *Clarendon* reported theſe Five, and the Six former Reſolutions to the Houſe, which being agreed to, the Judges were ordered to bring in a Bill thereupon; which they did accordingly on *Saturday*, the 14th of *March*, when the ſaid Bill was read the firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time.

But on *Thurſday*, the 2d of *April*, it being moved in the Houſe of Lords to receive the Report from the Committee of the whole Houſe upon

upon the Bill for ſettling the *Peerage* of *Great Britain*, the ſame was put off to the *Monday* following, when the Amendments made to the ſaid Bill were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingroſſed. But on *Tueſday* the 14th, the Day appointed for the third Reading, a noble Lord in a very high Station, obſerved, That this Bill had made a great Noiſe, and raiſed ſtrange Apprehenſions; and ſince the Deſign of it had been ſo miſrepreſented, and ſo miſunderſtood, that it was like to meet with great Oppoſition in the other Houſe, he thought it adviſeable to let that Matter lye ſtill till a more proper Opportunity: And thereupon the third Reading of the ſaid Bill was put off to that Day Fortnight. Anno Reg. V. *The Bill of Peerage dropt.*

This Bill not only in an uncommon Manner called out the utmoſt Attention of thoſe within, but alſo alarmed all without Doors; inſomuch, that ſeveral Things were printed on both Sides, ſuppoſed from very able Pens, of which the *Plebian* and the *Old Whig* bear the greateſt Note; and to which we muſt refer thoſe who would have more Satisfaction hereupon, becauſe they are too long to be abridg'd here. *The Alarm occaſion'd by this Bill.*

An Affair came before the Parliament this Seſſions which made a conſiderable Noiſe, tho' it chiefly regarded a ſingle Perſon, *viz. William Benſon*, Eſq; this Gentleman was Member for *Shaftsbury*, but on his accepting the Place of Surveyor General of his Majeſty's Buildings, the Election became void; whereupon he put up again, and was oppoſed by Sir *Edward Desbouverie*. Mr. *Benſon* was returned, and the other petitioned; on the hearing of which, ſuch foul Practices appeared on Mr. *Benſon*'s Side, that the Mayor of the Town was ordered into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, and Sir *Edward* voted duly elected by a great Majority. But this was but a Forerunner of worſe Misfortunes, for about the latter end of *January* Mr. *Speaker* acquainted the Houſe, *That he had been attended that Morning by ſome of the Officers of his Majeſty's Works, and that they had deliver'd to him a State of the ruinous and dangerous Condition of the Paſſage leading from this Houſe to the* Painted *The Affair of* Will. Benſon, Eſq;

Cham-

Anno Reg. V. Chamber, *and of the Roof and Gable End of the* Court of Requeſts, *and of the Roof of the* Speaker's Chambers, *and of the Rooms belonging to the Clerks of this House.* Whereupon a Committee was appointed to inſpect what State and Condition the ſaid Paſſage, and other Places adjoining to the Houſe were in, and report the ſame to the Houſe, with Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records; and with an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, to inſpect in what Condition the Buildings of the *Cottonian* Library were in. And on *Feb.* 12. Mr. *Cholmley* reported to the Committee appointed to inſpect the State and Condition of the Paſſage leading to the Painted Chamber, the Rooms adjoining to the Houſe, and the Clerks Room, the Matter as it appear'd to them; but the Conſideration of that Report was put off from Time to Time.

Committee appointed to inſpect ſeveral ruinous Places near the Houſe of Commons.

Report about the Rooms adjoining to the Houſe of Commons.

To this purpoſe we may here take Notice, That on *Monday* the 2d of *February*, the King had deſigned to go to the Houſe of Lords, to give the Royal Aſſent to the Bills that were ready; and the Yeomen of his Majeſty's Guard had already been poſted in their uſual Stations, but about One of the Clock in the Afternoon, they were order'd to go off, the King deferring coming to the Houſe till another Day. This at firſt occaſion'd various Conjectures; but it was ſoon known that the true Reaſon of this Delay was to give Time to the Workmen to repair the *Painted Chamber*, and other Places near the Lords Houſe, which ſome of the Officers of his Majeſty's Works had reported to be in a ruinous and dangerous Condition. Upon this Alarm, the Lords appointed a Committee to inſpect the ſaid Places, and conſider of what Repairs were proper to be made; order'd a Timber Houſe to be erected in *Weſtminſter Hall* for them to ſit in, and while thoſe Repairs were making, they adjourn'd themſelves to *Tueſday* the 10th of *February*. In the mean Time the Lords Committee having cauſed ſome skilful Workmen to view the Places about their Houſe, and not finding the ſame to be in ſo dangerous a Condition as was at firſt reported

The King puts off his coming to the Houſe of Peers.

Some Places near the Lords Houſe reported to be in a dangerous Condition.

The Lords ſit in a Timber Houſe in Weſtminſter Hall.

ported and apprehended, their Lordſhips ſat in their Houſe on the Day abovementioned, and having diſpatch'd ſome Affairs, adjourn'd again to *Saturday* the 14th, when they ſat for the firſt Time in their new Houſe in *Weſtminſter Hall.* Anno Reg. V.

On *Monday* the 16th of *March*, the Earl of *Clarendon* reported from the Lords Committees, appointed alſo to enquire into theſe Matters, what the Maſter Maſon upon Oath, as alſo others had delivered, That they had made the Enquiry directed, and examined the ſaid Officers of the Works; as alſo ſeveral Perſons, as well upon Oath as without, touching the ſame, and were come to the following Reſolution, *viz.* 'That 'the ſeveral Reports made by Mr. *Colin Campbell*, 'Mr. *Benjamin Benſon*, and Mr. *Robert Barker*, and 'the Repreſentation at the Bar of this Houſe 'of *William Benſon*, Eſq; Surveyor General of 'his Majeſty's Works, That the Houſe was in 'immediate Danger of Falling, were falſe and 'groundleſs, and had occaſioned a long Interruption and Delay of the publick Buſineſs in 'Parliament, and much unneceſſary Expence to 'his Majeſty, as well in relation to Repairs 'done to the Houſe, as of Building a Place for 'their Lordſhips to ſit in in *Weſtminſter Hall.* *Report about* Will. Benſon, *Eſq*;

Which Reſolution being read by the Clerk, was agreed to by the Houſe: And ordered, That the ſaid Reſolution be laid before his Majeſty by the Lords with White Staves.

On *Thurſday* the 16th of *April*, The Lord Chamberlain acquainted the Houſe, Tha he Lords with White Staves, according to Order, had laid before his Majeſty the Reſolution of the Houſe relating to *William Benſon*, Eſq; and other Officers of the Works; and that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to give his Gracious Anſwer, *viz. That he had given Order for Suſpending the ſaid* William Benſon *from the Execution of his Office, and wou'd give further Order for his effectual Proſecution.*

Hereupon it was ordered, *Firſt*, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return the Thanks of this Houſe to his Majeſty for his ſaid gracious Anſwer; and that the ſame

Anno Reg. V.

ſame be preſented by the Lords with White Staves.

Secondly, That the Report containing the ſaid Reſolution, with his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer thereunto, together with the ſaid Addreſs, returning his Majeſty the Thanks of this Houſe for the ſame, be forthwith printed and publiſhed.

Expence of publick Money in the City of London, *voted an Abuſe.*

Before this Seſſion broke up, it came before the Houſe of Lords, how much Money had been ſpent out of the Chamber of *London*, to maintain Law Suits touching the Validity of ſome Elections to Poſts in the Magiſtracy; chiefly aimed at Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* on Pretence of falſe Returns of One or Two Aldermen, choſen during his Mayoralty; and Sir *Charles Peers*, for falſe Returns of Common Council Men in his Ward; whereupon the Common Council ordered Proceſſes of Law againſt them at the publick Charge. But in this great Aſſembly, and Supreme Court of Judicature, this was carried by a Majority of 46 againſt 19, *That the ſame was an Abuſe of Truſt, a groſs Miſmanagement of the City Treaſure, and a Violation of the Freedom of Elections in the City of* London. But what Courſe will be taken to obtain Recompence of the Actors in this Abuſe is not yet determined.

Mr. Freeman's *remarkable Speech.*

On the 14th of *April*, upon reading of the Order of the Day for the *Call* of the Houſe, Mr. *Freeman* made a ſhort Speech, importing, 'That 'ſome Weeks before he thought it neceſſary to 'ſummon the abſent Members to attend the Ser-'vice of the Houſe, in order to oppoſe ſome 'dangerous Alterations which were intended to 'be made: And he obſerved, with a great deal 'of Satisfaction, thoſe Summons had not been 'uneffectual, ſince there was ſo great, and ſo 'unuſual an Appearance; which ſhew'd that all 'true Patriots were reſolved to exert their Zeal 'and Efforts in Defence of our excellent Conſti-'tution: But that he hoped, that by this Time, 'the Danger was pretty well over, and that the 'Contrivers of that Project began already to re-'pent it; that therefore he thought it unneceſſa-

ry

‘ ty to give the Members the Trouble of Cal- Anno Reg. V.
‘ ling over the Houſe; and ſince they had diſ-
‘ patch'd all the publick Buſineſs that lay before
‘ them, they had beſt adjourn themſelves to *Fri-*
‘ *day* next. Upon this the Commons adjourn'd
‘ to *Friday* the 17th.

On *Saturday* the 18th of *April*, the King went to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to all the Bills that were ready. After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay,

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have given Directions to my Lord Chancellor to declare to you in my Name, and in my own Words, the Cauſes of my coming this Day to Parliament. And then the Lord Chancellor read his Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes.

I AM now come to put an End to this Seſſion, in which you have ſhewn many great and ſeaſonable Proofs of your Duty and Affection to my Perſon and Government, and of your Care for the Safety and Welfare of your Fellow Subjects.

By the Bleſſing of God on our Endeavours, We have hitherto diſappointed the ill Deſigns of our Enemies, who flatter'd themſelves with Succeſs from our unhappy Diviſions.

We perceive by the raſh and wicked Counſels which have lately prevail'd in the Court of Spain, *that the deſperate and extravagant Projects of one Ambitious Man, though not capable of giving Fears to their Neighbours, may occaſion to them ſome Expence and Trouble.*

That Court being influenced by Counſels odious and deſtructive to the Spaniards, *who find themſelves neglected and oppreſſed, after having endeavoured to foment Conſpiracies and Seditions both here and in* France, *and ſtoop'd to Practices unuſual, accompanied by Manifeſtoes of a Stile unheard of among great Princes, has at laſt proceeded to acknowledge the Pretender.*

As this News has given great Surprize to all Europe, *I queſtion not but it will be received by every good* Briton *with Indignation and Contempt.*

It

Anno Reg. V.

His Majesty's Speech.

It is our Happiness, at this Juncture, to find our selves assisted by the greatest Powers of Europe, *against an Enemy that has no Allies, but those who would betray the Government under which they live, and are protected.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you very heartily for the Supplies you have granted me this Year. The manner in which you have raised them without any new Burthen to my People, the great Addition you have made to the Fund for sinking the Debts of the Nation, the Discharge of the Exchequer *Bills, and the Provision you have made to pay whatever remains justly due to foreign States and Princes, are the strongest Proofs of your Wisdom, as well as of your Zeal for my Service, and the Good of your Country. You may observe I have been very cautious of making Use of the Power you have given me, to increase our Forces by Sea and Land. If our Enemies should oblige me to a greater Expence, it shall be employ'd for your Service. This is what the Trust you repose in me requires at my Hands, and what I owe to so dutiful and affectionate a House of Commons.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

There being nothing more desirable at all Times than a firm Union between Protestants, I reflect with Satisfaction upon the Law you have pass'd this Session, which will, I hope, prove effectual to that Purpose. As it is a signal Instance of Moderation and Indulgence in our Establish'd Church, so I hope it will beget such a return of Gratitude from all Dissenting Protestants, as will greatly tend to her Honour and Security; both which I shall ever have near at Heart.

I have always look'd upon the Glory of a Sovereign, and the Liberty of a Subject, as inseparable; and think it is the peculiar Happiness of a British *King, to reign over a free People. As the Civil Rights therefore, and Privileges of my Subjects, and especially of my two Houses of Parliament, do justly claim my most tender Concern: If any Provision designed to perpetuate these Blessings to your Posterity remains imperfect, for want of Time during this Session, maturely to discuss and settle Matters of so great Importance, I promise my self you will take the first*

Op-

Opportunity to render my Wiſhes for your Happineſs com- Anno Reg. V.
plete and effectual, and to ſtrengthen the Union which is of ſo much Conſequence to the Welfare of the Kingdom.

If the Circumſtances of my Affairs ſhall allow of my going Abroad this Summer, I ſhall take the ſame Care of your Intereſt, as if I remained here. The many Negociations which will be on Foot to reſtore the Peace of the North, *in which the Trade and Tranquility of this Kingdom may be very much concerned, will make my Preſence there of great Uſe to theſe my Dominions. And as in that Caſe I deſign, by the Bleſſing of God, to meet you early next Winter, I will only recommend to you moſt earneſtly, that laying aſide all Animoſities, you would in your ſeveral Counties and Stations, uſe your utmoſt Endeavours to preſerve the publick Peace, and ſee a due Execution of the Laws.*

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to *Tueſday* the 19th of *May* next.

The greateſt Interruption to this Seſſion was the Alarm of an Invaſion by the *Spaniards*, which was preceded by ſome very odd Accounts concerning the Pretender. *Report of the Pretender's Seizure.*

In the Beginning of *March*, Advices from divers Parts came concerning the Apprehenſion of the Pretender at *Milan*, as he was making his way from *Rome*, to ſome Sea Port, in order to embark for *Barcelona*, or ſome other *Spaniſh* Harbour.

Upon theſe Advices, the moſt ſanguine among the Well-affected, laid Wagers, and firmly believed that the Pretender was taken; which ſeem'd to be confirm'd by Letters from *Milan*, importing, *That Two of the Perſons ſeized at* Voghera, *and confined in the Caſtle of* Milan, *had ſuch Regard paid to them, as ſhew'd them to be Men of Diſtinction; but that their Names were induſtriouſly conceaked.* Theſe Advices added, *That the late Earl of* Mar *parted from the Pretender on the Road, at a little Diſtance from* Rome, *and took the Way to* Bologna, *in order to meet the Princeſs* Sobieski, *for whoſe Eſcape from her Confinement in* Tirol, *ſome Meaſures had been*

Anno Reg. V. *concerted; but that ſuch Care was taken to have her narrowly watch'd, that it was not believ'd thoſe Meaſures could take Effect.*

After the Publick had for ſome time been kept in Suſpence by various Advices, it was at laſt known for certain, That on the 8th of *February*, *N. S.* the Pretender embark'd at *Nettuno*, on board a ſmall Veſſel, for *Spain*; and that the Perſons ſeized at *Voghera*, were the Earls of *Mar* and *Perth*; who, by the Emperor's Order, were ſet at Liberty.

Advices of an intended Invaſion from Spain

Some Days before this News reach'd *England*, Captain *Gardiner* arrived from *France*, being ſent Expreſs by the Earl of *Stair*, to his Majeſty, with an Account, *That the Preparations of the* Spaniards *at* Cadiz, *were certainly deſign'd againſt* South Britain, *and that their Fleets would put to Sea the 7th or 8th of* March, N. S.

The Particulars which the Court of *Great Britain* thought fit to communicate to the Publick, were as follow.

Lisbon, March 7. N. S.

'BY Letters from *Madrid* of the 17th of the laſt 'Month, we received an Account, That a 'Squadron of Seven Men of War was fitting out 'at *Cadiz*, to be commanded by Admiral *Serrano*, 'who upon his Arrival with the laſt Fleet from '*New Spain*, had been baniſh'd to *Ceuta*, but was 'ſince pardoned, and was come to *Cadiz*, to ha'ſten the fitting out of the ſaid Squadron; that 'there were about 4000 Troops in a Readineſs 'to be imbarked; and that there was Reaſon to 'believe theſe Preparations were made againſt '*England*, becauſe the *Engliſh* Conſul at *Corunna* 'had, by an Order from Court above Three 'Weeks before, been removed to a Place 20 'Leagues diſtant from the Sea; which look'd as 'if it had been on purpoſe to keep him ignorant 'of theſe Preparations, which, together with the 'Deſign of them, were concealed with all poſſi'ble Care; and to confirm this Suſpicion, the 'late D. of *Ormond*, who during his Stay at *Valla'dolid*, has been obſerved to be very buſy in ſome

'pri-

'private Tranſaction, arrived at *Madrid* the 14th, and left that Place the 16th, and was ſaid to be gone to *Corunna*. Theſe Letters added, That the *Hermione* Frigat, having taken in Five Months Proviſions, was ſailed from *Cadiz*, the Commander having his Orders ſealed up, which he was not to open till ſuch time as he ſhould be 40 Leagues out at Sea. We have ſince received further Accounts from *Madrid* of the 24th paſt, which ſay, That the late Duke of *Ormond* went on board the Ship *Hermione* before mentioned; and that the Troops deſigned for the ſecret Expedition were actually embarking on board 30 Tranſport Ships, which were to be convoy'd by 7 Men of War, and amounted to 4000 Foot and 900 Horſe, moſt of them diſmounted; that they carry'd with them a great Number of ſpare Arms, with a Quantity of Ammunition, and ſome Artillery.' Anno Reg. V. *Advices of an intended Invaſion from* Spain

Marſeilles, February 26.

'A Ship belonging to this Port came in here this Morning, which ſailed from *Cadiz* 11 Days ago. The Maſter reports, That he was obliged to come away by Stealth, Orders having been given to ſeize all the Merchant Ships, in order to employ them in tranſporting a Body of Troops, with ſome Ammunition and Artillery for ſome Expedition, which was kept up very ſecret: And that when he came away, they had in this manner got together about 50 Tranſport Ships, which were to be convoyed by Seven or Eight Men of War.'

St. Malo, March 3.

'WE have Advice from *Cadiz* by a Ship that came from thence to *Breſt* in 11 Days, That Eight Ships of War were fitting out there, with between 40 and 50 Tranſport Ships that were to be employed in carrying of Troops, Artillery, and Ammunition, for ſome Expedition that was kept ſecret.

Anno Reg. V.

Advices of an intended Invasion from Spain

Paris, March 15.

OUR freſheſt Advices from *Spain* ſay, That the late Duke of *Ormond* took his Leave of that Court the 14th of the laſt Month, and ſet out from *Madrid* the next Day for *Cadiz*; that Eight Men of War, and about 50 Tranſport Ships, were fitted out in that Port, on board which 13 Batallions and a Regiment of Dragoons, all or moſt of them *Iriſh*, were to embark, and were to carry with them a great Number of ſpare Arms, and ſome Artillery and Ammunition; that thoſe Preparations were in ſuch Forwardneſs, that this Fleet would be ready to put to Sea by the 5th or 6th Inſtant; and that the late Duke of *Ormond* was to command thoſe Forces, which were deſigned to attempt an Invaſion in *Great Britain*. Theſe Advices add, That ſeveral *French* Merchant Ships that were at *Cadiz*, had been detained by Force to be employed in that Service: We have an Account from *Languedoc* and *Guienne*, That ſeveral Highlanders, and others known to be in the Pretender's Intereſt, who were in thoſe Parts, departed from thence on a ſudden, and it was not known whither they were gone; but they are ſuppoſed to be gone to *Spain*, in order to be employed in this Expedition. We have yet no certain Account of the Pretender: They write from *Rome*, That at his Departure from thence, he left a kind of Manifeſto, intimating, That not thinking himſelf ſecure at *Urbino*, and afterwards at *Bologna*, becauſe of the Imperial Troops in the Neighbourhood of thoſe Places, he came to *Rome*; but doubting of his Safety even in that Place, he was gone to ſeek Refuge elſewhere. From which Writing People inferred, that he deſigned for *Spain*, and was reſolved to obſerve no Meaſures with the Emperor.

On the 10th of *March*, the King came to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State and Solemnity,

nity, and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay, *That he had given Orders to my Lord Chancellor, to declare to both Houſes, in His Name and Words, a Matter his Majeſty thought of the greateſt Importance.* Whereupon my Lord Chancellor read the following Speech. Anno Reg. V.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

King's Speech.

'HAving received from our good Brother and Ally the moſt Chriſtian King, repeated Advices, That an Invaſion will ſuddenly be attempted from *Spain* againſt my Dominions, in favour of the Pretender to my Crown, I have judged it convenient to make you acquainted with it, and ſhall on my Part take all the neceſſary Meaſures to defeat the Deſigns of our Enemies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'This Attempt, if it proceed, muſt ingage me in ſome further Expences by Sea and Land, than Proviſion has been made for. I muſt therefore recommend it to you, That I be enabled, in ſuch manner as you ſhall judge convenient, to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for our Security; and you may depend upon it, That I ſhall upon this, and all Occaſions, have as much Regard to the Eaſe of my People, as ſhall be conſiſtent with their Safety.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'The many Proofs I have had of the Affection and Loyalty of this Parliament, leave me no Room to doubt of your ſteady and vigorous Perſeverance in ſupport of my Perſon and Government upon this Occaſion.

Motion for an Addreſs in the Commons.

The Commons being returned to their Houſe, it was moved, That an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, to return him the dutiful and unfeigned Thanks of the Houſe, for having graciouſly communicated to his Parliament, that

Anno Reg. V. he had received Intelligence of an Invaſion intended from *Spain* againſt theſe Kingdoms; and to aſſure his Majeſty, That the Houſe would ſupport him with the utmoſt Vigor and Efforts to defeat ſo extraordinary an Attempt: And to deſire that his Majeſty would give the neceſſary Orders to ſtrengthen and augment his Forces by Sea and Land, in ſuch Manner as he, in his great Wiſdom, ſhould think fit; aſſuring his Majeſty, That they will effectually make good any Encreaſe of Expence that ſhould ariſe from ſuch an Augmentation, and effectually enable his Majeſty, not only to diſappoint the Deſigns of his Enemies both at home and abroad, but by the Bleſſing of God turn them to their own Confuſion.

Debates on an Addreſs in the Commons. No Body did directly oppoſe this Motion; and only a Gentleman, formerly in a conſiderable Employment, took this Opportunity to find fault with the preſent Adminiſtration; particularly with reſpect to the ſending a Fleet into the *Mediterranean*, whilſt *Great Britain* was left naked, and expoſed to the Inſults of a provoked Enemy abroad. He alſo reflected on ſome Steps, whereby the Diſcontents had been much encreaſed at home; and, among others, took Notice of the Bill lately brought into the other Houſe, which could not fail making moſt of the *Scotch* Peers implacable Enemies. He added, That tho' he could not forbear blaming the Conduct of the Miniſters in ſome Particulars, yet he ſtill retain'd the ſame Thoughts with reſpect to his Majeſty, and would readily concur with the Houſe, in giving him the moſt hearty Proofs of their Zeal and Affection for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and even go ſo far, as to give his Vote for ſuſpending the *Habeas Corpus* Act, in Caſe of Neceſſity; but that in his Opinion, it became the Wiſdom of that Houſe, to know whether the Advices his Majeſty had received of an intended Invaſion were well grounded; before they either alarm'd the Publick, or engaged the Nation in needleſs Expences.

This

This Speech was anſwer'd by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, who, among other Things, ſaid, That as to what had been ſuggeſted about the Peerage Bill, that Affair being yet depending in the other Houſe, it was unparliamentary to take Notice of it before it came regularly before them: But that however, he would beforehand adventure to ſay, That as it was a moſt gracious Condeſcenſion in his Majeſty, to ſuffer a Branch of his Royal Prerogative to be reſtrain'd, in order to ſecure the Liberty of Parliaments, ſo he doubted not, that when that Bill came down to them, it would be unanimouſly approved. That as to the Advices the King had communicated to his Parliament of the Invaſion with which his Dominions were threaten'd, tho' it was unuſual for the Sovereign to declare his Intelligence, yet his Majeſty had been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to tell them from whence he receiv'd his Information. That therefore it would be want of Reſpect to queſtion his Majeſty's Intelligence; and he was ſure no Member of that Houſe had Authority to do it. That he hoped, there was no great Danger from the Invaſion with which they were threaten'd; but that it would be the higheſt Piece of Imprudence not to take all the neceſſary Precautions to repel any Inſults from the *Spaniards*, and to defeat all the Deſigns of his Majeſty's and the Nation's Enemies both at home and abroad. And as to the Conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, on which the Member who ſpoke laſt was pleaſed to reflect, if a Motion were made for appointing a Day to inquire into the ſame, he would readily ſecond it.

Anno Reg. V°

Debates on an Addreſs in the Commons.

After this little *Skirmiſh*, the Motion beforemention'd, for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, paſs'd into an *unanimous Reſolution*, and without loſing Time in drawing it up in Form, it was further reſolv'd, *That the ſaid Reſolution be laid before His Majeſty by the whole Houſe.* Which being done accordingly, the next Day, *March* 11. the King was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

The King's Answer to the Resolution of the Commons.

I Take this Resolution as a fresh Instance of that Duty and Affection which you have so often expres'd for My Person and Government. I trust in God it will enable Me to defeat the Designs of our Enemies, and to provide effectually for what is dearest to Me, the Security and Welfare of My People.

The same Day the House of Peers attended also his Majesty with the following Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Lords Address to the King.

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne, in which Your Majesty has been pleased to communicate to Your Parliament, That You have received repeated Advices from the Most Christian King of an intended Invasion from *Spain*, of Your Majesty's Dominions, in Favour of the *Pretender* to Your Crown. And we do likewise beg leave to assure Your Majesty, That this House will, upon this and all other Occasions, Stand by, and Assist Your Majesty, with the utmost Zeal, in Support and Defence of Your Sacred Person and Government, in Opposition to all Your Enemies.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer was as follows:

My Lords,

His Majesty's Answer.

I Thank you kindly for this seasonable Mark of your Zeal for My Person and Government, which cannot fail of Heartning our Friends, and Discouraging our Enemies.

Both

Both before and after these seasonable Assu- Anno Reg. V.
rances from both Houses of Parliament, the King and his Ministers took all the necessary Measures to defeat the intended Invasion. In the first Place, Directions were immediately given to the Lords of the Admiralty, to issue out their Orders for putting to Sea a strong Squadron of Men of War; and on the 5th of *March*, Sir *John Norris* set out for *Chatham* and the *Buoy on the Nore*, and Rear Admiral *Mibells* for *Portsmouth*, to forward the fitting out of, and Command such Ships as were at those Stations; and, at the same Time, several Regiments * of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, and Three Battalions of the Foot-Guards, were order'd immediately to march towards the *West* of *England*, where it was thought most likely that the Enemy intended to land. On *Sunday* the 8th of *March*, the Earl of *Berkeley*, Vice Admiral of *Great Britain*, kiss'd his Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed to Command the Fleet that was getting ready with all possible Expedition: Lieutenant General *Carpenter* was order'd, in case of need, to repair to *North Britain*; Lieutenant General *Maccartney* to *Ireland*; and Lieutenant General *Wills* to the *West* of *England*. It was at first resolv'd to new-raise the Six Regiments of Dragoons, and Six of Foot, lately disbanded; but, upon second Thoughts, the Government thought fit to lay that Project aside, and to content themselves with forming a Regiment, under the Command of Colonel *Fielding*, and several Independent Companies of Foot, out of the *Invalids*, and to send for Four Regiments of Foot from *Ireland*; and Five from *Holland*. At the same Time, the Regent of *France* caused several Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, to march towards the Coasts of *Normandy* and *Picardy*; and the Governor of the *Austrian Netherlands*, order'd *German* Troops to file off towards

Measures taken to defeat the intended Invasion.

---

* Viz. *Three Troops of* Winchester's *Guards*, Wade's *and* Pitt's *Regiments of Horse*; *and* Kerr's, Evans's, Gore's, *and* Honywood's *Dragoons*.

Ostend,

Anno Reg. V. *Offend*, to be in a readineſs to be Shipp'd off for *Great Britain*, purſuant to the Treaties of *Guaranty* of the Proteſtant Succeſſion. But tho' the Nation was thus ſecured from all Danger, yet the general Alarm had a very ill effect upon the publick Funds, which gradually fell Seven or Eight *per Cent.*

Publick Funds fall.

The King's Meſſage about the Declaration of War againſt Spain.

Before we entered upon the Proceedings of Parliament, we continued the Account of the Rupture with *Spain* to a Declaration of War; but the Houſes being then ſitting, his Majeſty was pleaſed to communicate his Intentions on ſo important an Affair to the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. *Boſcawen*, Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, who by his Majeſty's Command acquainted them, That all his Majeſty's Endeavours, and thoſe of the moſt Chriſtian King, to procure Redreſs of the many Injuries done to the Subjects of *Great Britain* by the King of *Spain*, to the unſpeakable Detriment of the Trade of theſe Kingdoms; or even to obtain a diſcontinuance of the unjuſt Hoſtilities carrying on by that Crown, having proved ineffectual, his Majeſty had found it neceſſary to declare War againſt *Spain*.

Motion for an Addreſs of Thanks.

After the reading of this Meſſage, *George Treby*, Eſq; moved, *For an humble Addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty their moſt unfeigned Thanks for his having communicated to the Houſe the neceſſary Reſolution of declaring War againſt* Spain, *and to aſſure his Majeſty, That the Houſe would, with the greateſt Chearfulneſs, and with the utmoſt Vigour, aſſiſt and ſupport his Majeſty in the War with the King of* Spain, *till* Spain *be reduced to accept of reaſonable Terms of Peace, and to agree to ſuch Conditions of Trade and Commerce, as the Nation is juſtly intitled to by their ſeveral Treaties.*

Debates thereupon.

Mr. *Treby* was ſeconded by *Thomas Weſtern*, Eſq; but Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Freeman*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, and ſome other Gentlemen, excepted either againſt the Motion, or againſt ſome Expreſſions in it, which occaſioned a warm Debate, that laſted from one till ſix of the Clock in the Afternoon.

The

The Country Gentlemen alledging, That *they did not ſee the Neceſſity of declaring War againſt* Spain, *and that they rather were inclined to believe that the Grievances complain'd of by our Merchants might have been redreſs'd in an amicable manner.* Anno Reg. V. *Debates on an Addreſs in the Commons.*

This was anſwer'd by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, and by Colonel *Stanhope*, who told the Houſe, That he had had the Honour to ſerve his Majeſty as his Envoy to the King of *Spain*, and he could aſſure them, *That he had preſented at leaſt Five and Twenty Memorials to that Court, in relation to the Complaints of our Merchants, without any Succeſs.*

Hereupon Mr. *Methuen* interpoſed, and accounted for the Dilatorineſs of the Court of *Madrid* in the Diſpatch of Commercial Affairs, occaſion'd by the different Regulations and Judicatories in the ſeveral Kingdoms, Provinces, and Ports of *Spain*; which might be the Reaſon why the Grievances complain'd of by our Traders had not been redreſs'd ſo ſoon as might have been expected.

It was alſo ſuggested, That the Miniſters had ſhewn no great Concern for the Trade and Intereſt of the Nation, ſince it appear'd by the Anſwer from a Secretary of State to the Marquis *de Monteleone*'s Letter, That they would have paſs'd by the Violations of the Treaties of Commerce, provided *Spain* had accepted the Terms of the *Quadruple Alliance*; and that his *Majeſty did not ſeek to aggrandize himſelf by any new Acquiſition, but was rather inclined to* SACRIFICE SOMETHING OF HIS OWN, *to procure the general Quiet and Tranquility.* That no Body could yet tell how far that *Sacrifice* was to extend; but certainly it was a very uncommon Piece of Condeſcention.

Another Member went yet farther, and made uſe of his favourite Expreſſion, inſinuating, *That this War ſeemed to be calculated for another Meridian:* But wrapt up the *Innuendo* ſo dexterouſly, that no Exception was taken at it.

Another made alſo a long Speech, wherein he found fault with the Treaty of *Quadruple Alliance*, particularly as to the Diſpoſition of *Sicily* in favour of the Emperor, which was a Breach of the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and more likewiſe exclaim'd againſt

Anno Reg. V. againſt the Injuſtice of attacking the *Spaniſh* Fleet before the Declaration of War.

Debates on an Addreſs in the Commons.

Theſe were anſwer'd chiefly by Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, who amongſt other Things ſaid, That ſome Weeks before, when this Affair was firſt mentioned in the Houſe, he was ſhy of giving his Opinion, becauſe he had not then examined the ſeveral Steps that had been taken in it; but that now he was fully convinc'd, that if there was any Injuſtice, 'twas on the Side of the King of *Spain*; and that the Conduct of his Majeſty and his Miniſters was entirely agreeable to the Law of Nations, and the Rules of Juſtice and Equity. Was it juſt, added he, in the King of *Spain* to attack the Emperor's Dominions (*Sardinia*) while he was engaged in a War with the *Turks*, without any Declaration of War? Was it juſt in the ſame Prince to invade the Dominions of one of our Allies, the King of *Sicily*, without the leaſt Provocation? And was it not juſt in his Majeſty to vindicate the Faith of his Treaties, and to defend and protect the Trade of his Subjects which had been violently oppreſs'd?

This Speech made a due Impreſſion on the Aſſembly; and the Queſtion being put upon Mr. *Treby*'s Motion, the ſame was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 178 Voices againſt 107; and reſolv'd, *That the ſaid Reſolution be laid before his Majeſty*, by the whole Houſe, which being done accordingly, the next Day his Majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

THIS Seaſonable and Loyal Addreſs will, I truſt in GOD, *contribute effectually to what you deſire. I return you true Thanks for it.*

The Day before the Earl *Stanhope*, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, having communicated to the Houſe of Peers the like Meſſage, relating to the Declaration of War, which Mr. Comptroller delivered to the Commons; and moved for an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty

jeſty thereupon; he was ſeconded and back'd by ſeveral Lords. Anno Reg. V.

A noble Peer only ſuggeſted, That before they gave Sanction to a Step of ſo nice a Nature, and of ſo great Importance, it were proper to conſider whether the ſame was conſonant to Treaties; and therefore moved that a Day might be appointed for that purpoſe. *Debates on an Addreſs in the Lords.*

To this my Lord *Stanhope* anſwer'd, That he had five Weeks before, by his Majeſty's Command, laid the ſeveral Treaties relating to this Affair before the Houſe, ſo that all the Members of that noble Aſſembly had ſufficient Time to peruſe and examine the ſame: But, however, after the Addreſs, which he had moved, had been preſented, he would readily give his Vote for appointing a Day to conſider of the ſaid Treaties. And he durſt anſwer before hand, that upon the ſtricteſt Examination it would be found, That his Majeſty and his Miniſters had done nothing either againſt the Faith of Treaties, or the Honour and Intereſt of the Nation.

Hereupon it was carry'd, without any further Oppoſition, and without dividing, That an Addreſs of Thanks be preſented to his Majeſty; which Addreſs was accordingly, immediately drawn up, and the ſame Day preſented to his Majeſty, as follows:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Lords Addreſs of Thanks.

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do return Your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for having acquainted us with the Reſolution Your Majeſty has taken of Declaring War againſt *Spain*: And as this Houſe has already promiſed Your Majeſty, that they would Stand by, and Support You in the vigorous Purſuit of thoſe prudent and neceſſary Meaſures Your Majeſty has taken to ſecure the Trade and Quiet of theſe Kingdoms, and the Tranquility of *Europe*; ſo, upon this Occaſion, We beg leave to give Your

'Ma-

Anno Reg. V. ‘ Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of our firm
‘ and ſteady Reſolution to aſſiſt Your Majeſty
‘ with the utmoſt Zeal in the Proſecution of the
‘ preſent War againſt *Spain*.

To which his Majeſty return'd this moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

His Majeſty's Anſwer. *I Return you My hearty Thanks for this Addreſs, and for the Aſſurances you give Me, of your ſteady Reſolution to Support and Aſſiſt Me in the Proſecution of this War againſt* Spain.

And thus his Majeſty's Meaſures, on all Accounts, in Relation to *Spain*, met with the Approbation and Conſent of Parliament, to the great Satisfaction of the Governments Friends, and the Mortification of all who hoped that this Affair would much embarreſs our Miniſtry, and give ſome favourable Opportunity to their Enemies.

Before the Proceedings of this Seſſion, Affairs were brought into open Rupture with *Spain*, both by *Great Britain* and *France*, the States had acceded to the Grand Alliance, and the Barrier ſettled between them and the Emperor. In *France* the Military Preparations were puſhed chiefly by Land, but with us chiefly by Sea, and a great many Ships of War were put into Commiſſion and well Mann'd; but the Prime Miniſter at *Madrid* play'd his Game in a more ſecret Manner, and found Means to keep us under continual Alarms of an Invaſion at home, in which Policy he was chiefly aſſiſted by domeſtick Enemies, and the Remains of the laſt Rebellion. In this alſo he ſeemed to be not meanly ſupported; but principally from the reſtleſs Spirit of the King of *Sweeden*, who ſeem'd indeed too fit an Inſtrument for ſuch a Politician; and it began to be generally ſuſpected, that purſuant to a Concert with that projecting Miniſter, the King of *Sweden* had

Alberoni's Conduct.

an

an Intention upon *Scotland*, becauſe at a very odd Time of Year for ſuch an Enterprize he ſat down before *Frederickſhall*, the taking of which would greatly favour ſuch a Deſign, but did not promiſe any great Advantages to that Prince in any other View; but ſuch was the Fate of that bold, unhappy Prince, that on the 11th of *Sept.* N. S. as he was directing an Attack againſt his Enemies in the Intrenchments, he was wounded in the Head by a ſmall Shot, of which he inſtantly died. Anno Reg. V.

His great Diſappointment by the Death of the K. of Sweden.

This important News firſt came by the Maſter of a Veſſel to *Scotland*, who ſaw the King of *Sweden*'s Corpſe brought into *Gottenburgh*, as he was juſt leaving that Place. The Inſufficiency of ſuch Evidence with ſome, made it at firſt ſuſpected, and the Stock-Jobbers fail'd not to make their Market of ſuch an Occurrence; but in a little Time it came confirmed by ſeveral Conveyances, ſo as to be put out of Diſpute. The Malecontents here were ſtrangely damp'd, ſuch Expectations had they from the ſanguine Enterprizes of that Prince; but the Miniſter at *Madrid*, was by all reckoned to be the greateſt Looſer, as it ſoon afterwards appeared by other Projects, which were to have kept Pace with that King's laſt Expedition, but more eſpecially by the Conſpiracy of the Prince *de Cellamare* in *France*.

Conſequences of the K. of Swe-den's *Death.*

The Conſequences of this ſudden and great Incident, gave a ſtrange Turn to Affairs; ſeveral Ships of divers Nations, that had been taken and carried as Prize, on one Pretence or other, into the *Swediſh* Harbours, were ordered to be releaſed, and the Friendſhip of many of thoſe Powers called for, who before were continually alarmed with Hoſtilities. Baron *Gortz*, and Count *Vandernath*, Two of the deceaſed King's chief Counſellors, were immediately ſeized, and put under Confinement, and the People ſhewed an univerſal Satisfaction on the Proſpect of future Peace, and Eaſe from their long and tedious Burthen of War. The Senate were ſummoned to meet with all Expedition at *Stockholm*, and the States of the Kingdom, in two Months Time,

Anno Reg. V. Time, in order to declare the Succeſſion to the Crown.

The Princeſs of Heſſe made Q. of Sweden.

But both the Inclinations of the People, and the Laws limitting the Succeſſion in that Kingdom, agreed to ſet the Crown on the Princeſs *Ulrica Eleonora*, youngeſt Siſter of the late King, who was born in 1688, and married in 1715. to the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*. As ſoon as this Princeſs aſcended the Throne, ſhe ſeemed to entertain no other Views, but to make her People Happy, by renouncing Arbitrary and Deſpotick Power, and to live in Peace with her Neighbours; which Diſpoſition admirably appears in her Letters Patents to the States of the Kingdom, for their Meeting in a general Aſſembly on the 20th of *January*, which were as follow.

Q. of Sweden's Letters Patents for a general Aſſembly of the States.

'WE *Ulrica Eleonora*, by the Grace of God Queen of *Sweden*, &c. To you our beloved, true, faithful Men and Subjects, States of the Kingdom, Counts, Barons, Biſhops, Knights and Gentry, Clergy, Military Officers, Burghers, Commons of the Towns, inhabiting within the Dominions of *Sweden*, and the great Principality of *Finland*, our eſpecial Favour, gracious Greeting, and good Will, thro' God Almighty.

'We cannot but graciouſly notify to all, and every of you, that as Almighty God hath in former Times viſited this Kingdom, our moſt dear Native Country, with manifold Puniſhments and Calamities, for our Sins; ſo hath he now lately made us feel the Weight of his heavy Indignation, having been pleaſed, by his unchangeable Counſel and Decree, to the extreme Grief and Loſs of us and the Royal Family, and of you all, to take from us, by an unexpected and ſudden Death, our moſt honoured and beloved Lord and Brother, the moſt Potent Prince *Charles* the XIIth, *&c.* late our and your moſt gracious King. And tho' we doubt not that this his lamented Death grieves you as well as us, to the Heart, becauſe you well

'know

Anno Reg. V.

Q. of Sweden's *Letters Patents for a general Assembly of the States.*

'know that it has happened at a Time when the
'Kingdom is attacked and ſurrounded on all
'Sides, from without by violently incenſed and
'powerful Enemies, and in every Part within is
'ſo harraſſed and decayed by the long Wars,
'and the many Misfortunes and Inconveniencies
'thence ariſing, that no Hope was left us, but
'in the great Mercy and Omnipotence of God,
'of ſurmounting the extreme Diſtreſs and Dan-
'ger it was in: Yet muſt we not now let our
'Reſolution and Strength droop; but in the
'firſt Place, with confiding and humble Hearts,
'beſeech God to inſpire, and to bleſs ſuch Coun-
'ſels, as in this ſorrowful State of Affairs may
'be beſt and moſt ſalutary for our deareſt Native
'Country, and then with Hope of God's Favour
'and Goodneſs, apply couragiouſly to the Work;
'that our Adverſaries may ſee we do not de-
'ſpond, nor have abandoned our ſelves. In this
'Situation of Affairs, it cannot but be agreeable
'to you to be informed, that we, moved by
'due Care of our and your Good and Welfare,
'have not been deterred by the difficult Cir-
'cumſtances of theſe Times, from aſcending
'fearleſly the Royal Throne, which, by the
'unhappy Death of his Majeſty, our moſt ho-
'noured and beloved Lord and Brother, by our
'Birth-right is become Ours; and that in the
'Name of the Almighty, with Supplication of
'God's powerful Help and Support, we have
'actually taken upon Us the Government; in
'the Adminiſtration of which, our thorough In-
'tention and Determination is, out of a ſincere
'and cordial Regard to the Welfare, Proſperity
'and Happineſs of our Kingdom, and of all our
'faithful Subjects, as we have already declared
'to the Council, and now more publickly to you
'by theſe Preſents, to amend and reform all
'Novelties that have been introduced, and en-
'tirely to aboliſh abſolute and deſpotick Sove-
'reignty, which we do hereby for Us and our
'Succeſſors utterly renounce for ever. On the
'contrary, following the laudable Examples of
'our Anceſtors the moſt renowned Kings of

Anno Reg. V.

Q. of Sweden's Letters Patents for a general Assembly of the States.

'*Sweden*, who brought the Kingdom and beloved
'Native Country into a flouriſhing Condition,
'we will contribute what in us lies, to re-eſta-
'bliſh the Goverment of the Realm in that an-
'tient Form and Dignity it happily enjoyed in
'former Times: Being perſwaded that our
'Royal Power is in the greateſt Vigour, when
'by Juſtice and Clemency we have founded and
'eſtabliſhed it on the Hearts of our faithful Sub-
'jects. On the other Hand, we graciouſly
'truſt, that all of you in general, and every
'one in particular, as reaſonable *Swediſh* Lords,
'and Men, agreeable to your old celebrated
'Loyalty to the Ruling Power, will with Fide-
'lity, Affection, and Unanimity, concur with
'Us in ſuch laudable Deſigns; and that with
'your common Advice and Aid you will ſupport
'that Burthen, which in the Name of the great
'and moſt mighty God we have taken upon Us.
'And that we may have an Opportunity of taking
'your Advice upon the preſent arduous Circum-
'ſtances of Affairs of the Realm, and of conſult-
'ing together, and ſettling Means for reſtoring
'the Strength of the Kingdom within, by proper
'Diſpoſitions and Proviſions for Defence, and for
'procuring and obtaining moſt deſirable Peace
'again with our Enemies without, we have
'thought fit to convene our faithful Subjects
'and States of the Kingdom to a General Aſſem-
'bly, which is fixed to the 20th of *January*, 1719.
'which Term, tho' ſhort, and tho' the Trouble
'and Expence to which, on ſuch an Occaſion,
'each of you is liable, fall heavy in this diffi-
'cult Time; yet the ſame being, in many Re-
'ſpects, moſt neceſſary and unavoidable, you
'will, out of Regard to Us, the common Inte-
'reſt of the Kingdom, and the general Welfare,
'deem them fit to be ſuſtain'd and complied
'with. We therefore, hereby moſt graciouſly
'command all Counts, Barons, Knights, Vaſ-
'ſals, and Freemen, who are of Age, inhabiting
'this Kingdom, and not lawfully or reaſonably
'hinder'd; as alſo all Biſhops and Superinten-
'dants, with two reputable Members of each

'Con-

‹ Conſiſtory, and a Preacher of each Diſtrict, alſo Anno Reg. V.
‹ all Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, with
‹ one Captain of each Regiment, who are not
‹ under any lawful Hindrance; as likewiſe one
‹ Burgo-Maſter of each Town, with one of the
‹ Common Council, or other ſubſtantial Burgher;
‹ and laſtly, one Man of the Commonalty of eve-
‹ ry Diſtrict, by the ſaid 20th of *January*, to ap-
‹ pear without Excuſe or Delay here at *Stock-*
‹ *holm*, with ſufficient full Powers from your
‹ Equals left at home; each by his Town or
‹ Diſtrict, or each, according to his Rank, Eſtate
‹ and Circumſtances, provided with decent
‹ Mourning Habits, in this preſent diſmal Jun-
‹ cture, to the End we may then open the Aſ-
‹ ſembly, and timely lay our Propoſitions before
‹ you, and after a happy Concluſion let you return
‹ home, &c.

Given at Stockholm *the* 15*th of* Decemb. 1718.

Sign'd ULRICA ELEONORA. (L.S.)

Proclamation for taking off the Prohibition of Commerce with Sweden.

One of the greateſt Conſequences of this great Change, at home, was taking off the Prohibition of Commerce with *Sweden*, which was done by Proclamation, ſigned by the King in Council on the 4th of *April*, and the uſual Friendſhip of the Two Crowns ſeemed to be again fully renewed, although before in an open Rupture.

Management of the Spaniards with Relation to the Pretender.

In this Conjuncture of Difficulty, it was no wonder that the Court of *Madrid* ſhould lay hold on all Occaſions, both to fence themſelves, and annoy and alarm their Enemies; and not only was ſo popular a Perſon as the Duke of *Ormond* courted into their Service, as has been already taken Notice, notwithſtanding their Artifices to evade it, but the ſtale Refuge in Excuſe for Injuſtice and Miſchief was again had Recourſe to, and the Pretender muſt be again played upon us; notwithſtanding alſo the chief Miniſter at that Court had ſome Time before, while it was poſſible to put any Colour of Honour upon his Meaſures, declared that the Pretender ſhould not have any Share in his Maſter's Concern, as no ways wor-

Anno Reg. V. thy of it, or akin to thoſe Pretenſions on which he made War. But this, it ſeems, was a neceſſary Step to keep up the Spirit of the Male-contents and Jacobites in *Great Britain*, who on this Occaſion began ſtrangely to turn their Hopes upon the *Spaniards*.

Intended Marriage of the Pretender.

Purſuant to theſe Meaſures, and the Arts of Cardinal *Alberoni*, to give a greater Weight to the Tool he was going to make uſe of, a Wife was found out for the Chevalier St. *George*; and about the beginning of *October* News was ſpread all over *Europe* of an intended Match between him and a Daughter of Prince *Sobieski*, who was eldeſt Son of *John Sobieski*, the famous King of *Poland*, who got ſo much Honour againſt the *Turk*, and in raiſing the Siege of *Vienna*; but the Court of *Vienna* thought fit ſo much to intereſt themſelves in this Affair, as to be greatly offended thereat; and as that Princeſs was going through *Tyrol* into *Italy*, to the Pretender, ſhe was ſtopped, and carried into Confinement at *Inſpruck* by Order of that Court.

Meaſure of the Court of Vienna thereupon.

Hereupon great Application was made to the Emperor for her Releaſe, and no Stone was left unturned to give Succeſs thereunto; but the Emperor continued inflexible, and ſeemed the more to extend his Authority in this Affair, as the whole Family of *Sobieski* lay under great and uncommon Obligations to him, on the account of Penſions, and conſiderable Allowances which they received from his Beneficence, in Acknowledgment of the great Services of the late King of *Poland* to the Empire. Prince *James Sobieski*, Father of this young Princeſs, held his Subſiſtance chiefly at the Emperor's Pleaſure; on this Occaſion he therefore went to *Vienna* to make his Submiſſion to the Emperor, who he underſtood to be highly diſpleaſed with him, but his Imperial Majeſty would be no ways reconciled to him, or comply to a Continuance of his cuſtomary Allowance, upon any other Terms but his entirely breaking off the Match.

Whilſt the Affair of the Marriage remained in this Poſture, the Pretender and his few Follow-

ers

ers were puſhing their Intereſts in the Courts of *Rome* and *Spain*; and buſy in concerting with Cardinal *Alberoni*, all poſſible Meaſures for invading and alarming the King of *Great Britain*'s Dominions: And for a long Time was it uncertain in what Part of the World he was in; but the moſt intelligent gave no Credit to the Rumours of his venturing hither again in Perſon. At length, however, he was heard of in *Spain*, where he was ſuitably careſſed by the chief Miniſter at that Court; and ſometime after that he was ſaid to be at *Corunna* with the late Duke of *Ormond*, waiting for News of the Succeſs of their Expedition, with ſome *Spaniſh* Ships, againſt *Great Britain*. But while this great Project was upon the Anvil, we were ſtrangely ſurpriſed at the News of the Princeſs *Sobieski*'s Eſcape from her Confinement, which ſhe found means to do, about the beginning of *May*, in Mans Clothes, and repairing to *Bologna*, ſhe was there married by Proxy to the Chevalier *de St. George*. A few Days after ſhe went to *Rome*, where ſhe was very kindly entertained by the Pope, and ſome of the Cardinals. She ſeemed however impatient to be conducted to her betrothed Spouſe, but the Hazard of the preſent Conjuncture, and the Uncertainty of his Reſidence, till his Projects were brought to ſome Criſis, made his Holineſs continue her under his Care at *Rome*. No other Opportunity of Correſpondence could therefore be obtained but by Letters, and about the latter end of *June* we heard of one *Maſſy*, or *Marſy*, that was ſent from *Rome* with Diſpatches from her to the Pretender and Cardinal *Alberoni*; and quickly after the Lord *Cadogan* had Notice of a Perſon of the ſame Name to be in *Holland*, with Letters and Papers of Conſequence in his Charge; whereupon, at ſome Inſtances of his Excellency to that Purpoſe, his Lodgings were ſearched, and his Perſon and Papers ſecured. About this Time alſo the Princeſs *Sobieski* was pleaſed to aſſume the Title of the Lady of *St. George*, and demean her ſelf in every Reſpect ſuitable to the Relation ſhe was newly engaged in.

Anno Reg. V.

Proceedings of the Pretender, and the Princeſs Sobieski's *Eſcape*,

And aſſumes a new Title.

Anno Reg. V. Matters being brought into open Rupture with *Spain*, in the manner above recited, before we enter'd upon the Proceedings of Parliament, all convenient Application was made on this Side, eſpecially by a naval Force, to fruſtrate theſe Projects, which ſeemed to have been long concerted. In the mean Time various Sentiments and Opinions were canvaſſed about, touching the Policy of the *Britiſh* Court in going ſo far into a Quarrel, which ſeemed principally to lye between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*; and the Malecontents failed not in giving all poſſible Conſtructions of this Affair to their Diſadvantage. But about *October* a very ſcurrilous weekly Paper, commonly known by the Name of *Miſt's Journal*, was filled with malicious Queries, tending greatly to reflect upon the Adminiſtration in this Reſpect, and ſtir up Prejudices and Animoſities in the People; but the Miniſtry ſo far reſented it, as to order the Perſons concerned therein into Cuſtody, and a Proſecution againſt them for the ſame.

Various Sentiments on the Spaniſh War.

In *Spain* Matters had been long enough contriving to have their Projects in Readineſs for Execution, by the Time that they ſhould be known, ſo that we were continually under Expectations of a Viſit from them upon ſome of our Coaſts; but *Ireland* being a much ſuſpected Place, his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, haſtened thither by the beginning of *April*. Yet a few Days before his Arrival, the Lords Juſtices and Council iſſued out a Proclamation for preventing Dangers that might ariſe from Papiſts, or other Perſons diſaffected to his Majeſty's Government; wherein all neceſſary Orders were given for diſabling diſaffected Perſons from doing any Miſchief, and encouraging the Friends of the Government to be vigilant in their Duty.

The Spaniards Preparations.

And quickly afterwards it appeared what Neceſſity there was for due Precaution, for on the 28th of *March* a Ship arrived at *Cork* in *Ireland*, the Captain of which, who was there known to be a Perſon of Senſe and Integrity, gave Account by Letter to the Lord Lieutenant, That he was

at

at *Cadiz*, and ſaw a conſiderable Number of Forces embark'd on 21 Tranſports; and that the current Reports at that Place were, That the Imbarkation conſiſted of 5000 Foot and 600 Horſe, together with 50,000 ſmall Arms, and a great Quantity of Powder: That on the 27th of *February*, O. S. thoſe Tranſports ſailed under the Convoy of two *Spaniſh* Men of War of 60 Guns each, and the *Greyhound* (formerly taken from the *Engliſh*) of 22 Guns, after ſix *Engliſh* Gentlemen in Diſguiſe had gone on board the *Commadore*: And that it was ſaid they were deſigned for *Corunna*, there to be joined by more Forces, and then to proceed to invade *Great Britain* or *Ireland*. The Tranſports were extremely crowded, abundance of Men being forced to lye on the Deck; and the cut Straw for the Horſes being packed up in Bags, they were obliged to laſh thoſe Bags a long ſide the Ships, expoſed to the Weather: A great many of the Men ſhipped for Soldiers had been preſſed in the Streets of *Cadiz*, and immediately hurried on board: The Horſes were ill ſtowed, and had been ſhipped 20 Days before they left *Cadiz*: And no more than 21 Days Proviſions were put on board with theſe Forces. On the 2d of *March* the ſaid Captain ſailed from *Cadiz*, and on the 7th ſaw a Fleet of Ships, 25 Leagues Weſt North Weſt of Cape St. *Vincent*, ſtanding Southwards, the Wind at South Eaſt, one of which making towards him, he ſoon knew to be the *Greyhound*, by which, and by the Number of Ships, he found it to be the Fleet which he ſaw ſail from *Cadiz*: The Night coming on he got clear. By the Courſe they were then ſteering he judges they were making back to *Cadiz*, having then but a 11 Days Proviſion left, and *Corunna* ſo far diſtant, that there was no Probability of their fetching it. Soon after he parted from them he had extraordinary bad Weather, and concludes, that if they had the ſame they could not reach *Cadiz*, but muſt bear away to the *Canaries*. It is to be obſerv'd, that he does not give the Number of Forces, Arms, Horſes, and Proviſions abovemention'd, from his own Know-

Anno Reg. V.

News of their Sailing for Great Britain.

Anno Reg. V. ledge, but from the Reports of the *Spaniards*. He ſays that the *Spaniards* in *Cadiz* expreſſed great Joy that the Catholicks in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* were now to be relieved. On the 10th of *March*, being in the Latitude of 40, about 70 Leagues Weſt from *Portugal*, he ſaw Eight Tall Ships from 50 to 60 Guns, or thereabouts, ſtanding Southward, one of them carried a broad Pendant and *Dutch* Colours; he was about a Mile to Windward of them, but as they did not attempt to chace him, he could make no Judgment what they were.

Hereafter came to *Whitehall* Letters from Captain *Cavendiſh*, on Board his Majeſty's Ship *Dover* at *Gibralter*, giving an Account of what he had learned of the ſailing of the Fleet from *Cadiz*, *viz.* that the *Spaniards* had preſs'd all Sorts of People, at leaſt 1500 to complete their Regiments; and were in ſuch Want of Seamen, that they preſſed all the Boat-men they could find to man their two largeſt Ships of War.

About this Time, Advice was alſo brought from *Port Mahon*, That Captain *Matthews*, of the *Kent*, who commanded his Majeſty's Squadron at *Pentemelia* near *Reggio*, had written a Letter to Sir *George Byng*, dated the 2d of *February*, adviſing, That on the 29th of *January* the *Royal Oak* and *Rocheſter* returned from Cruizing, bringing with them a *Spaniſh* Man of War, of 22 Guns and 180 Men, called the *Little St. John*, which the *Royal Oak* took on the 26th. She left *Meſſina* the Night before with Captain *Cammock*, whom ſhe was carrying to *Malta*, whence he was to proceed to *Barcelona*; but he eſcaped, by taking in Time to his Boat, and making to *Catania*. He left behind him the Pretender's Commiſſion conſtituting him Admiral of the *White*, together with other Papers.

Spaniſh *Man of War taken.*

Captain Cammock *narrowly eſcapes.*

Not many Days after arrived at *Whitehall*, an Expreſs, who was diſpatched by the Earl of *Stair* from *Paris*, on *Sunday* the 19th of *April*, with Advices, That the Earl of *Stair* had received Letters from the Marſhal Duke of *Berwick*, diſpatched by an Officer who came Expreſs, dated

at

at *Bourdeaux* the 26th Inſtant, giving an Account, That Monſieur *de Silly* having marched with a Body of Men upon a Project formed by the Duke, advanced to the *Bidaſſoa* in order to paſs it, and attack a little Fort called *Biobi*, ſituate on the other ſide of that River; which having been ſwelled by the Rains, and overflowed its Banks, he was obliged to go a League and a half higher up, and paſs a little Stone Bridge. The *Spaniards* put ſome Men into a Hermitage which commanded that Bridge, and they killed and wounded ſeveral Men in their Paſſage, among whom the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Bleſſois* was dangerouſly wounded, and a Captain kill'd. Monſieur *de Silly* proceeded to the Fort, and took it after ſome little Reſiſtance, making Priſoners 160 Men, who were in it. Upon the March of the *French* by a *Spaniſh* Town called *Iron*, the People abandoned their Houſes; but it being ſignified to them, that no Harm ſhould be done them, and that the Troops were come to deliver them from the Tyranny of Cardinal *Alberoni*, they returned, and had not the leaſt Damage done them by the Soldiers. From *Biobi* Monſieur *de Silly* advanced directly to *Port Paſſage*; and after a ſhort Diſpute, made himſelf Maſter of that Port, and of all the Forts that command it, even of that of St. *Elizabeth*, which it was not thought could eaſily have been carried. In the Port he found on the Stocks Six large Men of War very near finiſhed, which, purſuing his Inſtructions, he deſtroyed: He found there likewiſe 70 Pieces of Cannon, a prodigious Number of Maſts, and a vaſt Quantity of Timber, ſufficient to build 20 Ships, which, by order of the Marſhal Duke of *Berwick*, will be tranſported to *Bayonne*. This Deſign had been long ſince concerted, and was executed with all Secrecy and Diligence, with entire Succeſs, and with this peculiar Circumſtance, that not one *French* Soldier deſerted in the March. Five Hundred Men of the Garriſon of St. *Sebaſtian* came out to attempt to relieve the Forts, but were received by the *French* with ſo briſk a Fire, that they

Anno Reg. V.

Account of the French *ſeizing* Port Paſſage, &c.

Anno Reg. V. they retired with Precipitation. In the Forts were taken 200 Soldiers and 20 Officers.

And of the diſperſion of the Spaniſh *Fleet.* On the 29th arrived Letters at *Paris* from *Madrid*, with an Account, That the *Spaniſh* Fleet had been entirely diſperſed, that Don *Baltazar de Guevara*, the Admiral, was got into *Cadiz*, that ſome of the Ships had put into *Lisbon*, and others into other Ports of *Portugal*, ſome into *Vigo*, and ſome into *Corunna*, in a very miſerable Condition, and ſome were ſtill miſſing.

Condition of the Spaniards *in the* Mediterranean. Letters from *Naples* of the 13th of *April*, N. S. gave an Account of Sir *George Byng*'s Arrival there. The laſt Accounts they had there from *Sicily* were, That the *Spaniards* had drawn off 24 of their heavy Cannon, and 14 Mortars, from before *Melazzo*, and ſent them to the Citadel of *Meſſina*, which they had cauſed to be repaired, and put into a good Condition of Defence. They had alſo ſent part of the Baggage thither, and were throwing up Lines, and making Works for ſecuring the Paſſes, and covering their Retreat to *Meſſina*. General *Mercy* was expected at *Naples* in 5 or 6 Days. In the mean Time Sir *George Byng* was concerting Meaſures with the Viceroy, Count *Daun*, for tranſporting the Imperial Reinforcements, in order to an entire Reduction of *Sicily*.

Sir *George Byng* having had ſeveral Conferences with Count *Daun*, and the Marquiſs *de Breille*, the King of *Sardinia*'s Miniſter, all Matters that were in Diſpute between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin* were fully and finally adjuſted. It being agreed, that *Syracuſa* and all the other Garriſons, held by the *Piemonteſe* in *Sicily*, ſhall be immediately put into the Poſſeſſion of the Imperialiſts, as ſoon as they can be tranſported thither. That the *Piemonteſe* ſhall forthwith act in Concert with the *Imperialiſts*, and be commanded by the Emperor's Generals on whatever Services theſe ſhall think fit. That whatever Garriſon ſhall conſiſt of part *Germans*, part *Piemonteſe*, the *German* Officer ſhall command in chief; and that till the Imperial Troops can be tranſported and put into the Garriſons, the *Piemonteſe* ſhall hold

hold thoſe Places in his Imperial Majeſty's Name, and in the mean time Imperial Governors may be ſent to command in thoſe Places. Upon the firſt News Sir *George Byng* had of the Deſign of the *Spaniards* to invade his Majeſty's Dominions, he ſent away the Regiments of *O Hara* and *Sankey* for *England*. Anno Reg. V.

On the other Hand, the Court received Advice by Letters from *Inverneſs* of the 17th, That on the 5th, the late Earls of *Seaforth* and *Mareſchal*, and the late Marquiſs of *Tullibardine*, landed, with about 400 Men, at *Kintail*, in the Shire of *Roſs*, from on board 3 Frigats and 5 Tranſports; and that they remain'd at *Kintail*, their Inſtructions being not to move till they heard of the late Duke of *Ormond*'s Landing in *England*, or ſhould receive Orders from him. But Letters from *Edinburgh* of the 25th, imported, That as they had been 3 Days without hearing any thing of thoſe Rebels, it was ſuppoſed, they had been informed of the Diſperſion of the *Spaniſh* Fleet, and might therefore have re-imbark'd; for, by all Accounts, that Part of the County where they landed, could not afford Proviſions for their Stay there, and had they advanced, they (at *Edinburgh*) muſt have had repeated Intelligence of them: That, in the mean time, Major-General *Wightman* had ſent a Regiment to Fort *William*, another to *Inverneſs*, and reinforced the Garriſon of *Dunbarton* Caſtle; and that all the other Dragoons and Foot (except one Regiment remaining at *Edinburgh*) could be in one Day's Time at *Perth*, where a Camp would be formed, if there ſhould be Occaſion. Seaforth, Mareſchal, &c. *land in* Scotland.

But for all reaſonable Security againſt this Storm, it was thought proper to have a ſufficient Body of Troops in Readineſs; to which purpoſe about the middle of *April*, Two *Swiſs* Batallions arrived in the River from *Holland*; and about the ſame time, Three *Dutch* Batallions landed in the North of *England*; the whole being under the Command of Major General *Keppel*, Brother to the late Earl of *Albemarle*. A few Days after which, 2500 Dutch *Auxiliaries come over.*

Anno Reg. V. which, they were ordered to march to *Scotland*, together with ſome *Engliſh* Foot and Dragoons.

Various Advices concerning the Spaniards from Scotland.

About the Beginning of *May*, there came various Advices from the North of *Scotland*, chiefly agreeing, That ſome *Spaniards* had been landed there by a few Ships which had eſcaped the general Storm: That they had ſecured ſome ſmall Fortifications, and been joined by a few Highlanders, and other Rebels: Their chief Body lay near *Donan*, and that Caſtle was in their Hands; but Captain *Boyle* in the *Worceſter*, with ſome other Ships, came before that Place, and routed them; the beſt Account of which ſeems to be from *Edinburgh* of *May* the 26th; adviſing, That his Majeſty's Ship the *Flamborough*, Captain *Hildeſley* Commander, came into *Leith* Road, the *Saturday* before in the Evening. He brought with him a *Spaniſh* Lieutenant, who was taken at *Donan* Caſtle, and who had given the Lord *Carpenter* an Account, That there came but Two Frigats, which brought but 307 *Spaniards*, being a Detachment of 12 Men *per* Company of Don *Pedro de Caſtro*'s Regiment of Foot, conſiſting of 24 Companies, beſides Two of Grenadiers: That they ſailed from Port *Paſſage* the 8th of *March*, *N. S.* and landed in *Kintail* the 27th of *April*, *N. S.* having not ſeen any of the *Spaniſh* Fleet in their Way: A Lieutenant-Colonel commanded them, with ſix Captains, ſix Lieutenants, and ſix Enſigns: That none elſe came in theſe Frigates but Three Lords with their Servants, ſo that what other Rebel Gentlemen were with them, muſt have been in the Country before, or have landed in other Places: He ſaid, They brought 2000 Arms, and, he was told, had deliver'd out 400, but he believed not ſo many, for he ſaw few Men with them. The Lieutenant Colonel was aſſured, that 10000 Men were there in Arms ready to join them, but finding very few, he kept the Two Frigats there 10 Days, reſolving to go off again, tho' at laſt he was prevailed with to ſtay, and to let them ſail. He judged, they could have but little Ammunition left, and that thoſe which remained

mained would endeavour to get into the Iſles in order to make their Eſcape. Anno Reg. V.

The Lord *Carpenter* had ſent theſe Particulars, which the *Spaniſh* Lieutenant appear'd to relate freely, without any Reſerve, to Major-General *Wightman*, and order'd him, when in *Kintail*, if the Rebels ſhould be gone, to imbark on his Majeſty's Ships 4 or 500 Men to follow them, under the Command of Colonel *Clayton*, who was in thoſe Iſles the laſt Rebellion with a Body of Troops. Hereto was added, That Letters from *Inverneſs* of the 22d Inſtant, ſaid, Major-General *Wightman* was expected there the next Day: and that immediately on his Arrival, the King's Forces would march againſt the Rebels.

Account of their Defeat.

Accordingly, the Forces under that General's Command, march'd in queſt of the *Spaniards* and Rebels, from *Inverneſs*, on the 5th of *June*, and having halted one Day at the Head of *Lochneſs*, came up with them the 10th following, about Four in the Afternoon, at a Place called, The Paſs of *Glenſhill*, which they gave out they were reſolved to defend; but upon the Approach of the King's Troops, they immediately deſerted it, and retired to another Paſs, called *Strachell*, where they were yet more advantagiouſly poſted. The General having viewed their Situation, made his Diſpoſition for the Attack in the manner following.

On the Right were poſted all the Grenadiers under the Command of Major *Milburn*, being about 150 in Number, who were ſuſtained by *Mountagne*'s Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel *Lawrence*, and a Detachment of 50 Men, commanded by Colonel *Harriſon*, the reſt of his Regiment being in Garriſon at *Inverlochy*; theſe were ſupported by *Huffel*'s *Dutch* Regiment, and 4 Companies out of *Amerongen*'s; this Wing had 56 of Lord *Strathnaver*'s Men in the Flank, under the Command of Enſign *Mac Kay*, and the whole Wing was commanded by Colonel *Clayton*, who acted as Brigadier upon this Occaſion. The Left Wing conſiſted of *Clayton*'s Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel *Reading*, and had on the

Anno Reg. V.

the Flank about 80 Men of the *Monroes*, under the Command of Mr. *Monroe* of *Cullcairn*. The Dragoons, which were 120 in Number, commanded by Major *Robertſon*, and had made their March from *Inverneſs* without the Loſs of ſo much as one Horſe, or the leaſt Inconvenience to them, were ordered to keep the Road, having four Cohorns placed in their Front. The Major-General himſelf was poſted in the Centre, where every one had free Acceſs to him for Orders.

Spaniards defeated.

The Rebels Forces conſiſted of 1640 Highlanders, beſides 300 *Spaniards*, and a Corps apart of 500 Highlanders, who were poſted on a Hill, in order to make themſelves Maſters of our Baggage, it being always one of their chief Aims. From the Diſpoſition above-mentioned, it is evident, that his Majeſty's Forces actually engaged, did not exceed 850 Men, beſides the 120 Dragoons, and 136 Highlanders.

About Five the Left Wing was ordered to begin the Attack, and the Rebels always as they had fired their Muſquets, skipped off, and never venturing to come to a cloſe Engagement, were driven from Rock to Rock, our Men chacing them before them for above 3 Hours, till we gained the Top of the Hill, where they were immediately diſperſed. We had not then received any Account of their Loſs, only we heard, that the Lord *Seaforth* and Lord *George Murray* were wounded, the former in the Arm, and the other in the Leg. On our ſide there were 21 Men killed, and 121 wounded, Officers included.

The King's Troops lay on their Arms all Night, in order to bring off the Wounded, and marched the next Morning to *Glenſhill*, where about Two in the Afternoon the *Spaniards* ſurrender'd Priſoners at Diſcretion, and delivered up all their Arms and Ammunition. Their Commander ſaid, That *Seaforth* and all the reſt were ſhifting for themſelves, and believed, they would endeavour to get off as ſoon as poſſible at the Sea Port Towns, where they could hope to have Friends to let them eſcape.

What

What render'd this Action much the more remarkable, was, it was on the Pretender's Birth-Day, which was Matter of Chagrin enough to thoſe who are ſuperſtitious in his Favour. And ſoon after this came a Letter ſent from General *Wightman* to the Lord *Carpenter*, acquainting his Lordſhip with his having 274 *Spaniards* Priſoners, and his taking a Tour through all the difficult Parts of *Seaforth*'s Country, to terrify the Guilty, and preſerve the Honeſt; and alſo of the utter Diſperſion of the Rebels; the chief Leaders of whom had gone off to the *Lewes* or *Orkney* Iſlands. Anno Reg. V.

About the beginning of *June* the City of *London* began to be alarmed with Tumults of *Weavers*, who were gathered into conſiderable Bodies, and tore the Callico Clothes off Womens Backs, crying out, *Down with the Callicoes.* This occaſion'd the Magiſtracy and Lieutenancy to uſe ſome Meaſures for their Diſperſion; and ſome Companies of Militia were out on Duty for ſeveral Days, but without anſwering the End; ſo that Inſtances were made to the Lords Juſtices, then appointed in the King's Abſence, for further Help; whereupon Detachments of the Guards were ordered to Patrole in the City, and Hamlets, who terrified them ſo, as that they at laſt became quiet. But during theſe Tumults ſome were taken and committed to the Goals, and the next Seſſions, at the *Old Baily*, they were tried, whereat it appeared, that many of them had been animated into theſe Diſturbances by Perſons diſaffected to the Government; and particularly, it was proved againſt one *Humfreys*, that he was not only a buſy Ringleader in this Riot, and had diſperſed Money amongſt them, but that he had been alſo a Promoter of Diſaffection on many Occaſions, particularly in that at *Salisbury Court* ſome Years before, where he narrowly eſcaped being apprehended. This Fellow, with ſome others, in Proportion to the Aggravation of their Crimes, were convicted, and ſentenced to be Pilloried, and Impriſoned. And what gave the greater Suſpici- *Diſturbances from Weavers.*

on,

Anno Reg. V. on, that this Diſorder was ſet on Foot by Jacobites, and diſaffected Perſons, was, becauſe, that tho' there appeared then a Scarcity of Work, there were certified in the *Courant* and *Gazette*, Notice for thoſe who were out of Buſineſs where to be employed; and a handſome Admonition from the Weavers Company, for all Journeymen to return to their Buſineſs, with all neceſſary Encouragement for their preſent Subſiſtance, and Promiſes of proper Meaſures for redreſſing their juſt Grievances in a convenient Time.

Succeſſes of the French in Spain. But let us ſee how Affairs go on Abroad at the Cloſe of this Period. After taking *Port Paſſage*, as was before related, the Siege of *Fontarabia* was reſolv'd upon. Accordingly, the Trenches were open'd before that Place in the Night, between the 27th and 28th of *May*, N. S. and the Attacks were carry'd on with ſo much Vigour and Succeſs, that on the 16th of *June*, N. S. the Place ſurrendred, upon honourable Terms.

Fontarabia taken.

Five Days before the Marquis *de Bonas*, with a Detachment of *French* Forces, made himſelf Maſter of *Caſtle-Leon*, the Garriſon conſiſting of 200 Men, ſurrendring Priſoners of War; after having had 80 of their Men killed or wounded, and a Breach made practicable for an Aſſault. Towards the latter end of *June*, N. S. the Marſhal Duke of *Berwick* cauſed St. *Sebaſtian* to be inveſted.

As alſo Caſtle Leon.

While the Siege of *Fontarabia* was carrying on, the King of *Spain* advanc'd to *La Saca*, two Leagues from thence, with an Army of about 9000 Foot and 4000 Horſe; and by an intercepted Letter (dated the 15th of *June*, N. S.) to the Governor of *Fontarabia*, it appear'd, that his Catholick Majeſty intended to have attempted the Raiſing of the Siege of that Place, poſitive Orders being therein given to hold out till the 18th or 19th, with direct Aſſurances of being relieved by the King himſelf, by that Time. But the Place having ſurrendred, the King retired from *La Saca* the 19th, in the Morning, and took his march back to *Pampaluna*, doubly diſappointed in his Expectations, both of Raiſing the

The King of Spain diſappointed.

the Siege, and of the *French* Forces Deſertion. Anno Reg. V.

After the Reduction of this Place, the Marſhal of *Berwick* made Preparations for the Siege of St. *Sebaſtian*, and the Trenches were opened before that Place the Night between the 19th and 20th of *July*, N. S. and the Attacks were carried on with ſo much Vigour and Succeſs, that on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, N. S. about Eight in the Morning, the Governor beat a Parley, deſiring to capitulate. The Conditions he inſiſted upon, and the Terms preſcribed to him by the Marſhal, were as follow:

St. Sebaſtian *beſieged and taken by the* French.

I. That the Garriſon ſhould March out at the Breach, with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, and with 10 Shot each Soldier. *The Garriſon ſhould retire up to the Caſtle that Day.*

II. That they ſhould be allowed to go to *Pampelona* by the ſhorteſt way without any Hindrance, and that they ſhould be furniſhed with the neceſſary Carriages for their Equipages. *That Matter to be ſettled when the Caſtle ſhould ſurrender.*

III. That the Wounded and Sick which were in the Hoſpitals of the Town, ſhould be looked after, and cured at the Expence of the King, and being recovered, ſhould have Paſſports given them for *Pampelona*. *Granted.*

IV. That the Town and its Inhabitants ſhould be maintained in their Freedom and Privileges, under the ſame Form of Government, without any Alteration, particularly not of the Revenues, that the Offices and Common Expences of the Adminiſtration might be ſupported and defrayed. The like ſhould be done with reſpect to the Eccleſiaſtical Chapter and Religious Communities. *The Regidor and Magiſtrates to treat of that.*

V. That on the Entrance of the new Garriſon, Safeguards ſhould be timely put into all the Churches and Convents, that the Soldiers might not take and plunder what the Inhabitants had put there, and that they, as well as the Eccleſiaſticks, be permitted to remove their Effects back to their own Houſes. *Orders to be ſettled upon that with the Magiſtrates.*

Anno Reg. V.

St. Sebaſtian *beſieged and taken by the* French.

VI. That a ſufficient Number of Centinels ſhould be likewiſe timely placed in all the Streets, for hindering the Soldiers from entring the Houſes to plunder or commit any other Diſorder; and that Safeguards ſhould be immediately granted to thoſe who ſhould ask them. *Ditto.*

VII. That a Year's Time, commencing from the Day of Signing, ſhould be allowed to all Inhabitants, or to thoſe who have Eſtates or Effects in the Town or its Diſtrict, to ſell or diſpoſe of them as they ſhould think fit, and to retire whither they pleaſed. This Term to extend to Two Years with reſpect to thoſe who were in the *Indies*. *Six Months granted.*

VIII. That the Garriſon ſhould be allowed Three Days to evacuate the Town, and one Gate to be kept by their Troops during that Time.

A Gate to be delivered up that Day at Noon by the King's Troops, and the Garriſon immediately retire to the Caſtle. All the Gates and Poſts of the Town near the Caſtle likewiſe to be delivered up to the King's Troops, and the Garriſon remain only in the Fortifications of the Caſtle.

The Garriſon having thus retired into the Caſtle, the Governor reſolved to hold out to the utmoſt, and frequently made very vigorous Sallies upon the Beſiegers; which, with many other unexpected Difficulties that would inevitably render that Work tedious, and obſtruct ſome other more important Operations of the Campaign, made the Marſhal *Berwick* think of turning it into a Blockade; but on the 17th of *Auguſt*, N. S. in the Afternoon, the Governor offered to capitulate; and Articles were ſettled, That the Garriſon ſhould March out with all Marks of Honour; and the Prince *de Soubize* was forthwith diſpatched to *France* with the News.

But in other Places on the ſame Coaſt were the Military Enterprizes carried on with great Succeſs by the Allies, and on the 11th of the ſame Month, N. S. 750 *French*, among them Two Com-

Companies of Grenadiers, commanded by the Chevalier *de Givery*, Major General, and M. *la Motte*, Brigadier, were imbarked at *Port Paſſage*, on ſeveral Tranſports, under the Convoy of Captain *Johnſon*, commanding the *Britiſh* Men of War which had their Station on that Coaſt; and Colonel *Stanhope*, His *Britannick* Majeſty's Envoy, went on Board, to be preſent in an Enterprize deſigned on *San Antonio*. They ſet Sail that Afternoon, and the next Evening arrived before *San Antonio*. The Harbour being narrow at the Entrance, and having Breaſt Works caſt up from thence along the Sides to the Town, with near 50 Pieces of Cannon placed upon them, it was thought adviſable not to attempt going into it, but rather to endeavour to land upon the back of it in a ſandy Bay to the Weſtward of the Harbour. Upon getting thither it was ſeen the Enemy had raiſed Two Batteries, behind which they had about 600 Men drawn up to oppoſe the Landing of Troops. The Cannon of the *Britiſh* Ships fired upon them for ſome Time, as the Batteries did alſo upon the Ships, to which they did no other Damage than the tearing two or three of the Sails. That Place being at the Bottom of the Bay of *Biſcay*, where the Sea conſtantly runs high, there were very great Swells, which made the Waves break with Violence upon the Shore: However, at Six a Clock it was determined to put the Troops into the Boats, and try if it was poſſible to land them there; but when they were got near the Shore it was judged extremely hazardous, if not impracticable; they therefore put off again, and went about a Mile farther to the Weſt into another leſſer Bay, where the Sea appeared to be ſomewhat ſmoother. The Enemy not expecting them in that Place, the Forces immediately landed without Oppoſition or Loſs, except of four or five Seamen drowned, and three Boats overſet, all the Officers and Soldiers getting ſafe aſhore. It being then almoſt dark, they immediately made themſelves Maſters of the Top of a Hill, which is covered with thick Wood, and lyes between the two Bays,

Anno Reg. V.

St. Antonio ſurprized and taken by the Allies.

Anno Reg. V.

St. Antonio *ſurprized and taken by the Allies.*

where they remained all that Night; and at break of Day on the 13th they marched down, in Number 750 *French*, and about 200 *Engliſh* Seamen, to the firſt mentioned Bay, where they ſaw no Enemy appear, the Batteries being abandoned, which they immediately took Poſſeſſion of. Whilſt they were there, the Magiſtrates of the Town came to make their Submiſſion, telling them they would meet with no ſort of Oppoſition, for that the Militia, and ſome Companies of Invalids, which had appeared the Night before, were all diſperſed, and had left even the Forts upon the Harbour without one Man to defend them. From thence the Forces marched through the Town ſtrait to the Harbour, where were in Two Forts, and upon the Mole, 47 Pieces of Cannon all loaded, which were deſtroyed, by burſting a great Part, and nailing the reſt. Then the Forces went to the Ship Yards, where lay on the Stocks Three Men of War, one of 70 Guns, the other two of 60 Guns each; the firſt was decked, and wanted very little to be launched, the other two were not altogether ſo forward, though they were quite built up, but not decked. Theſe Three Ships were entirely burnt to the very Ground by the *Engliſh* Seamen. They alſo burnt a vaſt quantity of the fineſt Planks newly brought from *Holland*, ſufficient for what could be employed in the Building of Five or Six Men of War. There were alſo a great many Barrels of Pitch and Tar, which with ſome other Naval Stores were burnt, in order to ſet on Fire a great Quantity of fine Timber that was provided for the Building of more Ships. Colonel *Stanhope* finding it neceſſary to encourage and animate Troops which had not been uſed to Enterprizes by Sea, was the firſt that leaped into the Water when the Boats approached the Shore. Captain *Johnſon*, and the other Commanders of the *Britiſh* Men of War, were very zealous and active on this Occaſion. In the River of *San Antonio* were found two *Dutch* Ships lately come thither, one loaded with Powder, which had been ſent to *Pampelona*, and the other had brought Naval Stores;

Stores; Men were ſent on board them, but found nothing, every Thing being landed ſome Days before. Anno Reg. V.

Having thus effectually executed what was propoſed by this Expedition, the Forces re-imbarked, and returned to their Camp near St. *Sebaſtian*.

At the beginning of theſe Operations, the Court of *Spain*, in a very magnificent Manner, took the Field, but having the Mortification to find the *French* Troops too much in earneſt, the King, Queen, Cardinal, and whole Court, ſoon left the Army, and firſt went towards *Corella*, on the Frontiers of *Arragon*; but afterwards to *Tudella*, on the way to *Madrid*. In which Poſture we ſhall leave Affairs on this ſide till our next; only juſt obſerving here, that a farther Mortification the *Spaniſh* Court met with at this Time, in the Province of *Guipuſcoa* ſubmitting to the Marſhal *de Berwick*, promiſing Obedience to the *French* King, and begging his Protection, and Maintenance of their antient Privileges and Liberties. *The Court of* Madrid *greatly mortified.* Guipuſcoa *revolts to the* French.

And thus ſtood Affairs at the Cloſe of this Period. In *Spain* the *French* carried all before them that they attempted. In *Sicily*, indeed, the *Spaniards* continued in ſome Meaſure to keep their Ground; and the *Imperialiſts* found it very difficult Work to come at them in their Entrenchments and Faſtneſſes. The ſeveral Rencounters between them about this Seaſon remain yet ſo variouſly and uncertainly reported, that for Confirmation we muſt wait to our next: However, even now, by putting Circumſtances together, it appears, that the *Germans* are like to have the better, becauſe they get Ground, and are actually ſet down before *Meſſina*, which muſt prove a fatal Blow to the *Spaniards* if they cannot relieve it. In *Holland* Matters look but dull, the uſual Subtilty of that People in ſelling their Friendſhip at the beſt Rate, ſeeming to have overſtood the Market; and their Delays in paſt Negotiations ſeems to have forfeited the Confidence of ſome Powers, and excluded them from *The Poſture of Affairs at the Cloſe of this Year.*

Anno Reg. V. any ſhare in Treaties now depending; for His *Britannick* Majeſty at *Hanover*, is at the Head of ſuch Meaſures as is hoped will ſettle an entire Peace and Friendſhip, with the Crown of *Pruſſia*, and the Northern Potentates, and in which it does not appear the States have any Influence. The Lord *Carteret*, Ambaſſador from His Majeſty to the Queen of *Sweden*, hath brought all paſt Differences to an Accommodation, ſo much to the Advantage of both ſides, as greatly betters our Proſpect from thoſe Parts; and it hath been told from good Authority, that a great Miniſter at that Court ſhould openly ſay, the King of *Great Britain* had done more in his Chair in Five Years Time, than their preceding Monarch had done in the Saddle in the Compaſs of Twenty.

Care taken by our Fleet in the Baltick. On theſe Views of Pacification, for fear the Projects of the *Czar* of *Muſcovy* ſhould be any Obſtructions thereunto; and the better to ſecure the Trade to the Northern Parts, Sir *John Norris* continues on the watch in the *Baltick*, and is ordered to be reinforced by ſo many other Men of War as makes ſome People expect a Blow in thoſe Parts as ſurprizing as that ſome Time ago in the *Mediterranean*, eſpecially if a certain Potentate proſecutes his Devaſtations any longer againſt the *Swedes*.

About this Time, on the News of the Earl of *Mar*'s Seizure at *Geneva*, His Majeſty was pleaſed to write the following Letter to the Republick there.

GEORGE, R.

To the Magnificent Syndics, and Senators of the Republick of Geneva, *our well beloved Friends, Greeting.*

King's Letter to the Republick of Geneva. 'BEing inform'd by the Count *de Marſey*, Our Reſident, that at his Inſtances your Republick immediately arreſted Two of Our Rebellious Subjects, *viz.* the late Earl of *Mar*, and Mr. *Stuart*, We would not neglect to acquaint you, That this eminent Proof of your Zeal for My Service, has been very acceptable

' to

'to Us; and We are confident, your Republick Anno Reg. V.
'will readily and carefully continue the Two
'Priſoners under Confinement in the Place aſſign-
'ed for that Purpoſe, and uſe them civilly, till
'We ſhall farther agree with you about this Af-
'fair; aſſuring you, that upon all Occaſions, We
'will give your Republick Proofs of Our parti-
'cular Favour. We wiſh you, and your Repub-
'lick, all manner of Proſperity.

Sign'd, your good Friend,

GEORGE, R.

And underneath,

Stanhope, *Secretary of State.*

Juſt at the Cloſe of this Period, about the middle of *July*, it came publickly to be known that an Expedition was concerted, and ſaid to be formed before His Majeſty's departure for *Hanover*. A great many Tranſports were hired, and Four Thouſand Men ordered to be draughted out of ſeveral Regiments, and immediately Rendezvous in the Iſle of *Wight*, to be in Readineſs for Tranſportation. The Lord *Cobham* was appointed to Command in Chief, with the Title of Captain General, having under him General *Wade*, the Lords *Mark Ker* and *Dunmore*, and Colonel *Honeywood*, Brigadier Generals; Colonel *Armſtrong* Quarter Maſter General, Chief Ingineer, and Colonel *de Ligonier* Adjutant General. But for the Execution and Succeſs of this Enterprize, as well as upon what Part it is deſigned, we muſt wait till our next.

OF
Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

A Great deal of our laſt was taken up with the unhappy Differences that had broke out in the Church, under the common Name of the *Bangorian* Controverſy; but tho' a Multitude ſeemed to riſe up againſt one, either the Goodneſs of that ſingle Perſon's Cauſe, or his Dexterity in managing it, or both, ſeemed at laſt to get the better, and many of his Enemies retreated with Shame and Diſgrace: And the Convocation being adjourned from Time to Time, had no Opportunity of blowing up the Coals any longer, that the Diſpute ſeemed pretty much to die away in the Church; but the Diſſenters were ſtrangely caught into thoſe holy Flames.

Caſe of the Diſſenters.

The laſt Year too much Occaſion was given to take Notice of a Breach opening amongſt the Diſſenters, and their weak Conduct in falling into a Controverſy at a Time that called for the greateſt Unanimity and Harmony amongſt them: But it could hardly have then been expected to what a ſtrange Exceſs thoſe Heats have been ſince carried; the Pulpit, the Preſs, and all Means of Publication have been almoſt engroſſed in their Quarrels; what may yet be the Iſſue of them very few perhaps can now gueſs, but the Publick has been, and is like to be ſo far affected thereby, as to call for as particular an Account of them, as a Work of this Nature will allow of.

About the beginning of the Winter was publiſhed, *The Conduct of the Diſſenters*, in a Letter to the *Biſhop of Bangor*, wherein they are charged home with Narrowneſs of Principle, and an Uncharitable Spirit; but the Acrimony of its Stile, and

Anno Reg. V.

Case of the Dissenters.

and the Charge lying too general, which could be just but against a few, made it give Offence. After the Breach therefore at *Salters Hall*, there was published a second Part, acknowledging the latter Error, from the Example of those who opposed the Subscriptions, and confining it to such only as were for imposing their own Interpretations in Points of Faith.

The Transactions at *Salters Hall* have been the Subject of a great many Pamphlets; the Parties in Dispute being willing, on both Sides, to tell their own Story, and not satisfy'd with that of the contrary. The First was *An Account* of this Affair, in a *Letter to Dr.* Gale: With *some Thoughts concerning the Imposition of Human Forms for Articles of Faith.* But this was wrote with Warmth, and Partiality, bearing hard against some particular Persons of the Subscribing Side, and particularly Mr. *Bradbury*, who therefore thought fit to answer it, in *a Letter to* John Barrington Shute, *Esq*; But therein that Gentleman had the Misfortune to fall more into Heat and Invective than his Adversary, and particularly against the worthy Gentleman whom he addressed himself to, on account of his favouring pacifick and general Principles. Those we shall therefore look no further into. But under this Class we must not omit the *Noble Stand*, which was also prosecuted in a Second Part, but with so much Roughness of Manners, and ill Temper, as justly offended all Sides; and the same Person's Indiscretion also a little after brought him into the common Papers, till at last he seemed to have advertised away all his Reputation.

The main Point in Controversy that opened this Breach, was most hotly contended at *Exeter*: Before the Flame therefore was quite broke out in *London*, was published a *Letter to a Dissenter at* Exeter, wherein, with good Temper enough, the Difficulty of the Matter in Dispute was urged to them, and very handsome Perswasions were used to be diffident and humble in Things of such Abstrusity, as was the Doctrine of the Trinity, especially with relation to Espousing or Censuring the Opi-

Opinions of others therein; but at the Cloſe the Author makes himſelf a Party, and takes up the Controverſy on one Side; which we ſhall come to after going through the more Hiſtorical Accounts of this Matter. Anno Reg. V. *An Authentick Account*, &c.

We come now to *an Authentick Account of ſeveral Things done*, &c. *at* Salters Hall, wherein the Reader will find the Occaſion of that Aſſembly, a Relation of their Proceedings, and the Sentiments of thoſe who were againſt Subſcribing Human Forms of Faith.

ADVICES *for* PEACE, *&c.*

After ſeveral Meetings of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters of the Three Denominations, in and about the City of *London*, the following *Rules* and *Advices* were finiſhed, and agreed to, at *Salters Hall*, *March* 10, 1718-19. upon a general Summons ſent to the whole Body,

We are clearly of Opinion,

I. THAT there are Errors in Doctrine of that important Nature, as will not only warrant, but even oblige, a Chriſtian Congregation to withdraw from the Miniſter, or Miniſters, that maintain and defend thoſe Doctrines.

II. That the People have a Right to judge for themſelves, what thoſe Errors are, and when they are ſo taught and propagated, as will juſtify them in withdrawing from ſuch their Miniſters.

However, we think it neceſſary, that the Right of thus judging and acting, be maintained and purſued, according to the following Advices.

I. That all Chriſtians, eſpecially Miniſters of the Goſpel of Peace, ſhould on the one hand carefully avoid giving any juſt Occaſion of Offence; and on the other, avoid and diſcountenance all unreaſonable Jealouſy concerning the Sentiments and Opinions of others, particularly of Mini-

Anno Reg. V. Miniſters; and all raſh judging of the Chriſtianity and Sincerity of their Brethren; and promote to their Power mutual Forbearance and Brotherly Love, as far as a juſt Concern for Truth and Holineſs will allow.

An Authentick Account, &c.

II. If either Miniſters, or other Chriſtians, ſhould be charg'd with not holding the Chriſtian Faith, or propagating Opinions inconſiſtent with it, we apprehend, that no ſuch Accuſations ſhould be received by any, to whom Application ſhall be made for Advice upon ſuch Occaſions, unleſs the Accuſation be reduced to a Certainty, and two or more credible Perſons ſhall declare themſelves ready to ſupport and juſtify it when call'd to it: That by this Means all private Inſinuations tending to Scandal may be avoided, and Proceedings had in that open and ſincere Way which the Goſpel preſcribes.

III. That when ſuch an Accuſation is brought, the Perſon accuſed be firſt privately admoniſhed, before the Matter come under the Examination of any publick Aſſembly, or he be obliged to a publick Defence.

IV. If after all, a publick Hearing be inſiſted on, we think the Proteſtant Principle, that *the Bible is the only and the perfect Rule of Faith*, obliges thoſe who have the Caſe before them, not to condemn any Man upon the Authority of Human Deciſions, or becauſe he conſents not to Human Forms or Phraſes: But then only is He to be cenſured, as *not holding the Faith neceſſary to Salvation*, when it appears that he contradicts, or refuſes to own, the *plain and expreſs Declarations of Holy Scripture*, in what is there made neceſſary to be believed, and in Matters there ſolely revealed. And we truſt that All will treat the Servants of their Common Lord, as they who expect the final Deciſion at his appearing.

V. We further adviſe, That Catechiſms, and other Summaries of Chriſtianity, and Expoſitions of Scripture by wiſe and learned, tho' fallible Men, ſhould be regarded as great Helps to underſtand the Mind of God in the Scriptures: And that all be allowed by common Conſent, to ſupport

port their own Senſe of Scripture upon proper Occaſions, with ſuch Reaſons as appear to them convincing, provided it be with Sobriety and Charity to thoſe who differ from them. We alſo deſire to ſecure the Evidence ariſing from Scripture Conſequences; tho' no Man ſhould be charged with holding thoſe Conſequences of his Opinion, which he expreſly diſclaims. Anno Reg. V. *An Authentick Account*, &c.

VI. That where any, either Miniſters or other Chriſtians, think themſelves bound in Conſcience, to declare againſt ſuch a Senſe of Scripture, as the Body of that Chriſtian Society to which they belong apprehend to be a Truth of great Importance, they ſhould, after the proper Methods have been tried for mutual Satisfaction, rather quietly withdraw from it, and ſeek Communion, or Service, in ſome other Chriſtian Society, than diſturb the Peace of that Congregation: And that there be no Cenſuring of the Perſon who withdraws, or of the Congregation that receives him.

VII. That Miniſters and People, both endeavour to know, maintain, and propagate the Truth in Love; inſiſting moſt on thoſe Things wherein Chriſtians are generally agreed; more ſparingly, and with great Modeſty and Charity, on thoſe in which good Men do, or may, differ.

VIII. If any Miniſter, or Congregation, ſhall differ as to the Expediency of theſe Methods, or ſhall think any other more proper, we hope they will, as intending the ſame good End, ſtill preſerve Charity and Communion with thoſe Miniſters and Congregations that ſhall think fit to purſue theſe Advices.

Theſe Rules and Advices were ſigned by 73 of the Miniſters preſent, and many others ſignified their Conſent to them, tho' they did not ſubſcribe, and deſired the World might be ſo informed.

Anno Reg V.

An Authentick Account, &c.

The LETTER *ſent with the Advices to* EXETER.

Lond. March 17, 1718-19.

Gentlemen, Fathers and Brethren,

Honoured and Beloved in our Lord!

'HAving heard, with great Concern, of the Diviſions amongſt you, we take the Leave 'you have been pleaſed to give us, humbly to 'preſent you with a few general Advices, which 'we judge proper to uſe our ſelves, and would 'recommend to all, on ſuch Occaſions.

'We are ſatisfy'd, that Things of this Nature 'are well known to you, and hope they will not 'be ill receiv'd, or unſucceſsful. We ſhall be 'glad to receive from you, the valuable Improve-'ments we promiſe our ſelves you will make 'upon them, or any Thing with Reference to 'them that you ſhall think fit to communicate.

'We allow not our ſelves to form a Judgment 'of your Affairs, upon ſo diſtant and imperfect 'a View as Rumours and Repreſentations, on 'either Hand or both, can give us, whilſt the 'whole is not before us: Your Prudence and 'Goodneſs aſſure us, that we may depend upon 'the like from you.

'We can truly ſay, the Advices we ſend you 'are the Reſult of ſerious Prayer, as well as long 'and mature Deliberation. They have taken 'their Riſe from no Party Views, and aim at no-'thing but the common Good: We have ſo cal-'culated them for Peace, as to ſecure Truth to-'gether with it: And for Subſtance, they have 'the Approbation of a great Number of our 'principal Gentlemen and Citizens, as appears 'in a Paper ſubſcrib'd by them, and laid before 'our Committee of the Three Denominations.

'We add our earneſt Supplications, that God 'would accompany them with his Bleſſing to 'eſtabliſh Peace and Truth amongſt us: And 'freely declare, That we utterly diſown the *Ari-'an* Doctrine, and ſincerely believe the Doctrine

'of

‘ of the Bleſſed Trinity, and the proper Divi- Anno Reg. V.
‘ nity of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, which we ap-
‘ prehend to be clearly revealed in the Holy *An Authentick*
‘ Scriptures; But are far from condemning any *Account*, &c.
‘ who appear to be with us in the Main, tho'
‘ they ſhould chuſe not to declare themſelves
‘ in other than Scripture-Terms, or not in
‘ Ours.

‘ May the Great and Good GOD pour out
‘ of his Holy Spirit abundantly upon us all; and
‘ the Prayers of you all be continually for us,
‘ that we may increaſe in Grace, and in the
‘ Knowledge of our Lord and Saviour. We
‘ are

Your Affectionate Brethren and Servants in our Common Lord,

The Miniſters in and about London.

Sign'd by Me in their Name, and by their Appointment,

Joſh. Oldfield, *Moderator.*

‘ *P. S.* This LETTER is to all whom it may
‘ concern; and therefore it is deſired, that it be
‘ communicated to all ſuch with the Advices.

REASONS *for not Subſcribing the* Paper *offered at* Salters-Hall, March 3. 1718-19.

THE many *Miſtakes* ſpread Abroad concerning this Matter, and the *Prejudices* which we find ſome have endeavour'd to fix in Peoples Minds againſt us, and the *ill Uſe* which the *Enemies* of our common Intereſt are endeavouring to make of our not ſubſcribing on the Occaſion mention'd, lay a Neceſſity upon us, to give the World the Reaſons of our Conduct; which are as follow:

I. We could not ſubſcribe the *Paper offered us*, becauſe our doing it *then*, would have been a manifeſt *Breach of Order.*

The

Anno Reg. V.

An Authentick Account, &c.

The Caſe ſtood thus;

On *February* 19, 1718-19. the *Body* of *Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters* in and about *London*, were called together, to conſider of a Paper, containing *Advices for promoting Peace*, &c. Which Paper was recommended to them by their *Committee* of *Three Denominations*; and thereupon, in a very numerous *Aſſembly* of *Miniſters*, it was voted and reſolved, to proceed in conſidering it *Paragraph by Paragraph*; and this without any Diviſion, or any conſiderable Appearance of Hands to the contrary. On *February* 24, was a *ſecond* Meeting; at which Time the Names of all preſent were ſet down, and then called over one by one; each *Denomination* being to approve or diſapprove of ſuch as were reputed to belong to them; and *Exceptions* were allow'd to be made againſt any, whoſe Preſence with us might be objected to. After this, Matters were debated for ſeveral Hours, and at laſt, a *Queſtion* was agreed to be put, for the Deciſion of which a Diviſion was found neceſſary; and then it was carried by the *Majority*, That *a Declaration concerning the Trinity ſhould not be inſerted in the Paper of Advices*. But, notwithſtanding theſe Reſolutions, ſeveral of our Brethren, at a Meeting on the 3d of *March*, renewed a Debate to the ſame purpoſe with that which before was agreed ſhould be *laid aſide* 'till we had gone *through the Advices*; and would not acquieſce in the Determinations of a *Majority*, even in the *Method of Proceeding*. Inſtead of this, they withdrew from our Aſſembly, and went *by themſelves* to ſubſcribe their Names to a certain *Roll of Paper*, wherein were contain'd (as we were told) the *Firſt Article* of the *Church of England*, and the Fifth and Sixth *Anſwers* in the *Aſſembly's Catechiſm*.

This Management we could not but interpret, as having a direct Tendency to overthrow the *Great Rule* neceſſary to be obſerved in all *Societies* and *Aſſemblies*, to prevent their being *tumultuary* and *inſignificant*: And to a Violation of this Rule we muſt impute whatever then happened that was *diſorderly*. We alſo look'd upon this as tending

to

to prevent our *future Aſſembling* in a *United Body* of the *Three Denominations*; which yet we take to be *uſeful*, for preſerving a mutual *Friendſhip* among us, and ſometimes *neceſſary* for our *common Intereſt*. Anno Reg. V. *An Authentick Account*, &c.

We took it to be yet a further Breach of Order, That after our Brethren ſhew'd they were reſolved to act contrary to the former Agreement of the *Majority*, they would not ſo much as allow us the proper Queſtion ſhould be put, *Whether we ſhould proceed*, or *not proceed*? before any other Matter was entered upon.

But that which carried the Breach of Order to ſuch an Height as to make an unhappy Difference, was, Their *withdrawing* and *ſubſcribing*, as above-mention'd.

Our Brethren being thus ſeparated from us, leaving the *Moderator* in the Chair, and us to act as we thought fit; we then went on with our Advices according to Agreement, accounting ourſelves properly *The Body*, and not thinking ourſelves at all concerned with what our Brethren were doing, out of *Place*, *Time*, and *Order*.

II. We could not fall in with the Subſcription propos'd, becauſe we obſerved, That the *inſiſting upon it at that Time*, was to *delay* our conſidering the Paper of *Advices* before us, and, if it might be, to ſet it *wholly aſide*. Some were ſo free as to make open Acknowledgment of this. And *this* we thought a very good Reaſon why we could not go about ſubſcribing; ſeeing the Advices we were ſummon'd to conſider, did not (as we apprehended) deſerve to be in ſuch a manner rejected, but were every way worthy of the Conſideration of ſuch a *Body* of *Chriſtian Divines*. We were exceedingly pleaſed with the great and noble *End* propoſed; *viz. A promoting Peace and Charity among Chriſtians*; without which, *had we all Faith, ſo that we could remove Mountains* (1 Cor. xiii. 2.) we ſhould *be nothing*: And we thought the *Paper before us*, which we had heard read once and again, might be made very ſerviceable to anſwer the End it propoſed, and at the ſame Time to promote *Truth* and *Holineſs*.

Anno Reg. V. *An Authentick Account*, &c.

III. We did not think fit to ſubſcribe, becauſe we thought *no ſufficient Reaſons* were offered for our ſubſcribing.

We were preſt to it, that we might *clear ourſelves* from the *Suſpicions* of *Arianiſm*. But, as we knew no juſt Ground of Suſpicion, much leſs of any Charge againſt us, we thought it would ill become us ſo far to indulge an *unreaſonable Jealouſy*, as to take a Step of this Nature for removing it; eſpecially, ſince doing ſo, would have been inconſiſtent with *one* of the *Advices* which we thought neceſſary to be given, and which was founded upon an *Apoſtolical Rule*. And we ſee no End of ſuch Jealouſies; for, if we may be ſuſpected of *Arianiſm*, without having taught any Thing like it, and that not only from the *Pulpit*, but ſome of us from the *Preſs*; we ſay, If we muſt be ſuſpected, merely becauſe we would not ſubſcribe what our Brethren would have us; why may we not be ſuſpected of *Hypocriſy* after we have done it, and then paſs in the World for *Arians*, and *Cheats* into the Bargain? We never yet thought *Jealouſy* and *Suſpicion* to be ſuch good-natur'd Things as to be ſatisfied with a *few good Words*.

It was alſo urged, That to ſubſcribe as they would have us, would give the *greater Weight* to our *Advices*, in caſe we ſhould ſend them to *Exeter*. On the contrary, We could not but think, that tho' they might be regarded by *One Party*, becauſe they would interpret what we did ſo as to juſtifie their own Conduct; yet they could be taken by the *other* ſide in no other Senſe, but making our ſelves a Party *againſt them*, which we thought would no way ſuit with Advices intended to make *Peace*, as well as to ſecure *Truth*. And we had ground to hope, that our Advices would be received by all *impartial Men*, on Account of what was contain'd in them, as far as they carry'd Reaſon and Evidence along with them.

There was another Thing offered, That if we ſubſcribed, it would prevent the *ſpreading of Erroneous Opinions* amongſt Thoſe whom our Names might be ſuppoſed to influence; whereas, if we refuſed, They might be in Danger, from a *wrong*

Apprehen-

Apprehenſion of our Sentiments. But we could not think our ſelves anſwerable for any Arguments drawn by others from groundleſs *Suſpicions* concerning us; not that thoſe Suſpicions were a juſt Reaſon for our coming into ſuch a Subſcription: We thought we had ſufficiently guarded againſt them in the *Courſe of our publick Miniſtrations*; and we are ſtill fully perſuaded, that a Faith built upon our Authority is a vain Thing in *it ſelf*. We think our ſelves obliged often to inculcate this Principle upon our Hearers; 'That they ought 'not to form their Judgment in Matters neceſſary 'to Salvation, by the private Sentiments of their '*Miniſters*, any farther than they are ſupported 'by the *Word of God*.' And we aſſure our ſelves, that a tender and ſcrupulous Regard for *the Word of God alone*, will never be thought either dangerous, or inconvenient, to the *Body* of *Proteſtant Diſſenters*. Anno Reg. V. *An Authentick Account*, &c.

IV. We ſaw *no* Reaſon to think, That a *Declaration* in *other Words* than thoſe of *Scripture*, would ſerve the Cauſe of *Peace* and *Truth*; but rather be the Occaſion of *greater Confuſions* and *Diſorders*: We have found it always ſo in *Hiſtory*; And in *Reaſon*, the *Words* of *Men* appear to us more liable to *different* Interpretations, than the *Words* of *Scripture*: Since all may fairly think themſelves *more at Liberty*, to put their own Senſe upon *Humane Forms*, than upon the Words of the *Holy Ghoſt*. And in this Caſe, what Aſſurance could we have, that all who ſubſcribed meant preciſely the *ſame Senſe*, any more than if they had made a Declaration in *expreſs Words* of *Scripture*?

V. The Subſcription inſiſted on, was *beyond even what the Legiſlature it ſelf* requires of us. For the Legiſlature has thought fit to require only our *once ſubſcribing*; and this being made a neceſſary Condition of exerciſing our Miniſtry, we ſhould be highly blameable to neglect that Work, by refuſing to comply with what is required of us, when we can do it with a ſafe Conſcience: But we have always thought, that *ſuch Humane* Declarations of *Faith*, were far from being eligible on their *own Account*; ſince they tend to *nar-*

Anno Reg. V. *row* the Foundations of Chriſtianity, and to re-
ſtrain that *Latitude* of Expreſſion, in which our
An Authentick Account, &c. great *Legiſlator* has ſeen fit to deliver his Will to us.

VI. We did not think fit to pay ſuch a new and unwarrantable Regard to the *Catechiſm of the Aſſembly of Divines*: It being what they themſelves have, in Effect, declared againſt; and, we fear, many pious Chriſtians will be leſs ready to make the proper Uſe of this *Compendium*, when they ſee ſuch Colour given for its ſtanding in the Place of the *Word of God*.

VII. We take it to be an inverting the Great Rule of *deciding Controverſies among Proteſtants*: making the Explications and Words of *Men* determine the Senſe of *Scripture*, inſtead of making the *Scriptures* to determine how far the *Words of Men* are to be regarded. We therefore, could not give our Hands to do that, which, in preſent Circumſtances, would be like to miſlead others to ſet up Humane Explications for the *Deciſive Rule* of Faith. We then did, and do now judge it our Duty to remonſtrate againſt ſuch a Precedent, as opening a Way to (what we dread) the moſt fatal *Breaches on Goſpel Liberty*.

VIII. Though we would not charge our Brethren that requir'd our Subſcription, with a Deſign which any of them do diſclaim, yet to us it appeared, and does ſtill appear, to have the *Nature of Impoſition*; which has been the great Engine of Diviſion among Chriſtians from the Beginning, and has done unſpeakable Miſchief to the *Chriſtian Church*.

IX. We thought it would be a Reproach upon us, to do any Thing that look'd like *giving up our Chriſtian Liberty*, when *others*, with ſo great *Strength* of Argument are pleading for it.

X. We foreſaw the Subſcription inſiſted on would occaſion *Reflections*, and become a *Mark of Diſtinction* ſet on thoſe who ſhould not ſubſcribe: And we knew, that ſeveral who had the *ſame* Faith and Opinions concerning the *Trinity* with *Ourſelves* and our *Brethren*, yet could not be ſatisfy'd to come into any Humane Explications.

XI. We

XI. We could not but think it would highly reflect on *thoſe among ourſelves*, who had been known often to declare againſt every Thing of this Nature. Anno Reg. V. *An Authentick Account*, &c.

XII. We obſerved the *Enemies* of the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* to be great Encouragers and Approvers of ſuch kind of Proceedings; and we have ſeen how many Ways they are ready to take Advantage of our Brethrens Subſcription ſince.

To add but One Thing more; We did not think it proper to ſubſcribe, becauſe, if this Humour was *once* complied with, we could not tell *where it would ſtop*.

POSTSCRIPT.

WE deſire it may be more particularly remarked, That in our declining the *Subſcription* propos'd to us, we apprehend, We have taken a *more effectual* Courſe to prevent the Growth of *Errors* concerning the *Doctrine of the Trinity* (whether thoſe of *Arius*, or any other), than even our Brethren, who ſo earneſtly inſiſted on it. May not the Method they have taken, tempt Men to queſtion, Whether the Scriptures be ſo *perfect a Rule of Faith*, as Proteſtants have all along repreſented them to be? and to conclude, there muſt be ſomething wanting in *Scripture* Argument and Evidence, when we betake ourſelves to *Humane Declarations*, and dare not depend upon *Thoſe* which are unqueſtionably *Divine*? Will it not give great *Advantage* to the *Adverſaries* of the Scripture Doctrine, when we are obliged to defend not only the Doctrine *it ſelf*, but the *Humane Words* made neceſſary to explain it? It cannot be but new Queſtions will be ſtarted, and new Points ariſe to be defended; all which would be Difficulties needleſly brought upon ourſelves, and create Diſputes among thoſe who embrace the Truth, and might join in ſupporting it.

We would not treat the *Laws of God* with leſs Reſpect than is paid to Thoſe of our Country. When any *Form of Words* is preſcribed by the *Legiſlature* as a *Teſt* or Declaration, no Men, or Num-

Anno Reg. V. *An Authentick Account*, &c.

ber of Men, were ever allowed to put an *Explication* of Their own or Others, either inſtead of thoſe Words, or together with them; nor do any preſume to do it. Can the Words of *Humane Declarations* be truſted to anſwer the Purpoſes of *Civil Government*, and not thoſe of *God* to anſwer *His*? eſpecially, where the *Importance* is ſo vaſtly diſproportionate?

We cannot conſent to what, in our Apprehenſion, has ſuch a Tendency, eſpecially in preſent Circumſtances, to narrow the Chriſtian and Proteſtant *Liberty* of the People; and to divert them from attending to *Practical Religion*. In ſome Points and ſome Caſes, we may, no doubt, ſubmit to *Legal Demands*, when yet we ought by no means to countenance it, where there is no *Pretence* of Authority: But if we will bind Ourſelves to *Humane Deciſions*, in the deepeſt Points of *Revelation*, as if *They* were abſolutely neceſſary to Communion; will not the natural Conſequence be, the leſſening of Peoples Regards to the *Words of God*, and placing an undue Regard to the *Words of Men*. Nor ſhould Men be led into *curious Enquiries* about thoſe Things in which even *Superior Capacities* loſe themſelves, and by which the Minds of People will be taken off from the plainer Truths and Duties of Religion. And what will *Truth* it ſelf avail, if it be not improved into *Holineſs*? or if it be made inſtrumental to deſtroy or abate that *Charity*, which is the *Bond of Perfectneſs*, and the *fulfilling of the Law*.

Soon after this came out, *A True Relation of ſome Proceedings at* Salters-Hall, *by thoſe Miniſters who ſign'd*, &c. Which conſiſts, 1. Of a *Declaration of Faith in the Doctrine of the Bleſſed Trinity, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures*, by ſubſcribing the *Firſt Article of the Church of* England, and the *Anſwer to the Fifth and Sixth Queſtions in the Aſſembly's Catechiſm*, ſeverally by 77 Miniſters. 2. Of *Advices for Peace, with the Letter accompanying*. Which are as follow,

ADVI-

ADVICES *for Peace.*

SOME of our Number having been apply'd to by ſeveral worthy *Gentlemen* at *Exon* for *Advice* how to conduct themſelves under their unhappy Circumſtances; We are clearly of *Opinion:*

That there are *Errors* in *Doctrine* of ſuch a Nature, as will not only *warrant*, but *oblige* the People to withdraw from thoſe *Miniſters* that maintain and teach them.

And that the *People* have a Right to judge what thoſe Errors are, and when they are ſo maintain'd and taught, as will juſtify them in withdrawing from ſuch a *Miniſtry*. But as the *Purity* of the *Faith*, the *Peace* of the *Churches*, the *Reputation* and *Uſefulneſs* of *Miniſters*, are Matters of very great Weight and Conſequence, the utmoſt *Care* and *Caution* ought to be had *on both ſides*, in all Proceedings of ſuch a Nature; and therefore we humbly adviſe:

1. That when ſuch *Differences* do ariſe, the *People* would conſider, tho' they have the Power of judging what *Miniſters* and *Doctrines* are fit for them to hear, yet they muſt by no means ſuffer their Paſſions, Prejudices, or unreaſonable Jealouſies, to *byaſs* their Judgment; but muſt ſearch the *Scriptures*, and be determined by them, both as to the *Merits* of the Cauſe, and the *Manner* of *Proceeding*. All Raſhneſs and intemperate Zeal muſt be ſuppreſs'd, and every thing managed *clearly*, *calmly*, in the *Fear* of *God*, with Meekneſs and tender Compaſſion towards *all* with whom they are concerned.

2. If the *People* ſhall ſee fit (which in many Caſes may be expedient) to call for the Advice of Neighbouring Miniſters and others, that are moſt like to give them good Direction in the Matter before them; *thoſe Miniſters* and *others*, whoſe Counſel is deſired, ſhould be *free*, *open*, and *faithful* in the Advice they give, without being *in the leaſt* influenced by any perſonal *Reſpect* or *Diſreſpect* on either Hand.

Anno Reg. V.

A True Relation, &c.

3. If any *Miniſter* is ſuſpected by his *Hearers* to hold *dangerous Errors*, and the *People* in a *ſerious* and *reſpectful Manner*, deſire him to be *plain* with them, and let them know what his *real Belief* is, that they may not by Miſtake either wrong *him* or their *own Souls*; we think it reaſonable he ſhould comply with their Deſire, and *be ready to give an Account of the Hope that is in him with Meekneſs and Fear*, that the People may have no Ground to charge him with Pride or Prevarication, ſacrificing his own Peace, and theirs too, to a Stiffneſs of *Humour*, or Punctilio of *Honour*.

4. That the *People* in this Caſe ſhould be always ready to receive a *reaſonable* Satisfaction; and if it does appear, either that their Miniſters *never held* thoſe Errors of which they were ſuſpected, or have upon maturer Thoughts *relinquiſh'd* them and return'd to the Truth, the People ſhould regard them with all *Reſpect* and *Kindneſs*, not ſuffering *any Jealouſies* to lodge in their Breaſts; but ſhould *receive them in the Lord*, and attend upon their Miniſtry, and treat them with as much Affection, Freedom and Confidence, as if no ſuch Suſpicions had ever taken place among them.

5. If *all Attempts* for mutual Satisfaction, Union and Agreement, between Miniſters and People ſhould prove ineffectual, and either the *Miniſter* ſhould judge it *his Duty* to withdraw from the People, as thoſe that will not endure that which he takes to be *ſound Doctrine*, or the *People* ſhall judge it *their Duty* to withdraw from their Miniſter, as maintaining what they take to be *dangerous Error*, they ſhould reſolve to part *without Wrath* and *Bitterneſs*, according to the *Goſpel Rule*; and *how much ſoever* they may judge that Error to be in its Nature of the moſt dangerous Tendency, yet, that neither *they* nor *others* ſhould interpret ſuch their *Separation*, as if thereby they preſum'd to *judge* and *condemn* each other as to *their eternal State:* Being perſuaded, That tho' our Lord and Saviour is juſtly and highly offended with the ſinful Errors and Diviſions of thoſe that call upon his Name, yet he is that *merciful High Prieſt*, that knows how to have Compaſſion on the Ignorant,

and

and thoſe that are out of the Way, and to *give them Repentance to the Acknowledgment of the Truth.* Anno Reg. V.

As we have, with very good Reaſon, declared the Right of the People to judge what thoſe Doctrines are that will juſtify them in withdrawing from their Miniſter, ſo we take the Freedom to declare it as our Judgment, That *the Denying of the true and proper Divinity of the* Son *of* God *and the* Holy Spirit, viz. *That they are* One God *with the* Father, *is an Error contrary to the* Holy Scriptures *and common Faith of the* Reformed Churches. *A True Relation, &c.*

The LETTER *accompanying the* Advices, *as ſubſcrib'd by ſeveral, in the Name of the reſt.*

London, April 7. 1719.

Gentlemen,

'HAving Encouragement to believe, that any '*Chriſtian Advice* tranſmitted to you from 'ſuch *Miniſters* of *London*, as ſhould find a Free-'dom in themſelves, to declare *firſt*, their own 'Senſe concerning the important *Doctrine* of the 'Bleſſed *Trinity*, as revealed in the *Scriptures*, 'might be uſeful and acceptable amongſt you; 'we have incloſ'd the Declaration that has been 'freely made by all thoſe whoſe Names you find 'annex'd, together with ſuch Advices, as, after '*Prayer* to God, and *ſerious Deliberation*, have been '*unanimouſly* agreed upon, as what we have 'thought proper to recommend to you in your 'unhappy Circumſtances.

'That God would be pleas'd to follow them 'with his *Bleſſing*, is the hearty Prayer of

Your Affectionate and

Faithful Servants, &c.

Theſe Accounts drew on a general Engagement on both ſides, and we ſoon had, *A Vindication of the Subſcribing Miniſters*, in Anſwer to the Reaſons for not ſubſcribing, in the *Authentick Account*; wherein it was inſiſted, That that was a Seaſon wherein the *Doctrine* of the Ever-bleſſed

Trinity,

Anno Reg. V.

Vindication of the ſubſcribing Miniſters.

Trinity, and eſpecially the *Godhead* of our *Saviour Jeſus Chriſt*, and of the *Holy Spirit*, was conteſted by ſome, and *openly deny'd* by others.

Some had but *too juſt* Ground to *ſuſpect*, that one or more of the *Miniſters*, whoſe Caſe was under Conſideration, were gone into thoſe Errors. The People of *Exon*, who were diſſatisfy'd with them, and were expecting *Advice*, ſignify'd, They could have but *little Regard* to any that ſhould come from *Thoſe*, who would not *firſt* make a *Declaration* of their *own Faith* in that great Doctrine.

It could not be obtain'd in one of the firſt Meetings, That there ſhould be *any Declaration* inſerted in the *Advices* to be ſent down to them. The Loſs of that Queſtion caus'd a great Noiſe in the City, gave *great Uneaſineſs* to the Minds of many ſerious People, made ſome without Doors, of *Arian Principles*, to triumph as if the Day were their own; and as if the major Part of the *London Miniſters* did favour their Scheme. And even before that Time, in ſome of their printed Pamphlets, they inſinuated, That *many among the Diſſenters, Teachers as well as People*, were with them in their Sentiments. Some Papers put forth by thoſe of the *Eſtabliſh'd Church* in Defence of the *Sacred Trinity*, had openly charg'd the *Diſſenters*, as being tainted with the contrary Errors. They had Reaſon to believe, that it was expected by thoſe of the *Church* of *England*, that they ſhould clear themſelves of ſuch Imputations, by giving ſome *publick Teſtimony* of their continuing in the *common Faith*.

In ſuch Circumſtances, they thought they ſhould not be faithful *Stewards of the Myſteries of Chriſt*, nor ſhew either their *Love* for the Truth, or a *due Regard* to their own Reputation and Uſefulneſs, or a *juſt Concern* for the Preſervation of ſome, and the Satisfaction of others, who attend on their Miniſtry, if they had not made a *free* and *open Declaration* of their Faith.

They were as free *as any* to own, That the *ſacred Scriptures* are the *only* and *perfect Rule* of Faith: But yet, they could not ſay, That the *Holy Ghoſt* had *always* made uſe of the *plaineſt* Words that he

poſſibly

poſſibly could have done to *prevent* the Cavils and Evaſions of Men of *corrupt Minds*. Doctrines are ſo expreſs'd and attended with that Light and Evidence there, as is *ſufficient* to convince and ſatisfy the Mind, without *neceſſitating* Mens Belief, God having in his Wiſdom ſeen fit to leave *Room* for the Trial and Manifeſtation of their *Integrity* and *Impartiality*. Anno Reg. V. *Vindication of the ſubſcribing Miniſters.*

If never any had riſen up in the Chriſtian Church *perverting the Words of Scripture* to a Senſe *directly contrary* to that of the *Holy Ghoſt*, it might not then have been *ſo neceſſary* to have made uſe of other Words in declaring *Articles* of Faith: But ſince the Senſe of Scripture is Scripture, for the better *detecting* and *oppoſing* of theſe *Hereſies*, and for the *ſatisfying* People how *they underſtood* the Words of Scripture, it had often been found *neceſſary* to make uſe of *other Expreſſions*; becauſe, that barely to repeat the *Words* of Scripture, was not to explain the *Senſe* of them, or to *ſatisfy* others how they underſtood them.

All who bear the Name of *Chriſtians*, profeſs to believe the *Scriptures*, and are ready to ſubſcribe the *Letter* of 'em: But when *contrary Interpretations* are given of the ſame Places, a Perſon's bare ſubſcribing of the *Words* can be no *Diſcrimination*.

It will be allowed poſſible for *wiſe* and *good* Men to expreſs thoſe *Articles* of Faith with ſo much *Clearneſs* and *Plainneſs*, as that *others* might not be able to do it *more* to their *particular Satisfaction* in Words of their *own chuſing*: And in *ſuch a Caſe*, what ſhould hinder their ſubſcribing them *as freely* as if they themſelves had *originally framed* them.

The *Declaration* of Faith was made in the *Words* of the *Firſt Article* of the *Church* of *England*, and the *Anſwers* to the *Fifth* and *Sixth Queſtions* of the *Aſſembly's Catechiſm*; becauſe they were drawn up by Men of *great Learning* and *Piety*, ſome of them *glorious Inſtruments* in the *Reformation*; all of them *hearty* Friends of *Reform'd Chriſtianity*, in Oppoſition to *Popery*.

They

Anno Reg. V. They were *oblig'd* to ſubſcribe the *Article*, as the *Condition* of their enjoying the Benefit of the *legal Toleration*; and therefore were willing to ſatisfy the *Government*, that as they did not *prevaricate* in their firſt Subſcription, ſo they *continued* ſtill of the ſame Mind.

Vindication of the ſubſcribing Miniſters.

It was alſo urged, That *Anſwers* to the *Queſtions*, contained the *very ſame* Doctrine, and almoſt in the *ſame* Words. That they had been look'd upon as a Teſtimony of their *Agreement* with the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*, and with the reſt of the *Reformed Churches* in that *grand* Article; and they were what the People were *beſt acquainted* with, and which they uſually taught and recommended *to them* and *their Children*; and therefore were doubtleſs *moſt likely* to give them Satisfaction concerning the *Soundneſs* of their Faith. And becauſe an *Uniformity* as to *Words* in their Declaration, muſt have its *Uſe* and *Advantages*; they had Reaſon to hope, theſe would be *as unexceptionable* as any, and that they ſhould *more eaſily* come into an *Agreement* about them, than in any others they could have fix'd upon, tho' drawn up by *themſelves*. Beſides, they were not ſo *fond* of their own Compoſures, as to ſubſtitute them in the Room of others, which have been ſo *generally*, and ſo *long* approv'd.

Then Reaſons were herein given for not ſigning the Advices on the other ſide, but ſending diſtinct ones of their own; alledging, That thoſe were too general and obſcure, and not ſufficiently accommodated to the Caſe of thoſe whom they were primarily deſigned for; That they carried too viſible a Partiality in Favour of thoſe who had given juſt Ground of Diſcontent; That the People were tyed up, and the Miniſters left at Liberty touching declaring their Faith to the People's Satisfaction; with many other Defects of leſs moment, and too tedious here to recite. After which, they obſerve upon the *Non-Subſcribers* Declaration of Faith, That it was ſtrange for them ſo to do, after they had, upon a Diviſion, carry'd it for not inſerting any ſuch Declaration in their Advices; That it contained no more, than what

thoſe

thoſe who were in the *new Scheme* might Sign, and expreſſed not their Meaning touching the Trinity, and the Divinity of Chriſt, but in doubtful Terms, no mention being made of the *Unity* of *Three Perſons* in the *Divine Nature.* Anno Reg. V. *Vindication of the Subſcribing Miniſters.*

And then they Remark upon the *Non-Subſcribers* Reaſons for not ſigning their Declaration, a great Part of which is of too private a Nature for our Notice, and what elſe is occaſionally dropped in Juſtification of their Subſcription conſiſts chiefly, in that they ſhould give a greater Weight thereby to their Advices, with whom they were moſtly concerned; that it was no ways inconſiſtent with Charity and Peace, but ſuited to preſerve an important Truth in danger of being diſputed away; that *Arianiſm*, and *Anti-Trinitarianiſm* daily got Ground; that it was neceſſary for the Satisfaction of their Hearers, to prevent Diſguiſe and Hypocriſy, and ſecure the Acceptableneſs and Succeſs of their Miniſtry; that it was as proper a Means as Preaching, taking their Hearers no more off from the Word of God than in that, both referring to the only Foundation of their Faith, and reſolving their Faith entirely in the Scriptures; that if a ſcrupulous Regard to the Word of God *alone*, ſhould hinder in the one it might in the other, and oblige them to Scripture Terms altogether in Preaching likewiſe, which would be ſetting their Miniſtry wholly aſide; that thoſe of the Eſtabliſhed Church upon various Occaſions repeated this Pledge of their Faith; and if they had done it once, to capacitate themſelves for publick Service, why could it not be done again, as oft as any valuable End could be ſerved by it? That no other Truths are of ſo great Importance, or ſo fully revealed in Scripture; and that a Subſcription was only a virtual Declaration, and the only Conſtruction that ſuch a Fact could amount to.

After theſe Reaſons for Declaring and Subſcribing, they ſay, We never *did*, nor *do*, in the *leaſt* pretend to make the *Explications of Men* a Rule to determine the *Senſe* of Scripture; but only make uſe of *our own* and *other Mens Words*, in expreſſing

Anno Reg. V. preſſing what *we believe* the Scripture, by all *juſt* and *reaſonable Rules* of Interpretation, does *evidently* determine to be its *own* Senſe. And finding the Explication given in *theſe Articles* agreeable to the *Holy Scriptures*, we have declar'd thus much by *ſubſcribing* them, leaving it ſtill to others to *judge for themſelves*. That this ſhould be repreſented as *an inverting the great Rule of deciding Controverſies among Proteſtants, and miſleading others to ſet up Human Explications as a deciſive Rule of Faith*, is not a more *injurious Inſinuation* than it is *weak* and *groundleſs*. And if we may not have the *Liberty* of declaring what *we believe* to be the *determinate Senſe* of Scripture, according to the forementioned *Rules* of Interpretation, this will be opening a Way *indeed* to the moſt *fatal Breaches* on that *Goſpel Liberty*, which they ſeem *ſo much* concern'd to preſerve and defend.

Vindication of the Subſcribing Miniſters.

We muſt in *Juſtice* to our ſelves deny there is *any Thing* in this Act of ours that has the *Nature of Impoſition*. We cannot but judge it *abſurd* to charge that with the *Nature of Impoſition*, which was done by us with as *much* Freedom as any Declaration *they* have made *themſelves*, and without any *Methods* of Compulſion upon *others*, but leaving *every Man* to his own Liberty.

If we may not be allow'd the *Freedom* of declaring our *own Faith* in ſuch Words as *we think* contain the *Senſe* of Scripture, for the anſwering of *valuable* and ſometimes *neceſſary* Ends, the Charge of *Impoſition*, and of *Perſecution* too, muſt *unavoidably* fall upon thoſe that would abridge *us* of this *Liberty*.

By what we did, we only deſign'd to bear a *free* and *open Teſtimony* of our Faith in theſe *Fundamental Points*. We have Comfort in having done *our Duty*. And if this, in the Conſequence of it, ſhall any way tend to *detect* thoſe who are *departed* from this Faith, and bring them under *Diſreputation*, it is what we cannot help. Our own *juſt Reputation* and *Uſefulneſs*, but eſpecially the *Intereſt* of *Truth*, and the *Safety* of precious Souls, ought to be *dearer* to us than the temporal Intereſt or Reputation of any *particular Perſon* whatſoever.

ſoever. Should the *publick Diſeſteem* fall on *their* Side, it will be *accidental*; for in Caſe the *generality* of Chriſtians, through *our Silence*, ſhould be tainted with theſe Errors, *we*, and not *they*, muſt then fall under the *publick Reproach*. That the Infection has not yet *ſo far* prevail'd, as to *ſecure* thoſe from *Reproach*, who ſhall *deny* or *betray* theſe Truths, is a Matter of *great Thankfulneſs* to God, but no ground of *Blame* upon us. Anno Reg. V. *Vindication of the Subſcribing Miniſters.*

We know of *none* among us that bind themſelves to *mere Human Deciſions* in the *deepeſt* Points of Revelation; unleſs declaring *freely* what we are *convinc'd* is the Senſe of Scripture, be call'd a *Human Deciſion*: Nor have we made it *abſolutely* neceſſary to *Communion*, that others ſhould declared their Faith in *our Words*; provided we be *ſatisfied* in any *reaſonable* way, that in theſe *grand Points* they are of the *ſame* Mind with us. How can the endeavouring to underſtand the Scriptures our ſelves, and affording others the *beſt Help* we can in their doing the ſame, be interpreted, *leſſening the Peoples Regard to the Word of* God, *and placing an undue Regard to the Words of Men*?

We would be informed whether the Doctrine of the ever Bleſſed *Trinity* be not one of thoſe important Doctrines, which it is *abſolutely* neceſſary for *private Chriſtians* to know and believe. If it be, what *curious Inquiries* about it does *our Declaration* contain, that makes them *afraid* to ſubſcribe it?

We are as *fully* perſwaded as *any* can be, that *Truth* without *Holineſs* and *Charity* will avail *nothing*; and yet we are as certain, that *Truth*, and *this Truth* in particular, has a *neceſſary Influence* upon *both the other*; for this is a chief Article of the *Myſtery of Godlineſs*; and *that* Holineſs and Charity can never be truly *Evangelical*, which does not flow from *Faith unfeigned*.

This produced *A Reply to the Subſcribing Miniſters*, by a Committee of the *Non-Subſcribers*, wherein they ſay, It yet appears to us one of the worſt Reaſons in the World, for having Recourſe to *Human Teſts*, to ſay, *That it is a Seaſon wherein the* Doctrine *A Reply to the Subſcribing Miniſters.*

Anno Reg. V.

A Reply to the Subſcribing Miniſters.

Doctrine *of the ever Bleſſed* TRINITY *is conteſted.*

For nothing can give a greater Advantage to the Enemies of that Doctrine, than to act as if we either could not find it *ſufficiently declared* in *Scripture*, or could not defend it from the *Expreſſions* and *Words* of Scripture, without having Recourſe to *Human Forms*. The *Arians* triumph in ſuch a Conduct, and do every Day make their Advantage of it: They can tell their Diſciples, "That "they ſee the *Trinitarians* are forced to have re- "courſe to their *Catechiſms* and *Confeſſions of Faith*; "that is, to the *Authority* of the *Church*, in Mat- "ters of *Faith*, tho' they refuſe their Aſſent to "the *Firſt Part* of the *Twentieth Article* of the *Church* "of *England*, becauſe it aſſerts, That the *Church* "*has ſuch Authority*." Theſe being our Apprehenſions, we cannot but conclude, that to put a Doctrine (which we are as much concerned for as our Brethren) upon any *other* Foundation than the *Scripture*, is to betray it; eſpecially at ſuch a *Seaſon* as this, when there are ſo many Advantages to be taken of Mens laying ſuch a Streſs upon *Human Phraſes*; and when it is ſo plauſible a Thing to ſay, *This is done, becauſe the Scriptures are not thought of Themſelves ſufficient:* Whereas we do believe they are of *Themſelves* ſufficient to the ſettling of *this* Point, in all its Parts, as well as others.

We are amazed to ſee ſo *unreaſonable* a *Streſs* laid on ſo very *diſputable* a Thing. As if declaring at this *Time* when we were met upon another Affair, was neceſſary to our being *faithful Stewards* of the *Myſteries* of *God*; and to ſubſcribe an Human Explication of a Myſtery of Chriſt as a *Standard* of Faith, was to be the great Proof of being *faithful* to our Truſt: Or as if to keep ſtrictly to the *Word* of *God*, which we are ſure is *Truth*, would not prove us *Lovers* of *Truth*, without adding the Explications of *fallible Men*.

How far the *Reputation* of ſome of our Brethren might be concerned in what they have done we will not pretend to determine; they might lye under ſome Obligation that we are unacquainted with; or they might think the Reputation of ſome

ſome amongſt them, not ſufficiently taken Care of, unleſs they could procure Diſgrace to *ſome others*: But however it be, 'tis certainly a moſt unhappy Thing that they ſhould make ſuch a Declaration and *Subſcription neceſſary* to ſecure *Reputation*, and *Uſefulneſs*. Tho' after all, we cannot think they had any Apprehenſions of being Themſelves accuſed, no not ſo much as falling under the leaſt *Suſpicion*, when they took theſe Meaſures. As for the *Preſervation* and *Satisfaction* of *any that attend their Miniſtry*, we are griev'd they ſhould meet with People of ſuch Thoughts or Tempers as to require a *Satisfaction* in this way; or that they ſhould think any who are *preſerved* by ſuch *Human Declarations*, are herein pleaſing to God, or endued with a Divine and ſaving Faith. Anno Reg. V. *A Reply to the Subſcribing Miniſters.*

Let our Brethren be heard in what they ſay, when they apparently *go off* from the *Deſign* of the *Holy Ghoſt*, and tell us, *we cannot ſay, that he* [the Holy Ghoſt] has always *made uſe of the* plaineſt *Words that he* poſſibly could *have done to* prevent *the Cavils and Evaſions of Men of* Corrupt Minds, *&c.*

We are ſorry ſuch a *Paragraph* as *this* ſhould follow their allowing the ſacred Scriptures to be the *only* and *perfect Rule* of Faith; becauſe they now inſinuate, that *other* and *plainer Words* than thoſe of *Scripture*, may be found out to prevent the Cavils of Men of corrupt Minds. That is, the Scriptures are the *only* Rule of Faith, but *other Writings* may be *joined with them*, as a Rule when we have to do with cavilling Men: They are a *perfect* Rule, but they may be made *more perfect* to prevent the Cavils and *Evaſions of Men of* corrupt Minds.

Their telling us what the *Holy Ghoſt* has *not done*, and then arguing immediately for *Mens doing it*; their declaring how God in *his Wiſdom* has ſeen fit to *leave* Matters of Faith, and then their pretending to *neceſſitate* our Belief, ſeems to us greatly to derogate from the *Perſpicuity* and *Perfection* of the *Scriptures* as a *Rule* of Faith.

The *Holy Ghoſt* (they ſay) *has not* always *made uſe of the* plaineſt *Words that he* poſſibly *could have*

Anno Reg. V.

A Reply to the Subscribing Ministers.

done, &c. To which we reply, That what *he* could possibly *have done*, *we* cannot possibly *know*: What he has thought fit *to do*, we think fit to *acquiesce in*. The Question is not, Whether *Always*, but whether in *some Part or other of Scripture*, and in Matters *necessary to Salvation*, which are *only* to be understood from *Revelation*, the *Holy Ghost* has not made use of *clearer Terms* than *Men* can substitute in *their Room*? If the *Holy Ghost* did not see fit to use the *plainest* Words he *possibly* could to *prevent Cavils*, then we conclude he did not intend that they *should* be prevented; at least he has not empower'd *us* either to *alter* his Words, or to *add* to them in contriving Standards *of Faith*, in order to prevent them. *We* pretend not to be *wiser* than *he is*, and therefore believe that *Men of corrupt Minds*, can as easily find out *Evasions*, or raise *Cavils* against our *Words*, as those of the *Holy Ghost*.

The Scriptures were designed to be a *standing Rule* of Faith to the Christian Church, and that upon the Prospect and Supposition of Mens *perverting* the *Words*, and *corrupting* the *Sense* of it; and yet it has provided no *other* Rule or Standard but *it self*. One would think such Perversions as are *directly contrary* to the Words of the Holy Ghost, might be easily made to appear so. If Men have perverted or corrupted the Scriptures, that *Perversion* or *Corruption* of Theirs is a Crime; and this they ought to be made sensible of from the *Scriptures Themselves*; and not be obliged to subscribe *other Ways* of speaking, than those of Scripture, for a Testimony that they do not *forsake* or *wrong* the Scriptures.

We think our selves bound to distinguish betwixt Words used as *Helps* to *Edification*, and the same Words set up as a *Test* or *Trial* of Mens *Faith*: Betwixt using them so as to come at the Sense of the Standard, *i. e.* the Bible; and making them to *become* a *Standard*, to *determine* the *Sense* of the Bible it self. Or, at least to determine who They are, that understand the Bible so as to be admitted to the Work of the *Ministry*, and to the *Christian Sacraments*. Our Hearts trem-

ble

ble to think what Anſwer we ſhould make the Great Judge of All, if he ſhould call us to an Account for *rejecting any* whom He will *own*, becauſe we could not bring them to ſet their *Hands* to *Words* which *we*, or *ſuch* as *we*, had contrived for them. Anno Reg. V. *A Reply to the Subſcribing Miniſters.*

As *All* Chriſtians profeſs to believe the *Scripture*, this makes it the fitter to be a *Rule to All*: And when any underſtand it wrong, or miſtake the Meaning of it, in any *important Point*, we muſt endeavour to ſet them Right by *explaining* the *Letter* and *Words* of it, and applying the *Rule* properly, not by laying *it aſide*, or introducing *another*.

The *Diſcrimination* ſpoke of can no more be ſecured by the *bare Subſcribing* of Mens Words, than the Words of *Scripture*. But what is meant by *Diſcrimination*? Is it ſomething *neceſſary* to the *Church*'s Edification and Safety, or *not* neceſſary? If it be *not*, then there is no need of *inquiſitory* Ways to find out what had better never be *known*; and what probably would never be *publiſhed*, if Matters were wholly put upon the *Foot* of Scripture: If ſuch a *Diſcrimination* be neceſſary, then the Scripture muſt have provided for it, or elſe 'tis not a *perfect Rule*, nor ſufficient for all that is neceſſary. *Diſcriminating* is but another Word for *crumbling* the *Church* into *Parties*, when Men ſet up *unſcriptural Marks* of Diſtinction.

And ſince it is allowed, that *Articles* of *Faith* in *Human Words* are to make *Diſcriminations*, we take the Liberty to add, that they have indeed made *woful Ones* in all Ages of the Church, and have been *complain'd* of under that very Head, by all who have had the *Peace* of the *Church* at Heart. But whom do they Diſcriminate? Will not diſhoneſt Men make as bold with *Human Words*, and ſubdue them to their Senſe, as much as they would the Word of God? May not Men ſign the ſame *Articles*, and yet not have the ſame Meaning; nay, have a *contrary* Meaning? We can hardly think all our Brethren who ſubſcrib'd, have the ſame Thoughts affix'd to the ſame Words of their

Anno Reg. V. Declaration. However, we do not envy them in the leaſt, ſuch a *Diſcrimination*.

A Reply to the Subſcribing Miniſters.

Our Brethren may, for Themſelves, and for the *Compilers* of *Confeſſions*, diſclaim the *Deſign* of making *Human Words* a STANDARD of Truth and Error; but till we ſee them diſclaim, *that Diſcriminating* Uſe which is made of them, and every Thing that tends to *Cenſure*, *Reproach*, and any kind of Injury, merely for *not ſubſcribing* ſuch Words; and till we find *Articles* of *Faith* in *Scripture Expreſſions* received *as well*, and *thoſe* who keep to the Words of Scripture treated as *friendly* as the Subſcribers of *Human Forms*, we cannot allow them to paſs for any Thing leſs than STANDARDS.

We do *freely* declare to our *Hearers*, and all with whom we are concerned, both in the Pulpit and in Converſation, what our Senſe is as to the *great Points* mention'd. Tho' we are not for ſubſcribing *Human Forms*, or mingling *Satyr*, and *Suſpicions* of *Hereſy* concerning our Brethren, in what we ſay. And if Any, *not* of *our Number*, uſed a Freedom *undeſired* with a few familiar Friends, which might be in order to further Light and Satisfaction; let Them juſtify their Conduct, who have acted as if They thought a *Heretick* was not only to be *admoniſhed* and *rejected*, but that even *Faith was not to be kept* with ſuch.

As for *our ſelves*, we have acted ſo *free* and *ſincere* a Part in declaring our real Sentiments, that we can truſt to *that* for our Juſtification, even *without ſigning* a Declaration, as our *Brethren* have done. Our Hearers did not *deſire* this; nor, ſince it has been put into their Heads, do they *inſiſt* upon it: We find the moſt learned, and ſenſible of them, intirely approve of our *Refuſal*; and others wiſely decline troubling themſelves about our Debates one way or the other: And this, after ſeveral Methods uſed, and Tamperings with many, to create *Jealouſies* concerning us. The *People* don't know how ſoon *they* may have *Teſts* brought to *Them*, if their *Miniſters* ſhould be forced to Subſcribe them. And then *theſe goodly Expedients* may help to *break* all the

Churches

Churches to pieces, as well as to *divide* the *Miniſters.* Anno Reg. V.

A Reply to the Subſcribing Miniſters.

The *Character* of *Thoſe* who drew up the *Words* ſubſcribed, does not, after all Encomiums, prove them to be more than *fallible Men*; and that we think is reaſon enough, why *their Words* ſhould not have been choſen before the Words of *Scripture*, which were written by Men *infallibly* inſpired by the *Holy Ghoſt*. The more *glorious Inſtruments* they have been of any *Good* to the World, the more *Danger* there is in making *any* of their *Declarations* a Teſt of Truth. They were Men of *great Learning* and *Piety*; what then? Will this juſtify an Apprehenſion that they are *better* able to expreſs a Matter of *Faith* (*i. e.* more *ſafely* and more *exactly*) than *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, *John*, *Paul* and *Peter*? To ſay that *their* Words are *intirely agreeable* to thoſe of the *inſpired* Writers, will not, in our Opinion, juſtify a chooſing to ſubſcribe them *rather* than the Words of *Scripture*; or ſo as to make a *Diſcrimination* by them, which the Scripture has *not made*.

Each part of their Declaration muſt however be juſtified diſtinctly: *We are obliged*, ſay our Brethren, *to ſubſcribe the* Article, *as the Condition of our enjoying the Benefit of the* legal Toleration; *and therefore were willing to ſatisfy the* GOVERNMENT, *that as we did not* prevaricate *in our firſt Subſcription, ſo we* continue *ſtill of the ſame Mind*.

We were obliged to ſubſcribe *once* the *Firſt Article* of the Church of *England*, therefore we muſt do it *again*: We were obliged by the *Magiſtrate*, therefore we muſt be obliged by *Miniſters* who have no *Right* or *Power* to require this of one another. But this muſt be done *to ſatisfy the* GOVERNMENT, *&c.* Now, if *King*, *Lords*, and *Commons*, be the Government, as we doubt not our Brethren will allow; then we ſay, the GOVERNMENT did not want, or deſire any *ſuch Satisfaction* from us, on *this Head*. They thought what we had *formerly* done was ſufficient, till we *openly* diſavowed and *contradicted* it. We know who *They* were, both in the *Houſe* of *Lords* and *Commons*, that would have brought us to a *freſh*

Anno Reg. V. *Declaration*: But, as the GOVERNMENT did not think fit to *countenance* their Attempt; we thought (if the Government muſt be brought into this Matter) that We ſhew'd *more* regard to it by *refuſing*, than our Brethren did by *propoſing* and complying with a *new Subſcription*. We know not what our *Brethren* may have, but we are ſure *We* have no ſuch *particular Obligation* to the *Movers* of that *Teſt* in both *Houſes*, as to induce us to fall in with it of our own accord, to *gratify Them*.

The Unreaſonableneſs of the Charge of Impoſition.

The Charge of Impoſition gathering very faſt againſt the *Subſcribers*, the Reverend Mr. *Ridgley*, one of them, thought fit to obviate it, by ſhewing the *Unreaſonableneſs* thereof, in a Pamphlet wrote with Learning, and good Temper; for he takes a large Compaſs, through the Hiſtory of Creeds, in order to ſhew, that wherein thoſe Particulars are chargeable with Impoſition, does not come into the preſent Caſe, and argues,

As for *Creeds* or *Confeſſions of Faith*, 'tis certainly lawful for one Man to make an expreſs *Declaration of his Faith*, and at the ſame Time to recommend it to the Approbation and Conſent of others; and if ſo, then a Multitude may agree together in declaring and recommending their Faith in like manner to the World; and eſpecially if they are *Miniſters*, may they not give a ſummary Account of what they preach? Beſides, to deny this, is to deny all *Liberty of Converſation* about Matters of *Faith*, and will by juſt Conſequence preclude *Preaching* it ſelf; which, they who deſire to expunge it out of the World, need only call *Creed-making*, or *Impoſing* on the *Faith* of Mankind, and then the Matter is at an End.

But I humbly conceive the *Iniquity*, or juſt Ground of Cenſure, ſo far as it concerns *Creed-making*, conſiſt, not merely in a Perſon's making a *Declaration of his Faith* when call'd to it; for that ought to be done whatever be the Conſequence thereof, as being a Debt due to Truth, and is call'd by our Saviour *confeſſing him before Men*.

There

There are ſome Caſes in which we are called to paſs a Judgment on *Perſons* as well as *Things*. It is an Advantage to *Chriſtians* to know, that there are others in the World who have a Right to *that* Character as well as themſelves; and to deſire to know this, is not merely to ſatisfy their too curious Enquiries, but to excite that Praiſe which redounds to God thereby. This the Apoſtle *Paul* calls *glorifying God in him*. It will recommend the Cauſe of *Chriſtianity* to conſider that there are Multitudes who adhere to it in Truth. A Man may be called to *vindicate others*, when ſuſpected, perhaps unjuſtly, of turning aſide from the Faith; and this End can't be attain'd, unleſs he knows what they believe; and how can he know it unleſs they make a plain intelligible and determinate *Confeſſion* thereof? And whether this be done in his Words, or their own, or in any others drawn up to their Hands, it can't be juſtly reckon'd an Impoſition, if the Thing be only *propos'd* as an Expedient to anſwer a *valuable End:* And ſo far as the *Honour of God* is concern'd in its being profeſs'd and known, they can't be reckon'd *Impoſers*, who leave them who deſire in this reſpect to be conceal'd, to account for the Diſhonour that may be brought to his Name thereby, which they themſelves can by no means help. Anno Reg. V.

The Unreaſonableneſs of the Charge of Impoſition.

But the Caſe of *Impoſition* will have a conſiderable Turn, when we take a View of it, as the Act of a *Church*; this being a Society in ſome Reſpect founded in, and continued by *mutual Conſent*, and govern'd by certain Laws conducive to its Well-being. No one has a Right to be admitted a Member of it, but there is a ſuppos'd Conſent to conform to theſe *Laws*; therefore the Claim of every one hereunto is *conditional*, and conſequently 'tis in the Power of a *Church* to impoſe on thoſe who are admitted into it, the Obſervance of thoſe *fundamental Rules* which are contain'd in its Conſtitution, and to reject thoſe who refuſe to comply therewith. And as a *Church* is a *worſhipping Aſſembly*, 'tis neceſſary, to prevent Confuſion, that there ſhould be an Agreement, at

Anno Reg. V.

The Unreasonableness of the Charge of imposition.

least in some Things relating to the *Object* of *Worship*, or those necessary Ingredients in religious Exercises, without which there can be no *true Worship*, but instead of it an Affront is offer'd to the Divine Majesty; thus far Uniformity may easily be defended. It is far from being an indifferent Thing for a *Church* to profess their giving equal Divine Honour to the *Father*, *Son*, and *Spirit*: For this is contain'd in its original Constitution, and is included in all its religious Exercises; so that without it, they are all unacceptable to God.

It will therefore follow from hence, that it has Power to demand a *Profession of Faith*, as a Term of Communion which Persons ought to comply with, or desist from desiring that Privilege; unless, contrary to all the *Laws of Society*, they would claim that without Consent, which is founded in it. And to deny them this Privilege, for want of their Compliance with the Terms thereof, can no more be call'd *Imposition*, than any one's refusal to admit another into his Family, whose Temper is disagreeable to it.

Thus concerning *Conditions of Communion* impos'd on those who desire it; but the Case may probably seem somewhat differing, when applied to those who are Members of a *Religious Society*. For it will be said, that they being *absolutely* possess'd of that Privilege, no new Terms are to be impos'd on them, for then an Account of their Faith might be demanded every Week, which would also imply a Jealousy of their Stedfastness therein.

To this it may be reply'd, That where a Condition is *Moral*, and the Privilege suspended on it, has *always* the same Reference thereunto as it had at first, 'tis not the performing it *once* that entitles to the Privilege, but a *Continuance* therein is necessary to the constant Enjoyment thereof. For 'tis not like a Person's performing some Condition *arbitrarily* impos'd, or giving a valuable Consideration for a Thing in a Way of commutative Justice, as if he purchases an Estate, he can be laid under no other Condition, to be continu'd in the

the quiet Poſſeſſion thereof: But when any one is admitted a Member of a *Society*, on Condition he gives ſome Proof of his being worthy of it, *that Society* hath liberty to demand freſh Satisfaction, or to exclude him from their Number, if they have Ground to ſuſpect that either he deceiv'd them at firſt, or is not the ſame Man that once he was. This is agreeable to the *Laws of Society* in General, and if it was not allowable in *Religious Societies*, there could be no excluding any one from 'em, tho' it were for the vileſt Crimes, which contain a not adhering to the Conditions on which he was at firſt admitted. Anno Reg. V. *The Unreaſonableneſs of the Charge of Impoſition.*

As to the Caſe of *Miniſters*, who preſide in *Religious Societies*, 'tis not to be ſuppos'd they are accountable to none but God; for that includes in it, a greater Inſtance of *Impoſition* than *Creed-making* it ſelf. And 'tis certain, that the *Overſight* of a *particular Church*, is devolved upon them by *mutual Conſent*; accordingly 'tis well known to be the conſtant Practice of *Diſſenting Churches*, firſt to hear, and then to chuſe, their *Miniſters*. And ſurely one great End of hearing them is, that Satisfaction may thereby be attain'd, that he, who is propos'd to their Choice, embraces that *Faith* which they have been taught, and deſire ſtill to be confirm'd in. This is the tacit Condition of his Election, and if they happen to be miſtaken with relation to him, which is not impoſſible, ſince a Miniſter may *conceal* his Sentiments, till a convenient Opportunity offers to divulge them: Is this Miſtake on their ſide irretrievable? Or ſuppoſe he turns aſide from the *Faith* he *once* profeſs'd and preach'd, is there no Remedy left? If therefore ſuch *Miniſters* are diſmiſs'd from Churches, there is herein no greater Inſtance of *Impoſition* on the *Church's* Side, than there was before on its *Miniſters*, in not diſcovering at firſt what they were.

And this leads us to conſider the Caſe of Miniſters endeavouring to *conceal* their Senſe of ſome of the greateſt Doctrines of Chriſtianity, from the People under their immediate Care. I can't mention this Suppoſition without ſome regret; for if they

Anno Reg. V. they don't think fit to oblige *others* with an Account of their Faith, their Call and Character, as *Ministers*, leads them to be Open in explaining their Sentiments to their *People*, who have the greateſt Right to it of any in the World; neither can they be ſaid *to declare the whole Counſel of God*, if they avoid to mention ſome of the moſt important Doctrines of Religion. For whereas 'tis hard to determine what thoſe Things are, ſo it is certain that all are not generally agreed about the *Doctrine of the Trinity*; but God forbid that it ſhould be either paſt over in ſilence, or inſiſted on in ſuch a Way, as tho' we were afraid to diſoblige, or 'twas an indifferent Matter whether it was believed or not. What is this but to ſtand the Shot of an Enemy without endeavouring Self-defence? Can we reaſonably ſuppoſe, if the *Arians* and *Socinians* thought it a fit Time to diſcover their Errors, *i. e.* if the People ſhould be prepar'd to receive them, that they would inſiſt *more ſparingly* on thoſe Things wherein they differ from *us*; and what a Tendency ſuch a Method of Preaching would have to haſten that Time, I leave the World to judge?

The Unreaſonableneſs of the Charge of Impoſition.

A Profeſſion of our Sentiments in the great *Doctrines of Chriſtianity*, is not only neceſſary for our own Vindication when Things are brought to Extremity: But it is a Duty more eſpecially incumbent on them who have the *Overſight* of a *Church*, and are therefore concern'd to uſe all Endeavours to promote its Advances in the Knowledge of the *Truth*. And certainly this is not a Matter of the leaſt Importance, but I ſee no way how this can be ſecur'd, where *ſeeking the Law at the Prieſt's Mouth, who is the Meſſenger of the Lord*, to uſe the Prophet's Phraſe, is call'd *Impoſition*, and Compliance therewith, a being an Encourager, and Abettor thereof. In this Caſe therefore, I humbly conceive, the Cauſe of *Creeds* may be defended, *viz.* when I am oblig'd to ſignify my *Faith* to thoſe who have a Right to demand, and are immediately concern'd in the Knowledge of it.

A

A *publick Declaration* of my Faith, does not *always* carry in it the Nature of *Impoſition*, though I have Reaſon to conjecture, that many will not join with me therein. Again, if this be done in an *Aſſembly*, it does not ſo much alter the Caſe as that the former ſhould be warrantable, the other a Perſecution; and if the *Form* of doing it contains in it ſomething foreign to the firſt Deſign of their Meeting, the moſt that can be made of it, is only a *Breach of Order*. But if any Accident occurs, which would render it neceſſary to be put to the *Vote*, whether the *Aſſembly* will make a *Profeſſion* of their *Faith*, it can hardly be reckon'd a *Breach of Order*; nor is it an Impoſition, to demand, that a Queſtion of this Nature be put, ſince every Member has a Right to propoſe it, and much more a conſiderable Number. It is true, ſuch a Queſtion may be put, and paſs'd in the Negative, and then the only Relief would be either Submiſſion, or Proteſting; but if the Queſtion is demanded, and denied, the Laws of Society are broken: And therefore, 'tis no Crime to withdraw, to make ſuch a Declaration, which I am not otherwiſe allow'd to do. Thus far there is no *Impoſition* or *Perſecution* in the leaſt; the principal *Foundation of the Charge* conſiſts, according to the Report of common Fame, and occaſional Complaints, whether by Word or Writing, either in what is an *Injury to the Divine Majeſty*, as aſſuming the Prerogative of dealing with Conſcience, in a Way peculiar to *Himſelf*, and ſetting up our *own Faith* as the *infallible Rule* and *Standard* of *another's*, and thereby leſſening the Authority of Scripture; or elſe in deſigning to ſet a *Mark of Diſtinction* on thoſe who are otherwiſe-minded, that they may, by this means, be known by the odious Character of *Arians*.

Anno Reg. V.

The Unreaſonableneſs of the Charge of Impoſition.

As to the *former* of theſe, were there the leaſt Colour for it, it would lay us under the Guilt of *uſurping* the Prerogative of God, as well as *impoſing* on Men. And, indeed, this is improv'd againſt us in ſuch a Way, as tho' 'twas Matter of Fact; ſo that we are charg'd with caſting Contempt on *Divine Revelation*, in forcing our own Sentiments

Anno Reg. V.

The Unreaſonableneſs of the Charge of Impoſition.

timents with the Terror of Perſecutors, and *torturing* Mens Conſciences after the Way of the *Inquiſition*. This is a heavy Charge: But I am altogether at a Loſs to underſtand, how it can be concluded from a Deſire to know by *Vote*, whether others are conſenting to that *Declaration of Faith* which we may think expedient to be made, that ſo it may be deem'd the *Act* of the *Aſſembly*? and this is all that can be pretended to be done in this *Court* of *Inquiſition*.

As to the *other* Part of the Charge, as though we had done ſomething to leſſen the Authority of *Scripture Revelation*; it is no Reflection on *Scripture* to profeſs, that we believe ſome Doctrines which are no other than Deductions from it. This I ſuppoſe will be allow'd, and therefore I add, That *ſubſcribing* to what we believe, differs but in a very ſmall Circumſtance from a *verbal Declaration* thereof. And if this be done *publickly*, it ſavours no more of Impoſition, than if done *privately* in occaſional Converſation, unleſs the World's knowing what we believe, is the only thing that renders it criminal. To deſire to know whether another underſtands any Scripture in the ſame Senſe with my ſelf, does not in the leaſt argue, that I judge my *Reaſoning* from Scripture to be *infallible*; or that the *Conſequence*, as far as it is *mine*, is of the ſame Authority with the *Text* from whence 'tis drawn. I ſpeak not of *Conſequences* drawn from Scripture, which are ſuppos'd to be juſt; for, ſo far as they are *ſo*, they are of equal Authority with Scripture, and every one who believe them to be ſo, is bound to pay the ſame Regard to them, as to the Premiſes from whence they are deduc'd.

But as to what concerns the *Impoſing* hereof, this is call'd, An aſſuming to our ſelves a Sovereignty over the Conſciences of others, which indeed is the only unwarrantable *Idea* in *Creed-making*: And will our Brethren ſay, That what was done in their Company contain'd a poſitive Demand of their Belief of that Doctrine? Was not that rather ſuppos'd, in deſiring that they would declare their Faith? It would have been moſt

cenſo-

cenſorious to ſuppoſe they did not believe it, and would not have anſwer'd the main Deſign of the Propoſal, if we had thought ſo; or had we demanded their Belief of this Doctrine, this would have been prepoſterous, without attempting the Proof thereof. Our Conduct therefore muſt be reſolved into the Dictates of *Prudence*, and a Deſire to proceed with greater Unanimity with them in what might be for the Honour of God, and Good of others, rather than to impoſe on them. Anno Reg. V.

The Unreaſonableneſs of the Charge of Impoſition.

Matters being thus circumſtantiated, how can it be reckon'd a Crime to profeſs our Faith in the *Doctrine of the Trinity*, in Words not only agreeing with all the *Reformed Churches*, but with almoſt the whole *Chriſtian World*, in Words which we have all paid ſuch a Deference to, and given ſuch Ground to ſuppoſe we believ'd, as is contain'd in our making a Profeſſion thereof on other Occaſions. To ſay therefore, that the Thing it ſelf contains a *Brand* on any, is to ſuppoſe that ſome will not profeſs their Faith therein; and if the World from thence infer, whether juſtly or not I will not determine, that ſome of 'em do not believe the Doctrine, we leave them to account for this, and cannot but think, that this Inſinuation contains in it a greater Inſtance of *Injury* and *Impoſition*, than can be proved from any part of our Conduct towards them.

Many would conclude, that ſome who believed the *Doctrine of the Trinity*, but refus'd to ſignify their Faith therein, had not the ſame Regard to the *Importance* of it, as others have: For 'tis one thing to believe a Doctrine to be true, another thing to ſuppoſe the Belief thereof neceſſary to Salvation. The only Reaſon why, I ſuppoſe, the World might put this Conſtruction on the Refuſal of our Brethren to comply with us, is, That it might appear that the Conſequence above-mention'd is juſt, *viz.* That we could not by our Action neceſſarily impoſe the *Brand* of *Arianiſm* on thoſe who refus'd to join with us, ſince it might admit of another Interpretation, and if ſo, it is unreaſonable for them to found ſo heavy a Charge on our Conduct herein.

But

Anno Reg. V.

The Unreaſonableneſs of the Charge of Impoſition.

But this will further appear, if it be conſider'd, that we had other Inducements which render'd our Conduct neceſſary; The Circumſtances of Affairs required it, ſince not only *dangerous Errors* were maintain'd by many with a great deal of Warmth, and ſuch Explications of the *Doctrine of the Trinity* had been given of late in many *printed Books*, which are not only contrary to, but ſubverſive of the *Faith* which we have been *taught*, and ought always to adhere to: but the *Diſſenters* were reported by *ſome* in a way of *Boaſt*; by *others* with *Inſult* and *Reproach*, to give in to them. It is needleſs to enquire, what were the ſecret Springs of this Report: And, indeed, who can account for common Fame? However, the Number of thoſe who were concerned in it, was ſo ſmall, that a Propoſal to make a *Declaration* of our Faith in the *Doctrine of the Trinity*, would then have ſeem'd needleſs, though it ought never to be rejected, when deſign'd to anſwer a valuable End: yet this gave Occaſion to ſeveral Miniſters to eſtabliſh the Minds of their People in the *preſent Truth*, and, at the ſame time, ſatisfy them, that they were not involv'd in the growing Cenſure.

If the *Subject Matter*, or *Words*, in which we declar'd *our Faith*, has any place in the Charge of *Impoſition*, I may take Leave to add, That then there was no need of any other Profeſſion of Faith, than what is contain'd in our acknowledging the Scriptures to be the *Word of God*, and, conſequently, that they are of *infallible Verity*. But ſince a *Declaration of our Faith* muſt contain an *Explication* of it, or a ſignifying what we think to be the Mind of God contain'd in Scripture, with reſpect to ſome important *Articles of Faith*, there muſt be ſomething more than a Repetition of Scripture Words, unleſs they are ſo expreſs and full, that no one can doubt of the Senſe thereof; but if thoſe Scriptures which ſpeak of the *Bleſſed Trinity*, are taken in a very different Senſe by thoſe who are on each ſide of the Queſtion in Diſpute about it, we ought to uſe ſome Words, whereby we may be known to underſtand them

in

in another Senſe, than what they do who in Words confeſs, but in the Courſe of their arguing deny the *Deity of our Saviour*, and the *Holy Ghoſt*. Anno Reg. V.

The Unreaſonableneſs of the Charge of Impoſition.

Theſe Things I have taken Leave to obſerve, that it may appear, we had good Reaſon to *declare our Faith* in more expreſs Terms, than by aſſerting, that we are *no Arians*, or that *we utterly diſown the* Arian *Doctrine*. For it is very certain, that not only they who are in the *New Scheme*, but the *Socinians* themſelves, are ready to declare, that they believe the *Doctrine of the Bleſſed Trinity*, if they may be admitted to explain their Senſe of this Doctrine in their own way; and alſo, that they believe the *proper Divinity* of our Saviour, or that he is *God by Nature*, if you underſtand this only as oppos'd to Idols, which in reality are no Gods, as having no Branch of Divine Glory put upon 'em, nor any Warrant from God to be called ſo. Therefore a Declaration of this Nature will not argue the Perſons that make it, to be altogether free from the Suſpicion of *Arianiſm*; and though many of our Brethren, who have thought fit to aſſert no more, appear by better Evidence to be unjuſtly charg'd with it; yet, I hope, they will not continue to reckon others *Impoſers*, who thought fit to expreſs their Faith in Words which never were reckon'd exceptionable among us till of late; and, I hope, the impartial Enquirers after Truth, who take the Pains to know what has been advanc'd on both ſides, will ſee Reaſon to conclude, that the Explication of the Doctrine of the Bleſſed Trinity contain'd therein, is not only above Contempt, but is, as has been prov'd by ſeveral judicious Writers, ſupported by the juſteſt Conſequences deduc'd from Scripture, ſo that it is no Crime to recommend it by our Subſcription as worthy of Belief, tho' we are hardly thought of as *Impoſers*, not only by our *Brethren*, but by many who profeſs themſelves open *Enemies* to us, and at preſent are more than ordinarily exaſperated againſt us, concerning whom we are bound to believe, that their Invectives are not levell'd meerly at our Conduct, but at the Doctrine which we pro-

Anno Reg. V. profeſs; in whoſe Writings a better Temper is deſir'd, as well as more cogent Arguments, that if we are miſtaken, we may be convinc'd, and not neceſſitated to judge, that our Conviction is the leaſt Part of the Deſign of many, whom we have no otherwiſe injur'd, than by declaring our ſtedfaſt Adherence to that Doctrine, on which our Religion and our Hope is founded, *viz.* That *the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt are the One and Only God bleſſed for Evermore.*

A Charge of Partiality, Impoſition, &c.

On the other ſide, about the ſame time, came out, *A Charge of Partiality, Impoſition, and Aſſuming Authority in Matters of Faith, fixed on the Subſcribers.* The firſt Part is founded upon their Proceeding in the Caſe of the ejected Miniſters at *Exon*; which the Reader may be a Judge of by examining that Matter, which is too long to meddle with here; tho' it is chiefly grounded upon their hearing the Caſe only on one ſide, and directing their Advices alſo to them only. That of Impoſition is ſupported after this manner, as it is directed in a Letter to a Friend.

The next Complaint I have againſt them is that of *Impoſition.* This, indeed, they diſclaim, and are very angry with their Brethren for mentioning it only as the plain and natural Tendency of their Practice; yet ſome Paſſages dropt here and there, will fully juſtify the charging it upon them. 'They ſuſpect, the Plea of thoſe who 'are for declaring only in Scripture-Terms, is 'uſed as a Means to cover their real Sentiments, 'at a Seaſon, when they find it not *ſo convenient* 'publickly to own them.' They think then it may be inconvenient to ſome Perſons to diſcover their real Sentiments; and you'll find, they are not altogether inſenſible what the *Inconvenience* may be. 'And if this (that is, their ſubſcribing) 'in the Conſequence of it, ſhall any way tend 'to *detect* thoſe who are *departed* from this Faith, 'and bring them under *Diſreputation*, it is what 'we cannot help. Our own *juſt Reputation* and '*Uſefulneſs*, but eſpecially the *Intereſt* of *Truth*, and

' and the *Safety* of precious Souls ought to be ' dearer to us, than the Temporal Intereſt or ' Reputation of any *particular Perſon* whatſoever.' They foreſaw the Conſequences, and yet perſisted to require it. This, however, muſt not be called Impoſition; No, by no means. Alas! Loſs of Reputation, of Uſefulneſs, and ſo of all the Comfort and Pleaſure of Life, together with Want and Beggary, which likewiſe frequently follow the former, are but ſmall Inconveniences! Theſe lay no Temptation in a Man's Way to prevaricate, to be diſhoneſt in his Profeſſion, to ſubſcribe one thing and mean another. And the Reaſon given for this, is moſt admirable: ' Our ' own *juſt Reputation* and *Uſefulneſs*, but eſpecially ' the *Intereſt* of *Truth*, and *Safety* of Souls, *&c.*' Let us but put this into the Mouths of the *Spaniſh* Inquiſitors, will not the Reaſoning be as juſt, and every whit as well defend their Practice?

Anno Reg. V.

A Charge of Partiality, Impoſition, &c.

I think they plainly inſinuate, that whoſoever does not believe that particular Explication of the Doctrine of the Sacred Trinity, contain'd in the Firſt Article of the Church of *England*, is no Chriſtian. If this be not their Meaning, I muſt declare, I can ſee no Connexion nor Senſe in what they ſay. They ſpeak of it as a Thing very ill, and by no means to be ſuffered, that thoſe who differ in their Explication of the Trinity, from what is laid down in the Firſt Article of the Church of *England*, and the Fifth and Sixth Anſwers in the Aſſembly's Catechiſm, ſhould continue in Communion with thoſe who take their Explication of that Doctrine from that Article and thoſe Anſwers. And what may farther confirm us, that this is their Senſe, is the Practice of ſome of the Subſcribers, who, it's well known, have refuſed Communion to thoſe who differ from them in their Explication of this Doctrine. Now, is not this Impoſition? Is not this making that neceſſary to Chriſtianity, and to Communion which Chriſt never made ſo? What is it theſe Gentlemen complain of in the Eſtabliſh'd Church? Is it not the making unſcriptural Terms of Communion? And do they not call

Anno Reg. V.

A Charge of Partiality, Impoſition, &c.

their inſiſting upon theſe Terms, *Impoſition*? Now, is not that which they themſelves make a Badge of Chriſtianity, and a Term of Communion, altogether unſcriptural? Where are the Words of the Firſt Article of the Church of *England*, or of the Two Anſwers of the Aſſembly's Catechiſm, to be found in Scripture? Or where is it that an Aſſent to thoſe Words is made neceſſary to Salvation, and ſo to Chriſtian Communion? Till they can ſhew us theſe Two Things, it's moſt evident, they are to be charged with requiring unſcriptural Terms of Communion, and are guilty of the very ſame Impoſition they complain of in the Church of *England*. Will they ſay, That tho' they don't find the Words, yet they find the Senſe of the Article and Anſwers in the Scripture? I anſwer, It's no ways poſſible to know what their Senſe is, without an Explication of the Terms *Perſon* and *God*; and that the Senſe may be very different, according to the different Explication of thoſe Terms. Now, are all thoſe various Senſes theſe Words are capable of, found in Scripture, or one only? If one only, why is not that one fixed, and that alone made neceſſary to Chriſtianity? If all are to be found there, then the Scripture has no one *determinate Senſe*; which theſe Gentlemen will by no means grant, at leaſt, not in this Point. Why then have they not fix'd this one Senſe? Why have they made uſe of Words capable of ſo great a Variety of Senſes? Who knows to what Senſe of theſe Words our Aſſent is required? while ſome underſtand by the Three Perſons, Three Names only, or Three external Relations; others, Three internal Relations or Characters; others, Three inexplicable Modes, Three Somewhats, they know not what; others, Three real Diſtinctions. Some by the Term *God*, underſtand One Mind, others Three Minds; others a common Nature ſubſiſting in Three Manners, anſwering to the Human Nature ſubſiſting in Individuals. Now, ſince the true Senſe of Scripture is but One, *various Perſons ſo widely differing in their Interpretations, cannot have every one of*

of them the *Senſe intended by the Great Legiſlator.* Anno Reg. V.

Foraſmuch as theſe Gentlemen have not thought fit to determine any one Senſe, but have left room for ſo great a Variety, why might they not as well have been contented with the ſame *Latitude of Expreſſion* the Legiſlator himſelf makes uſe of, and required a Subſcription to no other than ſcriptural Phraſes? Since there muſt, after all, be a great Latitude, why ſhould not that Latitude in which God himſelf has ſeen fit to expreſs his Mind, be judged the beſt? Surely, every pious and modeſt Man will judge it ſo. Let theſe Gentlemen try how they can defend that Latitude of Expreſſion they themſelves have taken, that Variety of Senſes to which the Words they have ſubſcribed are open; and then I believe it will be no difficult matter to defend the Author of the Bible for that Variety his Words may lye open to. When once they give us a Reaſon why they have not fix'd the preciſe determinate Senſe of Scripture to be ſubſcribed, it will be very eaſy to ſhew them why a Subſcription to the Words of Scripture is ſufficient.

A Charge of Partiality, Inconſiſtency, &c.

But, after all, ſuppoſing they had determined that which appear'd to them to be the *one preciſe* Meaning of Scripture in this Article of Faith; what Authority have they to require an Aſſent to this Senſe of theirs, as a neceſſary Term of Communion? Where do they learn, that their Interpretation of Scripture is abſolutely neceſſary to Chriſtianity? Who has made it ſo? The Great Legiſlator? Then he would have told us ſo plainly, and not have left us at the Uncertainty of dubious Expreſſions, capable at leaſt of ſeveral probable Interpretations. Or muſt it be taken upon their Word? But let them firſt ſhew us their Commiſſion to interpret Scripture for others, and then to make the Receiving of their Interpretations neceſſary to Chriſtianity. Is not this the very Thing in the Church of *Rome*, againſt which they make ſuch Outcries? Is not this the Thing they ſo greatly blame in the Church of *England*? Has not the Church of *Rome* the ſame Authority to ſettle Terms of Communion, and

Anno Reg. V.

A Charge of Partiality, Impoſition, &c.

make their Gloſſes and Interpretations of Scripture neceſſary, as theſe Gentlemen have? And why muſt the Church of *England* be charged with Impoſition, in requiring an unfeigned Aſſent and Conſent to her Interpretations of Scripture? Why may not ſhe make what ſhe thinks fit neceſſary to Perſons being admitted to the Exerciſe of the Miniſterial Office, and to her Communion, as well as theſe Gentlemen? Why then have we heard ſo many Complaints againſt her for the Ejectment of the *Non-Subſcribers* in 1662? If ſhe be guilty of Impoſition, it will be hard for *them* to prove themſelves guiltleſs. But ſuppoſing they ſhould miſtake the preciſe determinate Senſe of Scripture, or the abſolute Neceſſity of receiving that Senſe in order to Chriſtian Communion (and, I think, that conſidering the acknowledg'd Difficulty of this Article, it is great odds but that in one or the other they will miſtake) what can they have to ſay for themſelves, in thus taking upon them to Unchriſtian and Excommunicate the Servants of their Common Lord? Is it not a far greater Crime to exclude thoſe whom Chriſt receives, to Unchriſtian thoſe who are truly his Diſciples, than to ſit down in Communion with, and treat thoſe as Brethren, who really are not ſo? This I am ſure of, that by requiring as an Evidence of Chriſtianity, and a Term of Communion, the Belief of any one particular Explication of an Article ſo exceedingly difficult to be underſtood, we are in danger of incurring this greater Guilt. One would think therefore, that if Men had any real Concern for themſelves, and awful Expectation of a Day of Accounts, they would take great heed how they made the receiving any Interpretation of theirs, a neceſſary Term of Chriſtian Communion.

It's high Time now to paſs on to the other Matter of Complaint; and that is, their Aſſuming to themſelves Authority in Matters of Faith. This they expreſly diſclaim, yet they *are* for Peoples building their Faith upon their Authority, and that in what they apprehend the greateſt and moſt weighty Matters. They think

think their *Declaring* as *proper* a Means to make their Hearers perſevere in the Faith, as their *Preaching*. Anno Reg. V.

Now I beſeech you, what Influence can the *Declaration* of a Miniſter's Faith have upon his People, towards their perſevering in the ſame, but what is derived from the Authority of the Miniſter? And when they ſay it is *as proper* a means as Preaching, what is the Meaning of this, but that they apprehend all the Influence of Preaching too to be derived from the Authority of the Perſon who preaches? *A Charge of Partiality, Impoſition, &c.*

If they did not deſign to claim to themſelves *Authority* in *Matters of Faith*, and wou'd not be believ'd in theſe Points upon their *bare Aſſertion*, why ſhou'd they ſay that the Declaring their Faith is *as* proper a Means to continue their People in the Faith as their Preaching? All the World knows that their Declaring is but their bare aſſerting that this is their Faith: Is then the bare aſſerting *this is their Faith*, a proper Means to make their People perſevere in the Faith? What is this but expecting their People ſhould receive their Faith upon their Word and Authority? And is this as proper a Means as Preaching? Why then it's plain they expect that the People ſhould take their Word for it out of the Pulpit too, and think that their bare Aſſertion is full enough for them to build their Faith upon.

If the Reaſon why the People perſevere in the Faith, is becauſe their Miniſters from time to time declare and ſubſcribe it, is not this Faith Human? Is it not one and the ſame Thing whether I at firſt receive my Faith from Men, or perſevere in it afterwards (however I at firſt received it) becauſe of their Aſſertions and Declarations? If this be the true Reaſon of my Faith, whether begun or continued, it is not built upon the Word of God, but on the Declarations of Men. Yet theſe Gentlemen here ſay that their Declaring is *as proper* a Means to have their People perſevere as Preaching; *i. e. bare Aſſerting* is as proper as *Reaſoning*. They ſay, 'If this laſt 'be granted (i. e. *the allowing Perſons to ſupport 'their own Senſe of Scripture upon proper Occaſions with*

Anno Reg. V.

A Charge of Partiality, Impoſition, &c.

'*ſuch Reaſons as appear to them convincing*) then both *Trinitarians* and *Anti-Trinitarians* muſt be permitted by *common Conſent* to preach one for another, and to give their *different*, and even *contradictory Interpretations*, tho' it be in Matters of the *greateſt Conſequence*, provided it be done with *Sobriety* and *Charity*. And who does not ſee the Tendency this muſt have to *confound* the Minds of People, and to run them into ſuch *Uncertainties*, as at length they ſhall not know what they are to *believe*?' As for the Conſequence they draw from their Brethrens Words, I am not able to ſee it; but I ſhall leave that, and confine my ſelf entirely to their Reaſonings at the latter end of this remarkable Sentence. And they are the very ſame that the *Romiſh* Church makes uſe of, for prohibiting the reading all Proteſtant Books, and even the Bible it ſelf; becauſe (ſay they) the reading ſuch Books has a Tendency to *confound their Minds*, and run them into ſuch *Uncertainties*, as at length they ſhall not know *what to believe*. Who would ever have expected ſuch Reaſoning from Proteſtants, from Diſſenters, who ſo ſtrenuouſly aſſert that every Man has a Right to judge for himſelf? But how is he to exerciſe this Right? By hearing of one Side only, leſt his Mind ſhould be *confounded*. What is he to judge? Why, that what his Miniſter tells him from the Pulpit is *certainly* true, without ever knowing what may be alledg'd againſt it, leſt it ſhould run him into *Uncertainties*, and he ſhould not know *what to believe*. So that every Man muſt believe what his Miniſter tells him, without ever examining it, and conſidering what Arguments may be brought againſt it, for fear of having his Mind *confounded*, being led into *Uncertainties* and *Scepticiſm*. And yet theſe Gentlemen don't aſſume to themſelves any Authority in Matters of Faith, if you'll take their Words for it. Only they would have you believe the Doctrines they teach muſt be true, and would not venture you to hear any Thing that may be ſaid in oppoſition to them, for fear of your being lead into *Uncertainties* and *Scepticiſm*;

and

and warn you againſt it, leſt you ſhould be *poiſoned* with the *contrary Errors*. So that if you'll hearken to their Reaſonings here, and conſult your own Eaſe and Safety, you muſt pin your Faith upon your Miniſter's Sleeve (that is, if he happen to be of the Subſcribers Mind, not otherwiſe) you muſt receive for Goſpel all that he teaches, and trouble your Head no farther. Should you give your ſelf the Trouble to examine your Teacher's Dictates, ſhould you hearken to what may be offer'd againſt them, ſhould you read any Thing in contradiction to them, alas! this might be attended with dreadful Conſequences: Poſſibly you might be led to *doubt* of them; nay, who knows but that you might be convinc'd of their abſolute Falſhood, and fully perſwaded that the direct contrary to what he lays down is the Truth? But what then muſt become of the Authority of the Prieſt. Is it not much better to ſave your ſelf the Trouble of thinking, and reading, and conſidering the Force of Objections, and ſubmit to his unexamined Deciſions? Anno Reg. V.

Plain Scripture Conſequences to be regarded as Revelation.

The Matter of Declaration and Subſcription being thus controverted, ſome alſo went more directly into the Things diſputed; and the Reverend Mr. *Cumming*, Miniſter of the *Scotch* Church in *London*, publiſhed, *Advice to Chriſtians, to contend for the Faith once delivered to the Saints*. The moſt remarkable Poſition in which was, that *Plain Scripture Conſequences are to be regarded as Matter of Revelation*: And after ſome warm Reflections upon ſuch as this Gentleman imagined to be Enemies to this Faith, he is pleaſed to ſay what it is, *viz.* To believe that our Lord Jeſus Chriſt is God, in the native and literal Senſe of that Word, as it ſignifies a Being of infinite Perfections, of abſolute Eternity, and neceſſary Exiſtence, the Creator and End of all Things: That He is, together with the Father and Bleſſed Spirit, the One only Living and True God: That to redeem Mankind he aſſum'd our Nature, and therein ſuſtain'd the Offices with which he is declared to be inveſted in the Holy Scriptures;

Anno Reg. V. tures; particularly, *That he died for our Sins, and rose again*, and lives *for ever to make Interceſſion for us*; and that his Death was truly and really a Propitiatory Sacrifice.

Plain Scripture Conſequences to be regarded as Revelation.

In the *Marginal Strictures* which this Gentleman alſo thought fit to explain himſelf in, he drops this Caution.

But this I would have the Reader carry along with him, That we muſt diſtinguiſh between the *Article it ſelf*, as it is a neceſſary Part of Faith, and the *different* Ways of proving the ſame Doctrine (for a proper adequate Explanation of what is ſo far above all natural Diſcoveries, would be a vain Attempt, and is barr'd by the Apoſtle's Words, *Without Controverſy, great*, even inexplicable, and incomprehenſible, *is the Myſtery of Godlineſs*, &c.) The Article it ſelf, as revealed in Scripture, cannot be better expreſs'd than in the Words of our ſhorter Catechiſm, *viz.* "There "is but One only, the Living and True God: "There are Three Perſons in the Godhead, the "Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt; and "theſe Three are one God, the ſame in Sub-"ſtance, equal in Power and Glory." This is the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity. Theſe Propoſitions are not remote Conſequences drawn from the Words of Revelation, but the natural and neceſſary Meaning of thoſe innumerable Texts of Scripture that relate to this Matter, conſidered in one View. Whoſoever denies theſe Poſitions, or advances any Explication manifeſtly inconſiſtent with them; whoever derogates from the Unity of God (Unity of Nature and Eſſence) or from the True Eternal Godhead of the Word and Spirit, *viz.* That they are one God with the Father, or overthrows the Scriptural Diſtinction between theſe Bleſſed Three, may be juſtly charged with denying the Faith once delivered to the Saints, in this great and fundamental Article of our Religion. But different Methods of Illuſtration, conſiſtent with holding the Article it ſelf, as above expreſs'd, can infer no Diſadvantage to the Truth, or the Cauſe of Revealed Religion.

But

Anno Reg. V.

But it derogates not from the Perfection of the Scriptures, that ignorant or deſigning Men *wreſt them to their own, or the Deſtruction of others.* If all the *Erring Sects* in the World pretend to Scripture on their ſide, and boaſt of *their Allegiance to its Divine Authority* (and that ſuch Pretences are often made a *Cloak to Error*, none can with Truth or Modeſty deny) muſt we therefore impeach the Scriptures of Imperfection, or Contradiction? By no means. Our Duty is plain, with humble and teachable Minds to *compare Spiritual Things with Spiritual.* And as on the one Hand, the manifeſt and neceſſary *Conſequences* of plain Scriptural Propoſitions are as much a Divine Revelation, and ſo to be regarded, as the Principles from which they naturally and neceſſarily flow (a *Rule* to be admitted of, in judging even of *Moral* Duties, as well as *Doctrinal* Truths) ſo, on the other Hand, what may appear at firſt ſight to be the *literal* Senſe of ſome ſingle Texts, muſt not be urged in oppoſition to the general Tenor of the Sacred Writings, the Nature and Reſpects of Things, or the Duties of Morality; but are to be interpreted by thoſe more plain and numerous Places that treat of the ſame Thing.

Plain Scripture Conſequences to be regarded as Revelation.

It is commonly objected againſt this, That Scripture Conſequences, how natural and neceſſary ſoever they are ſuppoſed to be, are Matters of Revelation only to thoſe who ſee them; but that others who ſee them not, are under no Obligation as to theſe Conſequences. It might ſeem to ſome invidious, if I ſhould ſay that *Jeſuits* and *Socinians*, how widely ſoever they differ in other Things, are agreed in the *Main* of what is here objected, tho' they ſometimes contradict themſelves. As to the *Socinians* in particular, *their grand Poſition is*, That nothing ought to be inſiſted on as a Matter of Faith, that is not ῥητῶς, and *ſyllabically* contained in Scripture. Upon this Principle they think to juſtify all their peculiar Doctrines, eſpecially in relation to the TRINITY: And they improve it ſo far, as to make but *one Article of Faith neceſſary, viz.* That we believe the Divine Authority of the Scriptures, eſpe-

Anno Reg. V. especially the New Testament. Which indeed lays a Foundation for very *peaceful Maxims*, even to Stupidity. But, alas! if we pursue this Principle through all its necessary Implications and Deductions, we shall soon lose sight even of *that one Article* that's left us: For *if our not seeing* the plain and necessary Consequences of Scriptural Propositions, discharges us from any Obligation to believe them, it will follow *that our not seeing* the Evidence of a Divine Revelation, discharges us from any Obligation to believe the Scriptures themselves to be the Word of God. The *Jews* saw not that *Jesus* was the *Messias*, tho' they imagined themselves clear-sighted, and took it very ill when it was insinuated they were blind. The *Sadduces* saw not the RESURRECTION in the Writings of *Moses*, nor is it *literally* contain'd in the *Pentateuch*. Our modern *Arians*, call them by what Name you will, *see not that* CHRIST *is* ONE GOD *with the Father, One in Nature and Essence, equal in Power and Glory*; tho' it be demonstrable, that either He is One God with the Father, or is not God at all, or that there are more Gods than *One*. But the *Jews* were condemn'd for their Unbelief, for not seeing what they did not see, *because that was* owing to their own Prejudices; *They would not repent, that they might believe. The* Sadduces *erred, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the Power of God.* Nor will it justify an *Arian* to say, He sees not that these Three are One God, if that is necessarily included in the Scriptural Revelation concerning the Divine Persons: As I doubt not but the Scripture Evidence of that Doctrine is as clear and full as any Argument of what kind soever, that can be brought to prove the Divine Authority of the Scriptures. So that the Question is not what a Man sees, or does not see; but what he ought to see, what he might see, if his Mind were not inlaid with Prejudice or Passion, and he humbly resign'd his Understanding unto God. An *Atheist* may not see that the World had a Beginning: He may not for the Heart of him know how to resolve that Question, *Quæ Machinæ, quæ Vectes?*

Plain Scripture Consequences to be regarded as Revelation.

Veſtes? What Engines were uſed in erecting this ſtupendous Fabrick? And he may by degrees become ſuch a Maſter of his own Reaſon, as to be fully perſwaded in his Mind there is no other God, no other Nature or Subſtance than the Univerſe; which was the Doctrine of *Spinoſa*. Is he therefore juſtified becauſe he is blind? Let us therefore beware of a Principle which is capable of being improv'd to ſap the Foundations of Natural, as well as Revealed Religion. Anno Reg. V.

The ſame Author goes on to obviate againſt many Objections which he conceives his Doctrine of *Scripture Conſequences* liable to; and takes much Pains to diſtinguiſh himſelf off from the Church of *Rome* in the ſame Point, and ſays many Things with Handſomneſs and Spirit in behalf of Liberty, and Freedom of Judgment. But it ſeems this was not ſatisfactory to all, and the Reverend Mr. *Evans* wrote a Letter upon this Subject, containing his Sentiments how far Regard was due to Scripture Conſequences, to the following Effect.

What Regard ought to be had to Scripture Conſequences.

If this Regard ſhould be ſunk too low, it might reflect on the inexhauſtible Fulneſs of the Scriptures, it would greatly abate and ſtraiten the Uſefulneſs of a Goſpel Miniſtry, and lay a greater Reſtraint on the Uſe of Reaſon in Matters of Religion, than will be allow'd on any Hand. On the other Side Care muſt be taken, that *ſuch* a Streſs be not laid upon Scripture Conſequences, as will reflect upon the Perfection of the Scriptures themſelves, or their Plainneſs and Sufficiency to direct thoſe of the meaneſt Capacities in Things neceſſary to Salvation; or that ſhall countenance the Impoſitions of fallible Men, and place their Deductions from Scripture upon a level with the Sacred Oracles themſelves; or, which would deſtroy or render uſeleſs that Right of private Judgment, that belongs to every Man, to every Chriſtian, and every Miniſter; or, that would unneceſſarily divide the Diſciples of Chriſt in Affection or Communion.

Anno Reg. V. I ſhall propoſe my Apprehenſions of this Matter under Two Heads,

What Regard ought to be had to Scripture Conſequences.

Firſt, I would ſhew what Regard appears to me unqueſtionably due to Scripture Conſequences, and which ſeems to me every Way ſufficient to ſecure their proper Uſe and Honour.

Secondly, The Difference and Diſtinction which I conceive ought to be made between them and the plain and expreſs Declarations of Scripture.

I grant then,

1. That Conſequences, which juſtly follow from Scripture Principles, are certainly true in themſelves, as the Principles from whence they flow; for a Falſhood can never juſtly be deduced from Truth. This they are, independent of any Man's collecting them. And in a Senſe they may be called a Part of Revelation, as the great Author of That knew that they might, and deſigned that they ſhould be collected by reaſonable Creatures, from thoſe expreſs Declarations made in Scripture.

2. It is the Duty of all, who are made Partakers of the great Advantage of Scripture-Revelation, not only to attend carefully to the plain and expreſs Declarations of it; but diligently to ſtudy and conſider their Bibles, that they may diſcover the true Senſe and Meaning of the Declarations there made, which *Senſe* in it ſelf is undoubtedly but *one*; and that they may learn from thence any Inferences of Truth or Duty, which may juſtly be drawn either from particular Texts, or from ſeveral laid together; and that thus they may receive the full practical Influence of Scripture Truths.

3. It is the direct Office, and particular Buſineſs of the Miniſters of the Goſpel, to give their beſt Aſſiſtance to others herein. Not only by laying together the expreſs Declarations of Scripture upon the ſeveral Heads of Religion, and pointing out theſe as there is Occaſion to the People; but by explaining them, or *giving the Senſe* as clearly and diſtinctly as they can, and drawing

drawing from them ſuch farther Diſcoveries of Truth and Duty from time to time, as they judge to be any Part of the Counſel of God. And they ſhould endeavour to convince People by the beſt Arguments they can uſe, that ſuch Conſequences as appear juſt to themſelves really flow from Scripture, tho' they may not be expreſſed there in ſo many Words. Anno Reg. V.

What Regard ought to be had to Scripture Conſequences.

4. Every one who diſcerns the Evidence of any Conſequences of Truth or Duty from Scripture, is obliged to believe and receive them, as well as the expreſs Declarations of it: He ought to govern himſelf by his Belief of ſuch Conſequences, whether they relate to greater or leſs Matters, and never allow himſelf to deny the leaſt Truth, or to act contrary to it upon any Temporal Motives, unleſs he comes to be convinced that he was miſtaken. And even ſuch Deductions from Scripture, as only carry probable Evidence to him, yet claim a proportionable Regard. This is a neceſſary Conſequence of Sincerity.

5. I would farther add for the Caution of all, That thoſe who have ſufficient Opportunities and Means to attain the Knowledge of Conſequential Truths, cannot be excuſed *before God* for continuing ignorant of them, if *he* knows that this is owing to their own wicked Neglect, or obſtinate Rejection of the Light.

I now go on with the ſame Plainneſs to propoſe the Difference and Diſtinction, which I conceive ought to be made between the expreſs Declarations of Scripture, and the Conſequences deduced from them.

I. I cannot think, that Conſequences from Scripture are in the ſame ſtrict Senſe a Part of Revelation, or *as much a Divine Revelation, and ſo to be regarded*, as the Principles from which they flow. Becauſe there is a Mixture of the Reaſoning of fallible Men in the Collection of them, along with the infallible Declarations of the Word of God: Which muſt in ſome Meaſure weaken the Force of them, in compariſon of the primary Truths from which they are derived.

The

Anno Reg. V.

What Regard ought to be had to Scripture Conſequences.

The ſame I apprehend to hold true of Conſequences from Scripture in general. Our Reaſonings from it are ſeldom of the Nature of Mathematical Deductions. Or if they were, the very Abſtruſeneſs of that Way of Reaſoning to ordinary People would ſhew, that Conſequences which muſt be ſo deduced could hardly be deſigned by God to be of equal Neceſſity to all, with thoſe Truths which may be eaſily come at by the meaneſt Men.

2. I apprehend, that the *Importance* of Scripture Conſequences muſt chiefly be meaſured by the Plainneſs and Eaſineſs of their Deduction from it. My Reaſon is, the Perfection of Revelation, and the deſigned Uſe of it for the Benefit of *all* Mankind. Would it not impeach the Perfection of Scripture, if any Thing of great Importance to Salvation, and our Acceptance with God ſhould not either be moſt expreſs in it, or ſo clearly deducible from it, as to be obvious to every honeſt Mind? Eſpecially when we conſider, that the Scripture was intended to make the moſt illiterate, as well as the moſt learned, *Wiſe unto Salvation*; and often intimates, that the plaineſt People were more likely to receive it, and ſaving Benefit by it, than the Wiſe and the Prudent.

In the *expreſs Declarations* of the Scripture it ſelf, I agree, That *the Fundamentals* (or the Truths of moſt eſſential Importance in Chriſtianity) *muſt be gathered*, partly *from particular Texts declaring them to be neceſſary*, and *from the whole Tenor of Scripture, from the Expliciteneſs of the Revelation concerning them, from the Nature and Quality of the Doctrines themſelves, and that Influence they have upon the Whole of the Chriſtian Life.* But in *Conſequences*, how much ſoever we may apprehend them to illuſtrate the Scheme of Chriſtianity, I think there is no Meaſure ſo proper to judge of their Moment, as this of the Plainneſs and Eaſineſs of their Deduction from Scripture. For I apprehend it one main End of Revelation, to lay Things neceſſary to Salvation clearly before Men by an eaſy Way of Conveyance, ſupported by the Argument of Di-

vine

vine Authority; that ſo the plaineſt People, who are not uſed to a Courſe of regular Reaſoning, might yet believe and act as God requireth them in order to eternal Life, upon the Authority of an *It is written.* Anno Reg. V.

What Regard ought to be had to Scripture Conſequences.

In Caſes therefore, which in their own Nature are peculiarly abſtruſe and difficult, I cannot help thinking, that it is of far leſs Conſequence to us *there*, than in other Caſes which are more level to our Capacities, to go one Step beyond Scripture; becauſe it is a Thouſand to One but we wade beyond our Depth, and *darken Counſel by Words without Knowledge.* Here, if in any other Caſe, we ſhould allow for the Infirmities of Human Underſtanding, and be content with Perſon's Profeſſion of what the Scripture expreſly declares. If they pretend indeed to give ſuch *Human Explications*, as we apprehend inconſiſtent with that which is declared expreſly in Scripture, and ſubverſive of it; without doubt we ought, as far as we are called to it, to oppoſe ſuch Human Explications, and to ſhew their Inconſiſtency with the Words of Scripture; but I cannot think it the moſt likely Way to make a ſucceſsful Defence of the Truth, to adopt *other Human Explications* in the ſtead of thoſe, ſo as to make it neceſſary to defend them, as well as the expreſs Declarations of Scripture.

The Caſe is the ſame as to thoſe Conſequences which lye at a remote Diſtance from the Scripture Principles on which they are founded; the Evidence of which cannot be diſcerned without a long Train of Reaſoning. Tho' theſe, if juſtly deduced, are as true as thoſe which ſtand *immediately* connected with the Scripture Principles from whence they are derived; yet I think they muſt neceſſarily be allowed to decreaſe in Proportion to their Diſtance in their Importance to Mankind in general; becauſe the Body of People are not ſo likely to be convinced of them; and by the general End of Revelation we may collect, that if God had reckoned them of equal Importance, he would have taken the ſame Way as he has done for other Things, to give an immediate

and

Anno Reg. V.

and expreſs Revelation of them, which would have reached every one.

What Regard ought to be had to Scripture Conſequences.

This leads me to conſider the Caſe of the *Sadducees*, who were blamed by our Saviour for not believing the Reſurrection, or as you ſay, that *they ſaw not the Reſurrection in the Writings of* Moſes, tho' *it was not literally contained in the Pentateuch.* As to this Caſe, I will freely own, that the Doctrine of the Reſurrection of the Body required ſuch a Train of Reaſoning to infer it from God's declaring himſelf the God of *Abraham*, &c. that it muſt be reckoned among remote Conſequences, tho' ſome State of Happineſs in another Life might eaſily be collected from it. But then we muſt conſider, that as it is a true Conſequence, ſo our Lord, who blamed them for not obſerving it, was an infallible Judge of Hearts, he knew what Prejudices might hinder them from diſcerning it: And we cannot from his Example be juſtified in laying the ſame Blame on others for not diſcerning Conſequences equally remote. Beſides, they had in many other Paſſages of the *Old Teſtament* ſeveral more direct Aſſertions of the Doctrine of the Reſurrection; and tho' Chriſt argued *ad hominem* to them only from an obſcurer Paſſage in the Writings of *Moſes*, becauſe they received no other Part of the *Old Teſtament*, he might, for ought I know, deſign herein tacitly to blame them for not receiving the other inſpired Writings as well as theſe; which may appear no improbable Conjecture, if we obſerve how generally he ſpeaks to them, before he appeals to that Inſtance out of *Moſes*, *Ye err, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the Power of God.* But this I am ſure I may ſay, that the Denial of the Doctrine of the Reſurrection by any of us, after it is ſo much more clearly revealed, would be unſpeakably more Criminal, than it was then in the *Sadducees*.

3. It appears to me, that Conſequences from Scripture are obligatory only upon thoſe, who either actually ſee the Connection of them with Scripture Declarations, or have had ſufficient Means to diſcover that Connection, unleſs they were wickedly Negligent or Obſtinate: And

that

that of this laſt God alone is a competent Judge, and not one Man concerning another. Anno Reg. V.

You ſee here, that I freely allow with you, That *the Queſtion is not, what a Man ſees, or does not ſee; but what he ought to ſee, what he might ſee, if his Mind were not inlaid with Prejudice or Paſſion, and he humbly reſigned his Underſtanding to God.* Voluntary Ignorance I readily grant will be no Excuſe. And every Man ought very ſeriouſly to lay this to Heart; and therefore to make very careful Enquiries, eſpecially in Matters of great Importance in Chriſtianity; to diveſt himſelf all he can of Pride, and of every Prepoſſeſſion; to come to the Holy Scriptures with the Temper of a Learner, what God would have him to believe and do; and earneſtly to pray to God to ſearch and try him, and to help him to diſcern his Prejudices or Miſtakes, if he is under the Power of any. I will not ſay, that where Men take not theſe Steps which Sincerity dictates, Ignorance even of ſome conſequential Truths may not be ruinous to them. *What Regard ought to be had to Scripture Conſequences.*

Nor will I ſay, that there are no Caſes, wherein one Man may judge of another, without Preſumption, that he has been *very criminal* in his Conduct about theſe Matters. For inſtance, when a Perſon who is well known to have us'd but little Examination, refuſes upon the moſt friendly Advice to hear or read any Thing offered againſt a Sentiment which he has haſtily embrac'd; if he treats kind and chriſtian Endeavours to convince him with Scorn and Contempt, I think it will not be an entring upon the peculiar Province of God to conclude, that he acts therein neither worthy of a Man, nor a Chriſtian.

But when Men profeſs to have made long and careful Enquiries, when they ſtill appear willing to receive any further Light offer'd them in a Chriſtian way, when in the reſt of their Behaviour they appear ſtrictly Religious and Conſcientious, I think God has abſolutely debarr'd us from cenſuring them for not acknowledging thoſe Scripture Conſequences, which appear ever ſo clear to us; tho' we cannot help concluding them

Anne Reg. V.

What Regard ought to be had to Scripture Conſequences.

miſtaken, as long as we are aſſur'd that we are in the right our ſelves. How manifeſt ſoever the Connection of ſuch Conſequences with the Words of Scripture is to us, that conveys no Light at all to them; and it is certain they muſt govern themſelves by their own, and will be judg'd by that Meaſure, and not by ours, in the Great Day. If they *could* not ſee the ſame Concluſion from Scripture as we do, how could that be binding to them?

I foreſee it may be ask'd hereupon, Will not this hold equally true as to thoſe who ſee not the Evidence for the Scripture themſelves? You your ſelf argue thus. 'If our not ſeeing the 'plain and neceſſary Conſequences of ſcriptural 'Propoſitions diſcharges us from any Obligation 'to believe them, it will follow, that our not 'ſeeing the Evidence of a Divine Revelation diſ-'charges us from any Obligation to believe the 'Scriptures themſelves to be the Word of God. 'The *Jews* (you add) ſaw not that Jeſus was the '*Meſſiah*, tho' they imagined themſelves clear-'ſighted, and took it very ill when it was inſinuated 'they were blind.' You will remember, Sir, that I put not the Matter upon Mens ſeeing, or not ſeeing, only; and, that if I muſt ſuppoſe you to urge this Argument againſt my State of the Caſe, it muſt ſtand thus: —— 'If I am not obliged 'to receive thoſe Conſequences from Scripture, 'which, tho' they appear plain and neceſſary to 'another, yet appear not ſo to me, tho' God 'knows that I conſcientiouſly enquire into the 'Matter, and endeavour to diſcover the Truth; 'then it will follow by parity of Reaſon, that a 'Man would not be obliged to receive the 'Scriptures themſelves, if God knows, that 'upon a conſcientious Enquiry after Truth, he 'cannot diſcover the Evidence of them.' For my part, I ſhall not attempt to deny the Conſequence thus ſtated, nor reckon it any Abſurdity at all. But then I muſt add, that there is a great deal of Reaſon to queſtion, whether this is ever a Caſe in Fact. The Evidence for Chriſtianity, and the Scriptures themſelves appears to me

me ſo full, ſo various, ſo accommodate to all Capacities, that I queſtion, whether upon a fair Propoſal of it, it be poſſible for a conſcientious Enquirer to reject it; eſpecially now, ſince Chriſt's Reſurrection and Aſcenſion into Heaven, and the Deſcent of the Spirit, and the other finiſhing Atteſtations given to the Goſpel. This I ſay in the Theory; and I apprehend it very proper to be ſuggeſted for a Caution to all, how they venture to reject the Goſpel. But I think even now, where there are not the evident Marks of a wicked Life accompanying it, we ought to leave ſuch to the Judgment of Chriſt. And tho' he was undoubtedly able, with Certainty, to pronounce of ſome of the *Jews* in his Time, that they rejected him out of Inſincerity, this would not have juſtified an ordinary Perſon in thoſe Days for laying the ſame Charge againſt any. Anno Reg. V.

What Regard ought to be had to Scripture Conſequences.

4. I doubt whether I ſhould have a ſufficient Warrant for denying brotherly Love, or Chriſtian Communion to any, *barely* for a difference about Scripture Conſequences, as long as they own the expreſs Declarations of Scripture, give credible Proofs that they have taken pains to underſtand the Mind of God in them, and in other reſpects appear truly Conſcientious.

For if I ſhould deny Chriſtian Communion to ſuch, it muſt either be, becauſe I cannot eſteem them credible Profeſſors of Chriſtianity, or becauſe I judge ſomething more than a credible Profeſſion of Chriſtianity, neceſſary to give Right to Chriſtian Communion. I apprehend that you and I ſhall perfectly agree in denying the laſt. If then we ſhould differ on this Head, it muſt be on the other Branch; and it muſt be aſſerted, that there may be reaſon not to eſteem a Man a credible Profeſſor of Chriſtianity, tho' he owns the expreſs Declarations of Scripture, and gives credible Proof that he has taken Pains to underſtand the Mind of God in his Word, and in other reſpects appears truly Conſcientious, merely upon Account of his differing from me in ſome Conſequences which appear plain to me from Scripture. Now I cannot ſee how I could refuſe to

Anno Reg. V.

What Regard ought to be had to Scripture Conſequences.

own ſuch a Man for a viſible Chriſtian, without one of theſe three Things, either taking upon me to judge of his Inſincerity, which I dare ſay you will diſclaim; or, ſuppoſing that the Scripture makes more neceſſary to a Man's being a Chriſtian, than it does it ſelf declare, which is to me abſurd; or elſe diſowning the Perfection of the Chriſtian Rule.

If any ſhould ſay, that the Reaſon why they cannot have Chriſtian Communion with ſuch a Man, is, becauſe his wrong Apprehenſion of the Senſe of Scripture, or of a Conſequence deduc'd from it, is a Proof, that he has not taken due Pains to underſtand the Mind of God: I ſhould fear, were I to ſay ſo, leſt it would be aſſuming a Right to judge another's Servant, and ſetting up for a Lord in Chriſt's Houſe, and not a Miniſter acting by the ſtated Rules he has left me.

I ſhall therefore freely tell you how I ſhould think my ſelf oblig'd to act in ſuch a Caſe. If a Man of ſuch a Character, as has been deſcrib'd, ſhould apply to me for Chriſtian Communion, and either by good Information from others, or by his own voluntary Declaration I ſhould underſtand, that he differ'd from me in the Senſe of ſome Scriptures, or ſome Conſequences from thence, which appear to me clear and of conſiderable Importance; after I had uſed my beſt Endeavours to convince him of what I apprehend the Truth, if I ſhould not be ſo happy as by the Bleſſing of God to ſucceed, I ſhould yet freely declare, that I own'd him as a Fellow-Chriſtian, notwithſtanding what I take for his Miſtake; and I ſhould proceed either to admit him to Communion, or not, as I thought upon the whole it would be like to do more hurt or good in the Chriſtian Society where I miniſter. If I found him diſpos'd peaceably and quietly to enjoy his own Opinion without diſturbing the Peace of the Congregation, I know not how I durſt refuſe to admit one whom I believe in my Conſcience that Chriſt receives. But if either his Imprudence, or his warm Zeal for his peculiar Sentiment, ſhould give reaſon to apprehend that he

he would raiſe a Flame; or if the general Senſe of the Society ſeem'd to lay a greater Streſs than I did upon ſuch a Conſequence, I ſhould deſire him to forbear, not for the ſake of his Notion, but for the Peace of the Society. Anno Reg. V.

Thus much Time being ſpent in controverting the Subſcription of Articles in general Terms; and ſome broad Hints made concerning what thoſe Articles are on which ſo much Weight is to be laid; there at laſt came out *The Doctrine of the Bleſſed Trinity Stated and Defended.* By ſome *London* Miniſters. This conſiſted of an *Introduction*, by the Reverend Mr. *Tong*; wherein People are warmly alarmed with Apprehenſions of being attacked in the Vitals of their Religion: And the *Doctrine of the Trinity*, and the proper Godhead of JESUS CHRIST, are ſuggeſted to be thoſe Fundamentals. The next is managed by the Reverend Mr. *Robinſon*, wherein this Doctrine is Stated, and the Evidences for it from Scripture produced. The Third Part conſiſts of Collections from Determinations of Councils, Confeſſions of Faith, Catechiſms, &c. which, from their Agreement in this important Point, are called, *The Harmony of the Reformed Churches.* By the Reverend Mr. *Smith.* And the laſt Part is done by the Reverend Mr. *Reynolds*, conſiſting of very pathetick and affectionate Perſwaſions not to depart from ſuch Doctrines, and ſuggeſting many terrible Conſequences of ſuch a Departure; which are called, *Advices relating to the Doctrine of the* TRINITY. But this was ſo remarkable a Performance, and coming out under ſuch a Name as the *London Miniſters*, made it very much looked into, and narrowly examined by ſome very able Hands; which therefore we ſhall give as ſhort an Abſtract of as poſſible, both becauſe it will ſet the moſt material Parts of it in an impartial View againſt thoſe Opinions produced on the other Side. *Doctrine of the Trinity defended.*

This Firſt produced a Letter to the Four above-mentioned Gentlemen, wherein is chiefly conſidered, The *Regard Diſſenters ought to pay to*

Anno Reg. V. *Human Forms in Matters of Faith.* On which Head it takes Notice.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms as Matters of Faith.

Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory ſhews us, that under the Colour of ſupporting the great Truths of Religion againſt Error, weak and paſſionate Men took Occaſion to enjoin their own Opinions, founded on miſtaken Interpretations of *Scripture*, or on falſe *Philoſophy*, as Principles of *Chriſtian* Faith; ſome Articles and Determinations have been founded on blind and ignorant Zeal and Paſſion againſt their Oppoſers, others on Intereſt to ſupport ſome *profitable Doctrine*: This at laſt ended in that numberleſs Heap of Abſurdities and falſe Doctrines, which are all equally *Fundamental* in the *Romiſh Church*. This is not only the Fact of Hiſtory, but follows from the Reaſon of Things; the ſame Principles will at all Times, and in all Countries, have, more or leſs, the ſame effect. The Claim of Power is ſtill kept up almoſt Univerſally, tho' pretended to be renounced in Words which do not in Truth diſclaim it.

It will not be deny'd by almoſt any conſidering *Proteſtant*, that there is properly no Authority veſted in any Body of Men to make Propoſitions of Faith, or to bind them on others; no Powers on Earth can make any Doctrine a *Chriſtian* Doctrine that is not contained in the *Bible*; nor can they make any *Doctrine* more *neceſſary* to be believed by Chriſtians than the Holy *Scripture* has made it before: So that all the Weight that any ſuch *Article* can have, is only juſt in that Degree, and ſo far as it agrees with *Scripture*. It is poſſible indeed, and has often been the Caſe, that ſuch *Articles* have contained more than the *Scripture* did warrant; and in that Caſe they are highly dangerous to true Religion. But ſuppoſing them to be ſuch as they ought to be, that is, a true Repreſentation of what is contained in *Scripture*; even in that Caſe they ſeem not to be otherwiſe uſeful, than as Helps to underſtand *Scripture*, by bringing ſeveral Propoſitions relating to the ſame Thing together. If the *Scripture* be ſuppos'd to be obſcure and confuſed in Points of the greateſt Im-

Importance, ſurely the Way to clear it is, not to reduce the Senſe to a ſhort Propoſition of ſome few Mens compoſing without Authority; but *Chriſtians* ſhould in ſuch a Caſe take the more Pains in reading, and examining the Rule: If they aſſent to ſuch Propoſitions on Account of the Learning and Holineſs of the Compilers, this is a *Human Faith*, this is building on a ſandy Foundation, and can never become a *Divine Faith*, 'till verify'd by ſearching the *Scriptures*, whether thoſe Things are agreeable to them or not. Anno Reg. V. *The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c*

The Claim of Authority to make Articles of Faith, as it hath been made by the *Church of Rome*, and imitated by ſome others, is truly and properly uſurping the *Prerogative of Chriſt*; it is Mens taking upon them to declare what ſhall be neceſſary to Salvation, which only belongs to him, who has eternal Happineſs and Mifery at his Diſpoſal: It is taking *Scripture*, the only Rule, out of the Hands of *Chriſtians*, leaving them no Judgment but to chooſe one Side, leaving them no Appeal but that to our *great Lord* and *Maſter*, which cannot be taken from them.

It is a Miſchief which has no End, a Power to make one Thing neceſſary in one Age, and the contrary neceſſary in another, according to the Turn Human Affairs ſhall take, and according to the Humour and Intereſt of thoſe, who for the Time being ſhall have the Power in their Hands. It is confounding a plain Rule, which every one that runs may read, and ſubſtituting in the Place of it the obſcure *Metaphyſical*, *Scholaſtic* Notions of vain and fallible Men.

The impoſing ſuch Human Inventions on *Chriſtians*, is the higheſt Degree of *ſpiritual Tyranny*; it has occaſion'd all the Heat, Quarrels, and Breaches of Charity, which have been among *Chriſtians*; who might have been as peaceable and quiet in after-times, as they were in the *Apoſtolical Ages*, if they had had no other Rule but their *Bible*, and if this pernicious Practice of Impoſition had not prevailed. This has been the Method by which ambitious and paſſionate Men have revenged themſelves on their fellow *Chriſti-*

Anno Reg. V. *ans*, who would not pay a blind Deference to their Opinions. It has not been the Importance of the Doctrines to Salvation, or to *Chriſtian* Duties, that has made them enacted as Articles; but the Spirit of Oppoſition, and the Deſire of Victory. Every Trifle has been determined and bound down on *Chriſtians*, that there might be no Diverſity of Opinions, nor any Pretence left for *Goſpel Liberty* againſt *Human Authority*.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c

Theſe have been the *Engines* by which ſome Men have engroſs'd the good Things of this World to themſelves, and excluded better Men, and better *Chriſtians* than themſelves, from the common Rights of Mankind, and the Benefits of Society. The Conſequence of this has been *Prevarication* and *Hypocriſy*: The Bulk of Mankind will rather *make Shipwreck of a good Conſcience*, than of temporal Riches and Happineſs; and therefore we ſee ſuch monſtrous Changes backwards and forwards of the ſame Men in *Church Hiſtory*, in one Reign all *Orthodox*, in the next the ſame Men almoſt as univerſally *Arians*, in a third about again; till it came to be as common to ſubſcribe a new *Creed* under a new *Council*, as it is for Civil Subjects to take Oaths of *Allegiance* to different Governors, as they happen to be won or loſt.

What I have ſaid is, I think, a ſufficient Foundation for what I ſhall now infer, as to the Regard Diſſenters from an Eſtabliſh'd Church ought to ſhew to Human *Articles of Faith*, as they are uſually called.

(1.) As to any *proper Authority* in the Compilers of them, ſo as to make them any way binding on *Chriſtians*, *Diſſenters* ought, above all Men, to deny and reject any ſuch Pretences: For if any Men have Authority in Controverſies of Faith, in which the Conſciences of Chriſtians are ſo much concern'd, ſurely they will have Authority ſufficient to determine Matters of leſs Moment, *Ceremonies* and outward Obſervances, which cannot be objected againſt as really ſinful, but are chiefly oppoſed, as being *Impoſitions* on *Chriſtian Liberty*, without competent Authority; to admit Authority in one Caſe, and deny it in the other, would be

be ridiculous and abſurd. You are allowed therefore to diſclaim both, by being excuſed ſubſcribing part of the 20th Article (*The Church hath Power to decree Rights and Ceremonies, and Authority in Matters of Faith.*) Which might have the Appearance of claiming this Power at firſt ſight, tho' in the other part of the Article the Church diſclaims it, and builds all on Scripture. Anno Reg. V. *The Regard to be paid to Human Forms,* &c

(2.) Conſidering the Principles of *Diſſenters*, conſidering the Miſchief ſuch Articles have done to the Chriſtian World, conſidering the Claim is ſtill kept up by ſome Men, of making and impoſing them; Diſſenters ought to avoid paying *unneceſſarily*, any *voluntary* and *publick* Regard to any of them, though the trueſt and beſt amongſt them. Such Countenance ſhewn to them, is an implicit Aſſent, not only to the Truth of them, but to their Uſefulneſs for the End for which they were intended, *viz.* to be Rules and Teſts. It is a tacit Approbation of thoſe Mens Conduct who made them, and an Encouragement for others hereafter to proceed farther herein, as they ſhall ſee Occaſion. It will be but a poor and uſeleſs Shift, to ſay we approve of what you have done well of this Sort; but if you go on any further than what we judge right, you are highly blameable. Thoſe who have Power in their Hands are to uſe their own Judgments as to the exerciſe of it: They will always judge what they do is right, it is in vain to oppoſe that Power in particular Inſtances, the only Way to ſupport your Liberty, is to oppoſe it under all, even the beſt Colours, that you may not feel the Weight of it under the worſt.

(3.) Diſſenters ought to make uſe of no ſuch Engines to Torture, Oppreſs, or Injure one another, either directly or indirectly, this is ſhamefully abandoning the Rule, by which alone they are to judge, the Scriptures, which give no Countenance to any Hardſhip of this Sort: If they will fight with ſuch Human Weapons, who can pity them, if they fall under the Hands of thoſe, who are much abler and ſtronger at this Sort of Combat.

Anno Reg. V. I proceed now, *Reverend Gentlemen*, to consider your Conduct in this Affair. You have paid a very *publick* and singular Regard to certain *Human Forms* of *sound Words*, by subscribing your Names, and declaring your Assent and Consent to them. You are so far hitherto from owning that this was either improper or unnecessary, that you have rather chosen to separate from the Assembly of your fellow Ministers, than to drop such your Subscription.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c

I need not apply personally to you, what I have said in general already, as to the Propriety or Usefulness of such Forms, and the Regard due to them: If what I have said is reasonable, the Application will be easily and justly made to this Case, or any other of the same Nature; what I may farther offer will fall more naturally in, when I come to consider the Reasons which you have given, or probably may give for your *Conduct*.

The Consequence of your Subscription has been this, your *Brethren*, who did not think fit to Subscribe your Paper, have been suspected, and charged as Enemies to the Truths contained in it: Their Characters and Reputations have been aspers'd and blackn'd by many zealous and ignorant Persons (for from those of more Charity and Knowledge they have nothing to fear) this you are suppos'd to have known and heard, and hitherto have sat still, without contributing to the Remedy of such Abuses. You have not in any publick Manner disavow'd the Actions of those, who make your Conduct a Pretence to asperse your Brethren; as if this was a Matter that did not at all concern you; how can you help it if People will be fooliſh, and misapply to ill Purposes, what you meant honestly and for good Purposes? This is the Excuse some will make for you, who think your Silence on this Occasion needs any. I am perswaded you your selves are too much acquainted with your *Duty* as *Christians*, with the Nature of your *Character* as *Ministers*, to make any such Apology. You are too sincere, too open hearted, to play such a

poor

poor worldly politick Part, in a Matter in which Religion is concerned. You will not ſuffer any unjuſt Imputation on your Brethren, when it is ſo eaſily in your Power to prevent it. You will either think it your Duty openly to avow the Charge, or Suſpicion againſt them, if you think it juſt; or if you think it not ſo, will diſavow thoſe, who take occaſion from your Actions to injure your *Brethren*. Anno Reg. V. *The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c*

I cannot but hope therefore, that you will without delay, make a full *Declaration* of your Charity for your *Brethren*, of your good Opinion of them, that you will diſclaim and diſcourage all thoſe who ſhall attempt to injure them in their deareſt Intereſts.

Such a *Declaration* will make, what I am now going to add, ſo far from being a Reflection on you, that it will rather be an Encomium, when it ſhall appear to all the World, that you abhor every Thing that has the Appearance of Impoſition and Perſecution. I ſhall not therefore neglect conſidering what will be the Caſe, on the Suppoſition that you ſuffer this Affair to go on in the Way it is in at preſent, of uncharitable Reflections and Defamation. This Conduct, I ſay, will be as much Impoſition and Perſecution as *Diſſenters* are capable of. They have not the Sword of the Magiſtrate to execute their Wrath on thoſe who oppoſe them; they cannot impriſon, ſequeſter, or inflict corporal Puniſhments; they have no Weapons but thoſe of every private Subject; their Reſentment can work no other way than by Words, and thoſe Actions which are in every private Man's Power. They may indeed raiſe falſe Reports and Scandals, they may repreſent their Miniſters and fellow *Chriſtians* as *Heterodox* and *Heretical*, and by that means ruin their good Names, and hinder them from being uſeful in their Stations; they may withdraw from their Miniſters, with-hold their Subſcriptions to their Maintenance, and prevail on others to do the like; and by this Way remove them from their Work, and turn them to the wide World to ſeek a Subſiſtence; and all this without any reaſonable

Anno Reg. V.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c

able Cauſe. Is not this Perſecution? Is not this all they are able to do? And would not Men of this Temper do every Thing elſe, did the Times ſo favour them as to put it in their Power? It may be ſaid, all this may be avoided if they will but Subſcribe ſome *Human Forms*, the Contents of which they believe to be very true. But does not this amount to an Impoſition of thoſe Forms? Is it not compelling Aſſent to them by the moſt forcible Way that in this Caſe can be us'd? And is the Fault of the Impoſers leſs, becauſe thoſe they have to do with happen really to be of their Opinion?

I ſhall now proceed to conſider ſome Reaſons which have been given either for your Conduct, or againſt that of your *Non-ſubſcribing* Brethren.

(L.) *Every one ought to be ready to give an Account of the Faith that is in him.* This is very true, but is a Form compos'd by other Men the only, or the beſt Way of giving ſuch an Account? Indeed if a Number of Men are to publiſh their Faith to the World, as it were by Proclamation, that it may be known unto all Men how *Orthodox* they are, ſuch a Form is very uſeful; it will ſerve for a Standard for thoſe to reſort to, who are willing to engage in a Spiritual War under certain Leaders; but as to any of the good and peaceable Purpoſes of *Chriſtians*, ſuch Forms ſeem to be altogether improper.

Chriſtians are not only to judge for themſelves what is the true Faith, and the Doctrine of Scripture, but on proper Occaſions are likewiſe to give a Reaſon for their Faith, and are entitled to know the Faith of their Brethren, in Matters of the greateſt Importance, and on which the Title to Communion depends. But is recurring to a Human *Creed*, or *Article*, the proper Way of giving an Account of the Faith that is in them? This is indeed a fine compendious Way to ſave ſome Men the Trouble of Searching the *Scriptures*, and to enable them to condemn others, who are ready to give a Reaſon from thence of the *Hope that is in them*, without the Trouble of going to the *infallible Rule*. Learned Men may write Books, and amuſe

amuſe themſelves with proving Doctrines out of the *Bible*; but when *Chriſtian Societies* come to judge who they ſhall hold *Communion* with, and whom they ſhall treat with Love and Charity as their Brethren, then the *Bible* is thrown aſide, and the Matter determin'd by this *ſhort Iſſue*, will you give Aſſent and Conſent to this Form which we, or ſome other Men, have compos'd? If not, *we have no more to ſay to you.* Anno Reg. V. *The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c*

Has all your Preaching and Inſtruction been in vain? Has the glorious Light of the *Goſpel* ſhon ſo brightly amongſt us, as we daily hear from your Pulpits, and are *Chriſtians* at this Time of Day not able to judge of, and prove the very *Foundations* of their Faith out of *Scripture*, but muſt on every Occaſion call for help from *Human Articles*? Shall *Chriſtians* be inflam'd with ſo much Zeal, as to exclude others, tho' to all Appearance pious and good Men, from their *Communion*, and at the ſame Time have ſo little Knowledge of the Word of *God*, be ſo little mighty in the *Scriptures*, as not to venture arguing from thence on the *Eſſentials* of their Religion, but intrench themſelves in the impregnable Fortreſs of a Human *Creed*, and from thence annoy thoſe who are in the open Field of the *Goſpel*? It cannot be denied that *Chriſtians* have a Right to reject from their Communion thoſe, who by their *Tenets* or *Actions* have excluded themſelves from the *Body*, of which *Chriſt* is the *Head*; but none ſurely ought to be excluded the *Church* on *Earth*, who, according to the Terms of the *Goſpel*, are in the Way of Salvation, and are conſequently likely to be Members of the *Church Triumphant* in *Heaven*.

Thoſe who carry their Notion no farther, than to ſmall and particular Societies, have ſome colour to tye up their Members to more nicety, and to Agreement in Matters of ſmall Importance. Their excluding any from their particular *Church*, leaves them ſtill an allowed Liberty and Claim to be of any other Communion. They need form no Judgment, whether ſuch a particular Notion is inconſiſtent with being a *Chriſtian*, but only that ſuch a one's Company is not agreeable

Anno Reg. V. able to them: And were their Exclusions never followed with uncharitable Censures, and Injuries to the Persons of the excluded, I should think there was no fault to be found with them, but that they might, without Offence, enjoy their Fancy of having to do only with those who are altogether of their Mind.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c

(2.) Another Thing urged in your Defence is this, We have all of us already given our Assent to this Human Form, and why may we not do it again now; unless we have alter'd our Minds, and disbelieve now what we formerly sincerely assented to?

The *Legislator* makes *Subscribing* the *Articles* a *necessary Condition* of the Liberty you have of publick Worship, and of exercising your Ministry: You have devoted your selves to that Work, and would therefore be highly to blame if you should neglect it, because a Condition is required which you can and may lawfully comply with. But surely it does not follow from hence, that you must account it a great Privilege to have these Terms laid on you, I believe it has not generally been thought so by you. Must you therefore be very forward and ready on every Occasion, to give your Assent and Consent to such Forms, when none calls on you to do it, when it can do no real Service to Truth, which is supported by Arguments and not by Votes?

(3.) The Form we have signed, is a Form of *sound Words*; it contains not only Truth, but Truth of the greatest Importance, the very Foundations of the *Christian* Faith; and therefore ought to be assented to by all good *Christians*.

It will, I believe, be allowed that Christians may hold these Truths fully, tho' they had never heard of this Form of expressing them; that they may be earnest for these Truths, and yet cautious how they maintain them by the same Methods, which will equally support Error, *viz.* a Deference to Human Judgment and Authority; that they may, without either being thought humoursome or obstinate, think the

Scrip-

Scriptures the beſt Rule for expreſſing theſe Truths, as they are allow'd to be the only one, by which they learn them. Neither the Truths themſelves, nor the Importance of them, is the Subject of this Debate; nor do thoſe who adhere to that Cauſe I am defending, diſpute either the one or the other; and I hope no impartial Perſon will think thoſe Truths any part of this Debate, tho' I perceive ſome Men will be *continually* ſuggeſting that they are. Anno Reg. V. *The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c.*

I approve of your Deſign, to ſupport from Scripture Evidence, the great Doctrine of the Unity of the Divine Eſſence; I, and every one, ought to commend that Way of defending Truth againſt Error, tho' we ſhould not admire all you have ſaid on that Occaſion; and tho' at the ſame time we ſhould oppoſe you in ſome other Methods of ſupporting Truth, which we think are not the proper ones, but may equally, as the Caſe ſhall happen, ſerve to ſupport Error.

"You have reprov'd thoſe, *who will by all* "*Means find out the Almighty unto Perfection, that* "*need not that he ſhould teach them how to ſpeak con-* "*cerning him.*" This, I own, is a juſt Reproof, and expreſs'd with more Moderation, than Men of that Character, if any ſuch there are, deſerve. I dare ſay, however, that you did not intend thereby to diſcourage any inquiſitive *Chriſtian*, from uſing all the Helps and Aſſiſtance, which his Natural Reaſon and Sagacity could ſupply him with, towards underſtanding the Doctrine of *Scripture:* This, you ſeem to me, to have done your ſelves, and this every one muſt do, who will explain *Scripture*, or expreſs the Senſe of it in other Words than are there uſed. I cannot think you deſign'd to diſcountenance a juſt and modeſt Uſe of Human Reaſon in this Enquiry, or that you claimed a Liberty to uſe your own Reaſon, and at the ſame time intended to diſparage and depreciate that of others; tho' I fear ſome Perſons may be lead by your Expreſſions to be very fearful of any Reaſoning but what comes from your ſelves. Tho' I agree with you, that Men will never "*find out the Al-*

"*mighty*

Anno Reg. V. "*mighty to Perfection,*" that the *Myſteries* of *Revela-*
tion will ſtill remain *Myſteries*, after all our Pains
The Regard to and Enquiries; yet I would not have them made
be paid to Hu- more dark than they are left in the *Scriptures*;
man Forms, &c nor any of the plain and obvious Dictates of Rea-
ſon diſregarded, becauſe they may tend in ſome Meaſure to diſſipate that Darkneſs which Men have made. Give me leave therefore to ſuggeſt to you ſome Thoughts which appear to me exceeding plain.

(1.) Our Belief of, or Aſſent to, any Propoſition, either Divine or Human, is no larger than the Senſe or Ideas we affix to that Propoſition; if there be any Part of it, or any Word of it, to which we have no Idea or Meaning, we do not aſſent to that Part or Word; if our Ideas are imperfect or obſcure, our Aſſent is ſo equally, and in the ſame Degree.

(2.) The Aſſent we give to the Words of *God*, the Meaning of which we do not underſtand, is only this; that theſe are his Words who is Truth it ſelf, that they contain Truth in them, but what that Truth is we know not; but this is not aſſenting to the Propoſition contained in thoſe Words, which we do not underſtand, but to another general Propoſition, which we do fully underſtand, *viz.* That God always ſpeaks Truth. To ſay that we believe a Propoſition which we do no underſtand, is a Contradiction in Terms, and yet, I am aſhamed to ſay it, it requires ſome Pains to bring Men out of ſuch an Abſurdity.

(3.) Tho' we have a Veneration for the Words of God, which we do not underſtand at all, or but in Part; yet no ſuch Veneration is due to the Words of Men, if they propoſe their Expreſſions for the Aſſent of others; they ought fully to explain what they mean by their own Words. Can there be a greater Folly in Nature than this is, for Men to ſay, the Words and Expreſſions of God, concerning his own Nature, are difficult and obſcure; we cannot frame adequate Ideas of them, but yet we will explain them, and expreſs the Meaning of them in Words of our own,

which

which God has not uſed; and to theſe Words of our own we have neither a certain Meaning ourſelves, nor will we explain them to others, who are to aſſent to them? This is a Pretence of the moſt arrogant Nature, which Men of Piety or common Senſe ought to oppoſe with Zeal; this is not leaving *Myſteries* in the Concealment which the *Holy Ghoſt* has left them in, but caſting a *Human Vail* over them, to obſcure them ſtill more. Anno Reg. V. *The Regard to be paid to Human Forms*, &c.

Give me leave now to apply this to the *Forms* you have ſign'd, and the Book you have written, in which the Word *Perſon* is uſed in expreſſing the great Myſtery you defend: This is certainly a Human Word, as it is uſed on this Occaſion; if it be ever uſed in *Scripture*, as when it is ſaid that *Chriſt is the expreſs Image of his Father's Perſon*, it there ſtands for *Subſtance* or *Being*, which is a Senſe you would not have it by any means taken in, as it ſtands in your Book, and have indeed diſclaim'd it. The *Apoſtle's Creed*, the *Nicene*, and all other *Creeds*, till that which goes under the Name of St. *Athanaſius*, could expreſs the Faith contended for, without the help of this Word; ſo that it may truly be ſaid this is a Human Word, as it ſtands in theſe Forms, and but late introduc'd into the Confeſſions of Faith. We read much in *Scripture* concerning the *Father*, the *Son*, and the *Holy Ghoſt*, and likewiſe that *God* is *One*; but we no where find it ſaid that there are *Three Perſons* and *One Godhead*; this is not the Language of the Holy Ghoſt but of Men: It does not follow from thence that it is not true, but this follows, that if Men will uſe Words of their own in Matters of Faith, they are to explain the Meaning of them, at leaſt, if they require Aſſent to them; otherwiſe they muſt admit that any other Words, that had no Meaning, would be as proper in the Place of them; for a Word, to which, in the Place where it ſtands, there is no Idea affix'd, is certainly a bare Sound. I think therefore that the Meaning of ſuch a Word may, without Preſumption, be asked of thoſe who uſe it. If the Word *Perſon* be conſider'd in its Origi-

Anno Reg. V. nal and first Use, it signifies a *Character*, being derived from the Masks those put on, who acted on the Theatre, which were call'd *Personæ*; which were suited to the Part to be acted; in this Sense one Man might have sometimes one Character, sometimes another, and so be a different *Person* at different Times. The same Original likewise accounts for a second Sense of the Word, as it means an individual distinct Being; so several Actors, acting several Parts, were call'd distinct Persons: And this is the Sense in which we now use the Word Person, upon all other Occasions, but in our Professions of Faith. This being then a Human Word, and consequently a Word, whose Meaning ought to be explain'd; let us consider what Meaning it can have in the Place where it stands? If it be understood to mean an individual, distinct, or numerical Being, which is the common Sense of it, then the Doctrine of your Article will be, what you abhor, *Tritheism*; and the Doctrine of Unity will only consist in being of one Substance or Nature, as Three Men are of the same Common Human Substance and Nature: This seems to have been the Opinion of some *great Men* in this Nation, and many have thought this the Opinion of the great *Athanasius*, and the Sense of the Council of *Nice:* At least it may be said of almost all the Human Forms, where the Words, the *same Substance*, are used to denote the *Unity*, and the Word *Person*, the *Trinity*, that they are capable of having that Sense put on them fairly at least, if not with more probability than any other; tho' I will not say that was the Meaning of the Compilers, who I apprehend had almost none, or a very dark and obscure Meaning to their own Words.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c

The other Sense of the Word, as it stands for a *Character*, an *Office*, a *Relation*, or a *Mode* of *Existence*, as some have express'd themselves, will indeed support the Doctrine of the proper Unity of the Supreme Being, and will represent him to us under different Characters and Manifestations, as the Author and Preserver of all Things, as united to the Human Nature of *Christ* for the great

great End of ſaving the World, and as ſanctify- Anno Reg. V.
ing the Hearts of *Chriſtians*, and leading them in-
to all Truth; and tho' this Diſtinction be not a *mere Name*, yet it will ſtill have, as you expreſs it, the *hard Name* of *Sabellianiſm* put upon it. What therefore ſhall honeſt *plain Chriſtians* do in this Caſe to underſtand this Human Word, when ſuch hard Names are to be given to them, if they take it in either of the obvious Senſes of it? Why ſurely they may ask thoſe who uſe this Word, and expect they ſhould do ſo too, for a third Meaning; and if that cannot be given, humbly beg leave to have no Meaning at all to the Word. I am unwilling, *Gentlemen*, to ask you to explain this Word, and give us a Meaning, in which we may ſafely underſtand it, and cannot but think you would rather diſpenſe with uſing that Word, than attempt it.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c.

I hope what I have ſaid will not be thought being *Wiſe* above what *God has written*, tho' it may be thought boldneſs to find fault with what ſome *Men* have *written*. I cannot but think *plain* and *good* Chriſtians may form as juſt Notions of the *Father*, *Son*, and *Spirit*, conſiſtently with the Unity of the Supreme Being, by reading the *Scriptures*, as by the help of ſuch Words in *Confeſſions* and *Articles*. The Depth of this great Myſtery will then remain the ſame, in which the *Holy Ghoſt* has left it, and it will not have a new or greater Darkneſs put upon it, by Human Words, without Knowledge. I muſt do you the Juſtice, Gentlemen, to ſay, that you have been very ſparing in the Uſe of the Word *Perſon* in your Performance, and ſeem rather therein to have comply'd with Cuſtom, than to have laid any great Streſs on it. If I can judge any Thing from the general Complexion of your Treatiſe, you would not reject from your Communion any plain and ſcrupulous *Chriſtian*, who ſhould make a Difficulty of uſing this Word in confeſſing his Faith. I have ſome doubt whether, in that Place, where you ſay the Diſtinction in the Trinity is not a *meer Name*, if the Word *Character*, *Relation*, *Manifeſtation*, or ſome other Word of

Anno Reg. V.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c.

that import, had been uſed inſtead of *meer Name*, you would have given it the *hard Name* of *Sabellianiſm*. I likewiſe doubt where you condemn thoſe, that conceive the Diſtinction to be a threefold *Habitude* or *Conſideration* of the *one Perſon* of the *Father*, whether if inſtead of the Words, the *one Perſon* of the *Father*, theſe Words had been placed, the *one Supreme God*, you would have condemn'd ſuch Expreſſions. I cannot but think you would bear with one, who ſhould hold the Unity of *God*, and the proper and eternal Deity of the *Son*, and *Holy Spirit*, in oppoſition to *Socinus*, tho' the World ſhould give ſuch a one the *hard Name* of a *Sabellian*. Such hard Names of *Sabellius*, *Athanaſius*, *Pelagius*, *Calvin*, *Luther*, *Zuinglius*, *Arminius*, and an Hundred more, have too much frightned the World; ſuch Names have nothing to do with Truth, and ought neither to influence, nor prejudice any in their ſearches after it. To conclude this Point, if the Caſe of this Word *Perſon* be as I have repreſented it, ſurely a good *Chriſtian* might, even on that Account, be a little ſcrupulous how he ſet his Name to ſuch Words, without a proper Call to it; when there is a juſt and urgent Neceſſity for it, I allow a good Man might, without Offence, ſign ſuch a Form; for if ſome of the Words are ſuppos'd to have no Meaning at all, they certainly can have no *heretical* Meaning.

I need not repeat what I have ſaid on the Word *Perſon*, and apply it to the other Word, *One Subſtance*; the Caſe is the ſame as to that Word, of a double Signification, which a *Sabellian*, and *Tritheiſt* may each take in their own Way. I could have wiſh'd you had been ſomewhat more explicit in your Meaning of ſuch Human Words, your Zeal would then have become you ſomewhat better, when your Readers might have known by your Book, what were your real Sentiments, and what you would have them defend and adhere to. I wiſh we could all agree, either to keep cloſe to what the *Scriptures* have ſaid, or if we will uſe Human Words and *Technical* Phraſes, tell what we mean by them, be open and candid,

not

not play with Words, but tell our Minds freely; and if we hold what we think is right, never be afraid of owning it, tho' the World ſhould give us *hard Names*. Anno Reg. V.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c

The World will always have ſuch a Regard for Men of Uprightneſs and Learning, as to preſume that they really have a Meaning to *Human Forms*, which they Subſcribe, and for which they ſhew a great Fondneſs. Why ſhould not ſuch therefore be ready to declare and own that Meaning? Is it becauſe having any Meaning to *certain Words* is dangerous, and will have ſome *old hard Name* or other put upon it? Such *Names* are *Bugbears*, which ought not to frighten Men of Courage and Integrity. What if ſome weak and ſilly People ſhould have a great deal of Zeal, for what they fondly conceive to be *Orthodoxy*, and ſhould place it in a dark and profound Veneration for *certain Human Words*; which they imagine they believe, tho' they own they do not underſtand them? Surely there is common Senſe enough left in the World to defend wiſe and good Men againſt ſuch ignorant Zeal?

Your proving from *Scriptures* the great Doctrines you are defending, none can find fault with; every one muſt approve of that way of arguing, which is the only proper one to ſupport thoſe great Truths: But might not this have been done with effect, without ſounding ſuch an *Alarm* as you have done, as if there was danger of a great and general *Apoſtacy* amongſt your *Brethren*. You ſay, "That this [*viz. Arianiſm*] is the "Trial of our preſent Day, is too true to be de-"nied, and too manifeſt to be any longer con-"cealed by us. That you cannot ſtand by, and "ſee your Brethren, Friends and Relations, "both in natural and ſpiritual Bonds, turn out "of the way of Knowledge, and draw others "along with them into their unhappy Wan-"drings.

"You ſpeak of your Friends and Brethren "who are changing their Principles, who are on "the other Side. You ſpeak of the Danger of "turning your religious Aſſemblies, into ſacri-

Anno Reg. V. *The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c.*

" legious Confederacies againſt the One living
" and true God. Of thoſe, who are yet called
" *Chriſtians*, being divided about the Object of
" Divine Worſhip. The Confuſion and Jealou-
" ſies there muſt needs be amongſt the Wor-
" ſhippers, each *Party* being afraid, leſt they
" ſhould have fellowſhip with Idols; ſo that
" it will be hardly poſſible for them to worſhip
" God together in the ſame Places, with a good
" Conſcience. When the Godhead of *Chriſt* and
" the *Holy Ghoſt* are call'd in Queſtion, we think
" we are call'd up to defend them. If it ſhall
" pleaſe our Glorious Redeemer, for promoting
" his own Honour, and preſerving the precious
" Intereſts of Peace and Truth amongſt us.
" You ſpeak of the Brethren *here*, that incline to
" favour the *new Scheme*, that they have departed
" from the receiv'd Doctrine, they have diſtract-
" ed the Minds of poor People, they have di-
" ſturbed the Quiet of our Churches, and what
" we have done has been only in neceſſary De-
" fence of our ſelves, and the moſt important
" Truths of our Salvation; nor this, till we
" found them many Ways invaded." With a great deal more of the ſame Nature, in that pious and excellent Exhortation at the Cloſe of your Work, which in the main contains ſuch Things as all good *Chriſtians* ought readily to hear.

Would not any one think by theſe Expreſſions, that we were in a moſt dreadful Caſe, that great Numbers had embrac'd already wrong Notions of the Divine Nature, that others were wavering, and on the Precipice ready to change their Principles, and revolt to the Enemies of our *Saviour's Divinity*; that the Danger was ſo great, as to call on us all to look about us with fear on every Side? You know beſt what private Reaſons you might have for ſuch a Repreſentation of the Caſe; all that appears publickly, that may be thought to tend this Way, is much leſs than you ſeem to deſire the World ſhould apprehend.

Put

Put all together that you can fear; Is this, I ſay, a ſufficient Reaſon for the Alarm you have taken, and ſounded in the Ears of all Diſſenters? Which has called you up from that State of Quieſcence, which you would chooſe to be in as to Controverſy; which has ſtruck the People with a *Panick*, not unlike the dreadful Terror of a Peſtilence, when every one fears his Neighbour, his deareſt Friend, leſt he ſhould be ſeized with the Infection, and communicate the Contagion? You needed not all theſe Repreſentations of a great and imminent Danger, to juſtify your writing a *Pamphlet* in Defence of a *Chriſtian* Doctrine; it is your Duty, when ever you ſee Occaſion, to confirm your People in the Faith; and your Names would have been ſufficient Inducement to every Diſſenter to read your Book for their Inſtruction and Confirmation, tho' they had not been told that our *All* lay at ſtake. Anno Reg. V. *The Regard to be paid to Human Forms*, &c

I could have wiſh'd, that in ſo large a Performance, which came out ſometime after the Difference between you and your Brethren about Subſcription to an Article, you would have allow'd a Line or two, or a Word by way of *Poſtſcript*, that you did not intend they ſhould be included in your general Surmiſes: This, I think, would not have been an Offence to them, or unbecoming your Charity; who know they are not fallen from the Faith, but are your Fellow-Labourers in the ſame Word and Doctrine. The *Accomplices* being ſuppos'd ſo numerous, as you repreſent them, gives ſome Hint to thoſe, who follow the *Hue* and *Cry*, to lay hold on every honeſt Man they meet, who does not immediately give them all the Satisfaction they are pleas'd to inſiſt on.

I hope you will not neglect the firſt Opportunity of doing your Friends Juſtice, which indeed is doing Juſtice to your ſelves: If you ſhould think fit to neglect it, and let Things take what Courſe they will, I dare ſay their Prudence and good Characters, their *Chriſtian* and Peaceable Behaviour will bear them out in the World, and continue them in the Eſteem

Anno Reg. V. of all good Men to whom they are known.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c.

If there has not been ſo general a Danger, ſo urgent a Call, as your Expreſſions import, very few, I believe, will think ſuch an Outcry any Service to the Cauſe of Truth; but that on the contrary it may, by the publick Curioſity it has rais'd to ſearch into this Matter, occaſion more Perſons being perverted to the Errors you oppoſe in one Year, than might otherwiſe have been in ſeven, in the quiet Way in which this Affair, ſuppoſing it real, was carrying on. Whoever amongſt Diſſenters may be ſuppos'd tending towards, or actually tainted with thoſe Errors, they have been ſo prudent as not openly to avow them, and propagate them. An ordinary and common Care and Diligence might have ſufficiently protected your Flocks from Danger; if any had been ſo daring, as in a private Way to attempt perverting them. Thoſe plain *Chriſtians*, who have more Piety than Learning or Curioſity, of which your Congregations chiefly conſiſt, would never have been tempted to read Books of Controverſy; they are generally to be depended upon, as adhering to thoſe who have the ordinary Care of their Inſtruction: Should their Curioſity be raiſed by your Alarm to read on both Sides, which whoever are impartial will be apt to do, there are Books eaſily to be come at, written by learned Adverſaries, whom you repreſent as not wanting cunning and plauſible Colours for their Schemes, and by ſuch Men the unwary may very probably be caught, in Points allow'd to be very dark and *myſterious*, and yet very dangerous every Way to thoſe who miſtake the Truth.

You very well remember the Caſe of another Controverſy upon Points, by ſome of your Brethren eſteem'd Fundamental, between the Followers of *Calvin* and *Arminius*. There was for many Years a moſt terrible Outcry againſt the Opinion of the undermoſt, as *heretical* and *intolerable*: What has this ended in? What an *Ancient* ſaid upon another Occaſion, *The whole World wonders to ſee it ſelf* Arminian.

How

How far a more quiet and calm way of Proceeding might have prevented the Effect we now ſee, I will not take upon me to ſay; it's plain, however, the Way that was taken did not do, nor will you, I believe, admit that it was the Truth of the Principles that has made them ſo Triumphant. Anno Reg. V. *The Regard to be paid to Human Forms,* &c

How far you may think the preſent Caſe differs, I know not, but we have ſeen that the Providence of God has not always interpos'd to hinder great Numbers falling into Error, even about this Doctrine, no more than about many others, that are as plain and as *Chriſtian*, tho' not of ſo great Importance. Time will only ſhew whether my Fears, as to your Conduct, are juſt. You muſt be your own Judges in this Matter, I preſume not to preſcribe to your Prudence; I dare venture however to promiſe you, that you will meet with no Adverſaries to your Doctrine from amongſt your *Non-ſubſcribing* Brethren; tho' I fear you will not miſs having ſome from another Quarter.

I am ſorry to ſee ſuch a numerous Collection of Human Teſtimonies produc'd by you, as witneſſing to the Faith. You your ſelves would, I believe, be concern'd, if you thought this would be any, even the leaſt reaſon of Aſſent to your Doctrine; which if it is not fully and ſufficiently revealed in Scripture, all the *witneſſing* of the *Churches* cannot be the leaſt Inducement to any *Chriſtian* to aſſent to it. You need not have ſhewn the World that you were not ſingular in your Opinion, if you had been ſo on the Foundation of the *Scriptures*, you might have ſet the whole World at defiance, tho' they had *witneſſed* againſt you.

This Argument from the Conſent of the *Catholick Church*, as the *Pillar* of *Truth*, as *witneſſing* in all Ages to the *Scripture* Doctrines, has been ſo baſely manag'd by the Church of *Rome*, that I wonder to ſee any Thing like it produced amongſt *Proteſtants*.

I ſhall only at preſent obſerve, That the numerous Collection of *Confeſſions* you produce, as far

Anno Reg. V.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c.

far as I underſtand them, do not agree; at leaſt there is neither a Harmony of Words, nor Senſe, between the *Antient* ones and the *Modern*: There is indeed a great Harmony in Sound between ſome of them, which are ſtuff'd with Human Words without a Meaning. I hope the Reader will try his Talent at underſtanding ſuch Forms by the *Belgic* Confeſſion, where if he fixes any Meaning to the Words uſed, I am much miſtaken if they amount not either to contradictory Propoſitions, or groſs Errors; but if they are taken in the Lump without a Meaning, they may by ſome be valued for their venerable Darkneſs.

Your Obſervation, "That true *Chriſtian* Virtue and Religion cannot be ſupported but by "this Belief, that a falſe Faith cannot be productive of a good and holy Life, that *Men do "not gather Grapes of Thorns, or Figgs of Thiſtles.*" This Obſervation is neither juſt, nor becoming Men of a charitable Diſpoſition; if you mean that a Virtuous, Good, and Holy Life, will avail nothing without a ſaving Faith; you have expreſs'd your ſelves very odly. Every Reader will, I believe, apprehend that you make a neceſſary Connection between believing the *Trinity* in the *Orthodox* Senſe, and a Holy Life. This Obſervation, I ſay, is not true in Fact; for thoſe who are known to have wrong Notions as to this Point, and thoſe who are ſuſpected to have them, do lead as Holy, Virtuous, and good Lives, as others: Your Reaſoning therefore is not juſtified by Fact, nor is it juſt reaſoning in it ſelf. The great Principles that influence Practice, are the Belief of *God*, and his *Attributes* of *Holineſs*, and *Juſtice*, and of a future State of Retribution; the great Inducements to Holineſs, are a lively Senſe of the Love of *God* to Men in the Work of *Redemption*, and the Hopes of a Bleſſed *Immortality*. Theſe great Principles are held by all, a *Sabellian*, a *Tritheiſt*, nay, even a *Socinian*, is under the Influence of them. There appears no Connection between juſt Notions of the Nature of the *Diſtinction* in the Divine *Eſſence*, and a good Life:

Life: But between the *moral Attributes* of the Divine Being, and *Morality* in the Creatures, there is a plain and neceſſary Connection, allowed by all. It has been taken very ill, and thought very unjuſt, when thoſe that held the Doctrine of *Free Will*, charged thoſe who held the Doctrine of abſolute *Predeſtination*, as deſtroying all the Inducements to a holy Life, by a Doctrine that was the ſame as that of the *Fataliſts*: This was thought drawing unfair and uncharitable Conſequences, and yet I dare appeal to the whole World, whether the Doctrine of the *Trinity*, or that of *Predeſtination*, have the greater and more immediate Connection with *Morality*, and whether your Reaſoning in this Caſe is not as bad as theirs whom I have mention'd. Anno Reg. V. *The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c.*

In the ſame remarkable Paragraph you ſay, " It ſhould ſeem by the *New Scheme*, either that " ſuch as have gone upon the *Old* are *periſhed*, " or that they have been brought to the Enjoy- " ment of the *true God* by belief of, and depen- " dance upon a *falſe One*.

To *our Shame* be it ſpoken that are *Orthodox*, thoſe of the *new Scheme* abhor any ſuch Thought, as that good Men are *periſh'd*, becauſe they held what they believ'd to be the Truth. This, I am ſorry for it, we muſt take amongſt our ſelves, it is our Side that make *Periſhing* and *Saving* depend on right Notions in this *myſterious* Point; it is our Side that make " *Error in its own Nature* " damnable, *whether the Heart has been ſincere in* " *Examination or not*, and *that leave no way of* " *eſcape, but by that rich* and *infinite Grace and* " *Mercy*," which poſſibly may extend to pardon even the vileſt, the moſt wicked, and obſtinate Sinners; with whom thoſe who err in this Point are ſet on a perfect level: And this is covered over with a great deal of Charity, We judge no Man's State hereafter, we damn no Man; we only declare, that he that errs in his Conceptions about the *Trinity*, is in as damnable a State as any Man can be in; but we exclude no Man a poſſibility of being ſaved. Lo, this is our abundant Charity!

Give

Anno Reg. V.

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c

Give me leave, *Reverend Gentlemen*, to ſpeak for my ſelf, and ſome few others, who may join with me in this Requeſt; that it may ſuffice for us to be ſound in our own Faith, without declaring the Errors of others damnable, that we may believe our *Creed* without adding *damnatory Clauſes* to it, that we may be at liberty not to ſtand in need of that fine Diſtinction between *Errors in their own Nature damnable, and that will not prove eventually* ſo to thoſe who perſevere in the holding them; that we may be at liberty not ſo much as to fear the *periſhing* of any of our *Predeceſſors*, whoſe holy and exemplary Lives we have been Witneſſes of, tho' they did not agree with us in our Notions of this great *Myſtery*; "That we may not doubt the *Operation of God's* "*Holy Spirit in owning and accompanying* their "uſeful Labours," tho' they differ'd widely from us in their *Philoſophical* Conceptions of this *Myſtery*.

The Changes, of which you have ſeen ſo many, ought always to keep you on the Watch; that your Conduct in Times of Proſperity may be ſuch as you will not be aſhamed of in Adverſity. Suppoſe thoſe numerous Enemies of your Liberties poſſeſſed of that Power, which they value on no Account more, than as it gives them an Opportunity to humble you, and triumph over you. Conſider your ſelves a poor divided Body, that need that Indulgence which you will not ſhew to one another; imagine your Enemies inſulting you, when they have you in their Power. — Are you the Men that plead for Goſpel Liberty? That have ſuch ſcrupulous and tender Conſciences, that you will not comply with the beſt Church in the World? That find fault even with *Diſcipline* and *Ceremonies* becauſe not appointed in *Scripture*, who refuſe to ſubmit to Human Authority even in Trifles? Have you, with *Liberty* and *Conſcience* in your Mouths, endeavour'd to abridge the Liberty of your own Brethren, put *Human Teſts* upon them in Matters of Faith, and ſet at nought their Appeal to *Scripture* as their Rule, treated ſuch Appeal as a *Stiffneſs* of *Humour*

and

and *Punctilio* of *Honour*; and do you plead for that Indulgence from us, which you will not allow to others? We will teach you what it is to obey, to ſubmit to our Judgment, inſtead of judging your Brethren; you ſhall have *Teſts* and *Impoſitions* laid on you, ſuch as will humble you; you may cry out, but the World will laugh at you. Anno Reg. V. *The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c*

This, and a great deal more, you may expect to hear from thoſe who are ready to take any Occaſion to aggravate your Faults, and who will not conſider all the Excuſes you make, and all the Diſtinctions you may offer to avoid the Charge; if any Part of it remains it wounds the Vitals of your Liberty. Add to theſe Diſcouragements from without, what you may expect from thoſe who are your Friends and Brethren; who are pleas'd to reckon themſelves Supporters of *Chriſtian Liberty* in ſupporting you; who, ſo far from being aſhamed of the Name, count it reputable to be numbered among *Proteſtant* Diſſenters. Should any Thing be done to impair that Liberty which has been your Glory, that Freedom of interpreting the *Scriptures* for themſelves, of judging for themſelves what to believe from thence; ſhould Human Authority be countenanced, or allowed any Pretence to controul that Judgment, ſhould ſome Mens *Conſequences* from *Scripture* be made a Rule to others, who do not diſcern the Juſtneſs of them, ſhould the *Faith* and Liberty of *Diſſenters* be ſhackled with Human *Teſts*, inforced by themſelves; and under theſe Circumſtances ſhould Diſcouragements come upon you from the Powers of this World, conſider what Inducements would remain to incline Men to ſuffer with you: Will they not be apt to ſay, if we muſt not judge for our ſelves, if we muſt ſuffer Scandal or Reproach from our Brethren, if we will not give up our Judgments to theirs; if we cannot enjoy the Liberty of forming our own Judgment on *Scripture*, without expoſing our ſelves to their Reſentment and Anger? Had we not better ſubmit to the Authority of the *Legiſlature*, when our Liberty of Opinion will not be more

Anno Reg. V. more reſtrained, than it is amongſt our ſelves, and we ſhall have the Advantage to be free from ſuffering in our Temporal Intereſt? This would be the Reaſoning of many, what under ſuch Circumſtances ſhould induce them to reaſon otherwiſe? Shall they be ſuppos'd to think that they cannot have the *Goſpel* preach'd but by you? Shall they prefer your Judgment, Learning, and Talents, to any they can meet with elſewhere? Eſteem your Preaching ſolid and edifying, and that of others frothy and worldly? This may be the Opinion of many honeſt good People, who have always had an abundant Value for your Abilities, whoſe Knowledge proceedeth from your Lips, and whoſe Zeal is pointed by your Direction. As to thoſe who are at preſent both your Ornament and Defence, tho' they have a juſt Value for your Perſons and Abilities, yet, you know, they are attach'd to your Intereſt more on the Account of *Chriſtian Liberty*, than any other. Should you be willing to ſee them leave you now, or hereafter, in the Time of your Diſtreſs? Can you think a Regard to your Perſons can retain them in your Communion, when there ceaſes to be any material Difference between you and other Churches as to this great Point of Goſpel Liberty? Can it be a Pleaſure to you to have a great and uncontrouled Sway over part of a weaken'd, and divided Intereſt, rather than a juſt and moderate Influence on a numerous and united Body? Far be ſuch wretched low Views from Men of your Character!

The Regard to be paid to Human Forms, &c

Not long after this came out, *The Nature and Conſequences of Enthuſiaſm conſider'd, in ſome ſhort Remarks on the Doctrine of the Bleſſed Trinity Stated and Defended.* In a Letter to the Four abovemention'd Miniſters. Which was judged to be wrote with the moſt Strength of Reaſon, of any Thing this Controverſy yet produced, and which was to the following Effect.

I ſhall take the Liberty to offer you ſome of thoſe Reaſons, which, till you can inform me better,

better, muſt incline me to think, that you have laid the great Streſs of Chriſtianity, the Peace of Mens Conſciences, and the Salvation of Souls, upon a mere precarious Foundation, that you cannot your ſelves, upon your own Principles, have any rational Confidence towards God; and that thoſe ſerious and plain Chriſtians, to whom you appeal, and for whoſe ſake only you have written this Book, muſt either lay aſide their Reaſon and Underſtandings in the great Articles of their Faith, and content themſelves to believe implicitly as the Church believes, or elſe be left under endleſs and inextricable Doubts and Perplexities about their ſpiritual State, and the Salvation of their Souls; ſince you have pinn'd them down under the Penalty of eternal Damnation, or at leaſt as they expect any Covenant Mercy from God, to the Belief of a Point, which, upon a fair Enquiry, they muſt in all probability find to be extremely Doubtful at leaſt, if not utterly Repugnant, not only to the Nature and Reaſon of Things, but to the plain repeated Declarations of God in the Chriſtian Revelation.

Anno Reg. V.

Nature and Conſequences of Enthuſiaſm conſider'd.

That I may not omit any Thing that is material in ſo remarkable a Performance, I ſhall begin with your *Title Page*; and here, by *The Doctrine of the Bleſſed Trinity Stated and Defended*, I preſume you mean only your own Judgment, or Opinion, Stated and Defended, concerning the Senſe of Scripture, as it relates to the Doctrine of the Trinity: I have, as I imagine, ſufficient Reaſon to take this for granted, ſince 'tis certain that as Proteſtants, or even as fallible Creatures, you can mean nothing elſe by it. But whether you mean ſo or no, I think it will be the more neceſſary here to diſtinguiſh between your Opinion, or Senſe of Scripture, and Scripture it ſelf; becauſe otherwiſe, as you have managed the Matter, I fear, that not a few of your too eaſy and believing Readers might be in great danger of miſtaking the One for the Other, and of ſubſtituting, without more ado, your Judgment or Senſe of Scripture, in the Place and Stead of Scripture it ſelf.

Indeed

Anno Reg. V.

The Claim of Infallibility charged upon the Diſſenters.

Indeed were Men Infallible in their Judgments, and known to be ſo, there would be no need of diſtinguiſhing between their Senſe of Scripture, and Scripture it ſelf, becauſe their Senſe in that Caſe muſt neceſſarily be the true Senſe; but where they are not thus Infallible, it is very unfair, and very preſuming, to write as if they were. I would be as tender as poſſible of charging you with any Thing that you are not plainly Guilty of; and the ſetting up for Infallibility in Matters of Faith, muſt appear with ſo ill a Grace in Proteſtants, and eſpecially in Proteſtant Diſſenters, that I hope you will be able and ready to clear your ſelves from any ſuch Imputation; only, I could wiſh that you had not made ſuch a Vindication neceſſary, or that you had not in any Caſe laid your ſelves open to the ill Conſequences of a ſuppoſed Infallibility.

But this Infallibility in Matters of Faith you have ſoftened a little by giving it another Name; your Words are theſe, 'We are far from pre-'tending to an infallible Judgment about Goſ-'pel Truth and Error; but we take it to be an 'agreed Point with Proteſtants, that there may 'be Certainty where there is not Infallibility; 'and none can deny this, unleſs they will ven-'ture to aſſert, That we can in no Caſe know 'we are in the Right, but by being aſſured that 'it is impoſſible for us, in any Caſe, to be in the 'Wrong.' This, I think, muſt be allow'd to paſs for a very peculiar and remarkable Piece of Reaſoning; for,

1. Here is Infallibility claim'd and diſclaim'd, aſſerted and deny'd: You are far from pretending to an infallible Judgment about Goſpel Truth and Error; and yet you pretend to Knowledge or Certainty in thoſe Matters, which is the higheſt Degree of Evidence that Human Underſtandings are capable of; and therefore, if you are not Infallible ſo far as your Knowledge or Certainty goes, it is impoſſible you ſhould ever be Infallible at all.

2. Here

2. Here is a general Principle laid down, a Point which all Proteſtants are ſuppoſed to be agreed in, that there may be Certainty where there is not Infallibility; but this being to my Underſtanding a plain Contradiction, I ſhall never believe that all Proteſtants are agreed in it, till I have better Authority for it. The whole World is agreed, that there may be Certainty, ſtrict infallible Certainty, in Matters of Science; but they muſt be very weak Proteſtants, if there are any ſuch, who talk of Certainty in Matters of Faith; you cannot be certain of any Thing at all, if you are not infallibly certain of it, and if you pretend to infallible Certainty in Matters of Faith, or Opinion, I hope you will not diſclaim Infallibility in thoſe Matters; but if it is only a fallible or uncertain Certainty that you claim in this Caſe, you may take it with all my Heart, and I wiſh you much Good of it; be as fallibly Infallible, and as uncertainly Certain as you pleaſe; this is a Privilege, which tho' it may not perhaps expoſe you to much Envy, yet I cannot engage for it that it will not expoſe you to ſome Ridicule. Anno Reg. V. *The Claim of Infallibility charged upon the Diſſenters.*

3. And which is ſtranger ſtill, if poſſible, it is ſaid, that none can deny (this Contradiction) that there may be Certainty where there is not Infallibility, unleſs they will aſſert (another Contradiction) that Men cannot be Certain or Infallible in ſome Caſes, without being ſo in all; or that no Man can be Infallible in any Caſe, without being abſolutely, and in all Caſes, beyond the poſſibility of Error. I think it is evident that Infallibility muſt go as far as Certainty, and that no Man can be certain of any Thing at all of which he is not infallibly certain. If you intend to diſclaim Infallibility only in this Senſe, Infallibility in every Thing, or an Impoſſibility of Erring in any Caſe at all, the Pope and Church of *Rome* never pretended to ſuch an Infallibility; nay, the Apoſtles themſelves were not infallible in this Senſe, they were not infallible in every Thing, or above a poſſibility of Error in all Caſes whatever; we find St. *Paul* ſome-

Anno Reg. V.

The Claim of Infallibility charged upon the Diſſenters.

times giving his Advice only, without pretending to an abſolute Certainty, or infallible Judgment in the Caſe; at other Times we find the Apoſtles differing in their Judgments, and debating ſeveral Matters among themſelves, which could not conſiſt with abſolute Certainty, or Infallibility, in thoſe Caſes; and indeed, in many Inſtances, the Apoſtles themſelves were to act upon the common Principles of Human Prudence, and the Appearances of Probability only, without that abſolute Certainty, or Infallibility, which they had in other Caſes; they were doubtleſs Infallible in whatever they delivered as the Mind and Will of God concerning Mens Duty, and the Way and Means of Salvation: And this is all the Infallibility which the *Romaniſts* pretend to, an Infallibility in declaring what is, or is not, a Matter of Faith, or neceſſary to Salvation; and I cannot ſee that you are inclined to yield an Inch to his Holineſs in this Point, but that in whatever you think fit to declare as a neceſſary Article of Faith, or neceſſary to Salvation, you are as Infallible as the Pope himſelf; you have diſclaim'd no Infallibility, but an univerſal unlimited Infallibility in every Thing, or an abſolute Freedom from Error, or any liableneſs to Error in all Caſes whatever; an Infallibility which was never pretended to, which never was nor can poſſibly be communicated to Men, but is peculiar to God alone.

Thus you have, in great Humility and Condeſcenſion, given up the Claim of a Divine Attribute, and vouchſafed to diveſt your ſelves of the Infallibility of God; but you ſtand hard by the Infallibility of the Pope: a ſtrict, abſolute, or indubitable Certainty in Matters of Faith, is your great and main Principle: This Certainty in Matters of Faith, Opinion, or Perſwaſion, this immoveable Confidence, or invincible Adherence to a Thing beyond its juſt Degree of rational objective Evidence, which is the great Foundation, and laſt Refuge of all Bigotry and Enthuſiaſm, you hold as faſt as your Integrity, and will not let it go. Now tho' I cannot conceive

ceive how God himſelf ſhould make a Man more infallible in his Judgment in any Caſe, than by imparting to him the certain Knowledge of the Thing; it being, I think, impoſſible that the Human Underſtanding ſhould be more Infallible than Knowledge or Certainty can render it, yet I will not contend much with you about a Name; and therefore, if you do not like the Sound of Infallibility, I ſhall ſubſtitute your own Words inſtead of it, *viz.* Knowledge or Certainty in Matters of Faith; and as I think that theſe are the ſame Thing, ſo I am ſure that all the natural neceſſary Conſequences of either muſt be exactly the ſame; and tho' in a looſe and popular Way of ſpeaking, Men may confound Knowledge with Belief or Perſwaſion, Certainty with Probability, yet in ſtrict Reaſoning or Argument we ought always to diſtinguiſh them, both in their Nature and Conſequences, or otherwiſe we muſt unavoidably confound the Nature and Reaſon of Things. Anno Reg. V.

Every Propoſition, or whatever can be objectively propoſed to the Underſtandings of Men as the Matter of their Aſſent or Diſſent, muſt be Self-Evident, Demonſtrative, or Probable only. Where the Relation of Agreement or Diſagreement between any two Ideas is perceived by an immediate juxta-Poſition of the Ideas themſelves, as that twice Two is Four, or that the Whole is equal to all its Parts taken together, and the like, the Propoſition is Self-evident or Intuitive. When the Relation of Agreement or Diſagreement between any two remote Ideas is diſcovered by a Train of intermediate Ideas, each Antecedent having an immediate ſelf-evident Conection with its next ſubſequent Idea, ſo as that the firſt and laſt Step in the whole Chain of Reaſoning ſhall be join'd together by a Train of Intuitive or Self-evident Preceptions; in this Caſe the Propoſition will be demonſtrative, as being founded upon ſtrict Mathematical Evidence; that is, the Propoſition in either of theſe Caſes will be neceſſarily true, and the contrary abſolutely impoſſible in the Nature and

Enthuſiaſm charged upon the Diſſenters.

Anno Reg. V.

Enthuſiaſm charged upon the Diſſenters.

Reaſon of Things. This intuitive and demonſtrative Evidence is the ſole Foundation of Knowledge or Certainty; and whatever comes ſhort of this can amount only to Probability, and can lay a rational Foundation for no more than Opinion, Belief, or Perſwaſion, in which, how high ſoever the Degrees of Probability may riſe, we cannot conclude the Thing to be neceſſarily true, but the contrary will ſtill be poſſible: There will be always this eſſential Difference between Certainty and Probability, Knowledge and Belief, or Opinion, that where there is the one, the Thing muſt be neceſſarily true; whereas the other ſtill leaves the Matter in ſome degree doubtful, and muſt always ſuppoſe the poſſibility of the contrary. The confounding of theſe Things, ſo different in themſelves, the pretending to Knowledge or Certainty in Matters which are incapable of ſuch Evidence, and miſtaking the Strength of Perſwaſion for the Certainty and Evidence of the Thing, is the proper Nature of Enthuſiaſm: For all that Strength of Perſwaſion which goes beyond the rational objective Evidence of Things to the Underſtanding, is uſually attributed to ſome Divine Impulſe, or to the internal Witneſs and Teſtimony of the Spirit to the Heart and Conſcience.

When once a Man is well ſettled in ſuch a Perſwaſion, when once he comes to think that he muſt not ſee but feel the Truth, or that he muſt not ſee with his Underſtanding, but with ſomething elſe, he is got above the Force of Argument, or rational Conviction; you will in vain endeavour to ſhew him the Inſufficiency of his Principles, or the Weakneſs and Inconſequence of his Reaſonings; for he has God himſelf ſpeaking inwardly to his Soul, ſtriking him with irreſiſtible Conviction, preventing his Faculties, and forcing his Aſſent by a ſuper-rational, overwhelming Light. If you tell him you are not able to perceive the neceſſary Truth, or ſo much as the Probability of what he pretends to know, and be ſo certain of; that is, he will ſay, becauſe you have not the Spirit of God, or becauſe you

lean

lean too much to your own Underſtanding, and judge of Things by your carnal, corrupted Reaſon; but that he has the Spirit witneſſing with his Spirit that he is actually in the right; his Underſtanding and Reaſon are enlightened, refined, and ſpiritualized, and therefore he can ſee plainly the Truth and Neceſſity of what may appear abſolutely falſe, impoſſible, and contradictory to carnal Reaſon. If you urge him farther, that you hope you have been ſincere in your Inquiries, that Truth, the Honour of God, and the Salvation of Souls, are Things infinitely dear to you, and that as far as you know any Thing of your own Hearts, you are ready to ſacrifice all that you have in the World to them; that you are ſenſible of the Weakneſs of your Underſtandings, and how liable you are to Error, and therefore with your diligent, laborious, and painful Studies, you have always join'd the moſt earneſt Prayers to God, that he would guide and direct you by his Spirit, lead you into all neceſſary Truth, and not leave you under any dangerous Error; and conſequently, that you cannot but hope, that if you ſhould after all be miſtaken, God will mercifully pity your Weakneſs, accept of your ſincere Endeavours to know and do his Will, and not condemn you eternally for an invincible Error; the Enthuſiaſt would reply to you, if not in plain Words, at leaſt by Innuendo's, that all this is mere Pretext and Sham, that you pretend a Love of Truth, the Glory of God, and the like, only to carry on ſome vile, wicked Deſign or other; that he, for his Part, is certainly in the right, he knows, and is ſure of it, as having the Truth witneſſed to his Conſcience by the infallible Teſtimony of the Spirit; and therefore if you were indeed ſincere, as you pretend, if you had really the Spirit of God, and were not Reprobates, you muſt needs ſee, and think, and feel as he does: And now I ſuppoſe the Man has pinn'd you down, and you can ſtand no longer againſt him; for there is no Force of Reaſoning can prevail againſt the Weight and Strength of Enthuſiaſm. I wiſh,

Anno Reg. V.

Enthuſiaſm charged upon the Diſſenters.

Anno Reg. V.

Enthuſiaſm charged upon the Diſſenters.

Gentlemen, you had not treated this Subject in ſuch a manner, as to give the World occaſion to ſuſpect that you come at the Knowledge and Certainty you pretend to, only in the Enthuſiaſtick Way.

It will be ſufficient to expoſe this Effect of Enthuſiaſm, barely to repreſent it in its own Light; and this will be done only by ſtating the Notion, or giving the Definition of Faith; Faith then, or Belief, as every one knows, is an Aſſent of the Underſtanding to the Truth of a Propoſition, upon the Teſtimony of a Perſon, or Perſons, whoſe Credit and Veracity may reaſonably be depended on. Before we can believe therefore, or yield a rational Aſſent to the Truth of any Propoſition, upon the Teſtimony of another, our Underſtanding muſt be ſatisfy'd in two Things; Firſt, That it is indeed teſtify'd by that other, whoſe Authority is vouched for it, and that it is not a mere Impoſition, or Forgery. Secondly, We muſt underſtand the Senſe or Meaning of the Propoſition, or be able to affix in our own Minds ſome ſettled, determined Ideas to the ſeveral Terms of it, before one can believe it upon Teſtimony, or employ any Act of the Mind at all about it, unleſs it is barely ſuſpending one's Judgment concerning it; for the Aſſent of the Underſtanding, whether it proceeds upon certain or probable Reaſons, divine or human Teſtimony, or any Thing elſe, being only the joining or ſeparating of Ideas in Affirmative or Negative Propoſitions, as the Things themſelves are ſuppoſed to agree or diſagree; 'tis certain that we cannot thus join or ſeparate Ideas in Propoſitions of which we have no Ideas at all; that is, we cannot believe or disbelieve what we have no Notion or Conception of: And indeed, Faith, or Belief, in the Enthuſiaſtick Account of it, muſt be defin'd to be, an Aſſent of the Underſtanding to what one cannot underſtand, and the joining or ſeparating of Ideas in mere verbal Propoſitions, where we have no Ideas at all.

This being evidently ſo, it may be worth while to examine the Pleas of Enthuſiaſm for the Belief

lief of myſterious or unintelligible Propoſitions: Anno Reg. V.
It is commonly urged therefore by the Patrons of an implicite, incomprehenſible Faith; *Firſt*, That the Scripture it ſelf repreſents the great Doctrines of the Chriſtian Revelation under the Notion of Myſteries. *Second*, That tho' we cannot believe any Thing contrary to Reaſon, yet we may and ought to believe many Things which are above Reaſon, or beyond our Comprehenſion. *Third*, That there are in Fact infinite Things in Nature which we cannot underſtand, and which we are obliged to believe. A clear Anſwer to theſe Objections, will, I preſume, ſet this Matter in a full Light, and either reconcile the contending Parties, or leave one Side to contend only for Contention ſake.

Enthuſiaſm charged upon the Diſſenters.

To the *Firſt* therefore, That the Scripture it ſelf repreſents the great Doctrines of the Chriſtian Revelation under the Notion of Myſteries, and conſequently that we muſt believe Myſteries, or not believe the Scriptures; I ſay, that a Myſtery, in the Scripture Notion of it, ſignifies ſomething that depends ſo intirely on a Divine Teſtimony, that it could never have been known or diſcovered by Human Reaſon, if God himſelf had not diſcovered, or made it known by a particular Revelation in an extraordinary Way; and in this Senſe the whole Goſpel Revelation is call'd a *Myſtery*, the *Myſtery of Godlineſs*, becauſe it contains Things which were abſolutely beyond the Search or Inveſtigation of unaſſiſted Natural Reaſon, and could never have been underſtood without Revelation; but then, I ſay, that when once a Thing is revealed, or made known, it ceaſes to be a Myſtery, for it cannot continue to be a Myſtery, a Secret, or an unknown Thing, after it is revealed or made known. Thus St. *Paul* ſays, *Behold I ſhew you a Myſtery; we ſhall not all ſleep, but we ſhall be changed, in a Moment, in the Twinkling of an Eye, at the laſt Trump; for the Trumpet ſhall ſound, and the Dead ſhall be raiſed incorruptible, and we ſhall be changed*, 1 Cor. xv. 51, 52. What the Apoſtle here diſcovers was a Secret, a hidden or unknown Thing before, and muſt

Anno Reg. V.

Enthuſiaſm charged upon the Diſſenters.

have continued ſo without a Revelation, and therefore he calls it a *Myſtery*; but if it was to have remain'd a Myſtery after he had revealed it, he could not have ſaid as he does, *Behold I ſhew*, or make it known to you; and indeed it muſt be a ſtrange ſort of a Revelation which leaves the Thing as much a Myſtery as before; at this Rate every Thing might be revealed, and nothing made known. Perhaps it will be urged by Thoſe who are for the Belief of Myſteries, that what the Apoſtle here reveals, is revealed but in Part, that the Thing ſtill remains in Part myſterious, for we know not how or after what Manner this Change will be made, or what Sort of incorruptible Bodies Theſe will be. To which the Anſwer is eaſy, That we are to believe a Thing only ſo far as it is revealed, and as to the ſtill myſterious, or unrevealed Part, as we know nothing of it, ſo we can believe nothing about it; that the Bodies of Thoſe who ſhall be found alive at the laſt Day, will be ſuddenly changed, and that this Change will render them incorruptible, is what is revealed to our Underſtandings, and this we believe, as what Revelation has made plain and intelligible enough; but after what Manner this Change will be made, or what particular Sort or Kind of incorruptible Bodies Theſe will be, as it is not at all revealed, as we have no Ideas of it, and know nothing about it, ſo it cannot poſſibly be the Object of our Faith: So that a Man's Faith muſt ſtill keep Pace with his Underſtanding, and cannot move an Hair's-Breadth beyond it; and what goes farther muſt be a blind implicit Faith, a mere mechanical Impulſe, Enthuſiaſm, or a ſtrong Perſwaſion, without any rational Grounds. But,

Second, It is ſaid, That tho' we cannot believe any Thing contrary to Reaſon, yet we may and ought to believe many Things which are above our Reaſon. Now, if by Things above Reaſon, here be meant Things which can be known only by Revelation, it is very true that we are obliged to believe many Things upon the ſcore of Revelation, which Reaſon could never have reach'd to with-

without it; but then, I ſay, that thoſe Things which are in this Senſe above Reaſon, as depending wholly upon Revelation, muſt, by the Revelation it ſelf, be brought down to our Underſtandings and Capacities, ſo as to enable us to form ſome clear conſiſtent Notions and Conceptions of them: But if by Things above Reaſon, be meant Things wholly Incomprehenſible, or Things of which we can have no diſtinct Notion or Preception at all, I ſay, it will be as abſurd and impoſſible in this Senſe, to believe Things above Reaſon, as it is to believe what is contrary to Reaſon; for nothing, I think, can be more unreaſonable, or contrary to Reaſon, than to require a Man to believe what he can have no diſtinct Notion, no ſettled determined Idea of. But to ſhew the Weakneſs and Abſurdity of this Diſtinction, thus underſtood, I will ſuppoſe ſome Body or other inclin'd to make the ſame Uſe of his Eye-ſight, that the *Enthuſiaſt* does of his Underſtanding; and in order to this, he diſtinguiſhes between Things contrary to his Eye-ſight, and Things above or beyond his Eye-ſight; and hereupon affirms, that tho' no Man can ſee a Thing that is contrary to Eye-ſight, yet he both may and ought to ſee many Things which are above and beyond his Eye-ſight, or out of Sight. Such an one, I imagine, muſt be allow'd to paſs for a Viſionary with a Witneſs; and I leave Thoſe who are concerned to determine what Difference there is betwixt believing what is above and beyond our Underſtanding, and ſeeing what is above and beyond our Eye-ſight; or betwixt believing without Ideas, and ſeeing without Light or viſible Objects.

Anno Reg. V.

Enthuſiaſm charged upon the Diſſenters.

Third, It is farther urged in Favour of this Enthuſiaſtick Scheme, that there are infinite Things in Nature which we cannot underſtand, which yet we cannot but believe. And here indeed it would be pleaſant enough, if it was not for the ill Conſequences of it, to obſerve how egregiouſly ſome learned Men delight to trifle and blunder upon this Subject; they are ſometimes extremely Modeſt with Regard to their Underſtandings, in Com-

Anno Reg. V.

Enthuſiaſm charged upon the Diſſenters.

Compliment to their Faith; they will frankly own, what indeed they make undeniably evident, that they underſtand but very little of the Nature and Reaſon of Things: But then, whatever they may want in Underſtanding, they abundantly make up in Believing. That there are infinite Things in Nature which we do not underſtand, and which are wholly beyond our Comprehenſion, and above our Reaſon, I readily acknowledge; but then I affirm, that not One of thoſe infinite Things unknown can be the Object of our Faith. I have frequently in Converſation urged theſe myſterious Believers, who think they have raiſed their Faith above their Underſtandings, to give me any one ſingle Inſtance, expreſs'd in any clear intelligible Propoſition, of a Thing that they believe, and that they do not at the ſame Time underſtand; and tho' one would think this but a reaſonable Requeſt from Thoſe, who talk ſo much of believing above Reaſon, yet I could never prevail upon any one of Them to oblige me thus far; and I am ſo well aſſured of theſe Mens Obſtinacy in this Caſe, that I dare ſay, let who will beſeech them, they will never do it.

I ſhould not perhaps have thought any Thing could farther have been urged in favour of implicit Faith, if you, Gentlemen, had not furniſhed us with a very remarkable Diſtinction to this Purpoſe: It is certainly no eaſy Matter to believe what one can't underſtand in any Senſe at all, or form any diſtinct determinate Idea of; but to help us out in this Caſe, you 'diſtinguiſh be-'tween the Doctrines and Points propoſed in 'Scripture to our Belief, and the Things them-'ſelves that are the Matter and Subject of them. 'The former you ſay may be known, and 'Grounds ſufficient ſeen for the receiving of 'them; where our Reaſon, at leaſt, in this its 'weak and impaired State, can't reach the full, 'clear, and adequate Underſtanding of the lat-'ter. You add, that not attending unto this, 'may occaſion Difficulties and Entanglement 'in the Thoughts, which otherwiſe would

'be

'be prevented.' I would gladly receive any Aſſiſtance which might enable me to avoid Difficulties and Entanglement in my Thoughts; but I muſt frankly own, that I am not able to perceive the Ground of this Diſtinction, or upon what Foundation in the Nature of Things you have made it; and therefore I fear it is a Diſtinction without any Difference: For what I beſeech you, are the Doctrines and Points propoſed in Scripture to our Belief, as diſtinct or abſtracted from the Things themſelves, that are the Matter and Subject of them? Is it poſſible to believe the Doctrines, without believing the Things contained in them; or can you underſtand the One in any Degree or Meaſure, farther than you underſtand the Other alſo? What is it to believe the Doctrines, but to aſſent to the Truth of the Things that are the Subject Matter of thoſe Doctrines? Or what is it to underſtand the One, but to underſtand the Other? 'Tis, I think, evident, that your Ideas muſt be the ſame, and of the ſame Nature in both Caſes, clear or not clear, adequate or inadequate, alike; and when you can make out the contrary, I ſhall own that you have explained a Myſtery, and ſhall expect greater Matters from you for the future: But in the mean while, if we muſt with you diſtinguiſh between the Doctrines and Points propoſed in Scripture, and the Things themſelves, that are the Matter and Subject of them, I think there is but one poſſible Way of doing it, and that is, by diſtinguiſhing between the Words of the Doctrines, or the bare verbal Propoſitions, and the Senſe or Meaning of them; and then indeed, we may be ſure that ſuch Words, or bare verbal Propoſitions are written in Scripture, without troubling our Heads about the Meaning of them, or whether they ſtand for any thing, or were intended to convey any Ideas to our Minds or not; and this, I muſt own, is a ſound Foundation for implicit Faith, which can be built upon nothing but Sounds.

Anno Reg. V.

Enthuſiaſm charged upon the Diſſenters.

But

Anno Reg. V.

Remarks on the Doctrine of the Trinity.

But notwithſtanding your ſhifting off this Buſineſs, under a Pretence of your not having full, clear and adequate Ideas of the Things themſelves, that are ſuppoſed to be the Subject Matter of the Doctrines revealed and propoſed to our Belief, I doubt not but to make it appear, that in your Way you can have no Ideas at all of what you call the Things revealed; I ſay no Ideas at all, either full or not full, clear or not clear, adequate or inadequate; and this, I think, will be made out fully and clearly to every one's Capacity, by conſidering your great and main Propoſition; in which you pretend to have given us the State of the Queſtion, and in which, as I cannot but imagine you have added to the *Myſteriouſneſs* of the *Athanaſian-Creed*, you have left your ſelves accountable for ſome peculiar Abſurdities and Contradictions of your own, which cannot be charged even upon *That*. Your main Propoſition, in which you have laid down, as you think, a neceſſary Fundamental Article of Faith, and which you ſay you are ready earneſtly to contend for, againſt all Oppoſers, is this, *viz.* 'That the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt '(conjunctly taken) and not either of Theſe a-'lone, (or ſeparately conſidered) are the One 'only Living and True God, or the One Su-'preme Being. This Propoſition being what you have ſo ſtrongly expreſſed, and ſo often repeated as a neceſſary Fundamental Article of the Chriſtian Faith, I ſhall take the Liberty to make ſome Remarks upon it. And here, the firſt Thing I would obſerve concerning this Grand Propoſition of yours, is, what you have frankly own'd, *viz.* that you mean nothing by it. I hope therefore, that from henceforth no Body will be ſo injurious to you, as to charge you with Underſtanding or Defending this Doctrine in a wrong Senſe; ſince I doubt not but effectually to clear you from any ſuch Imputation, by ſhewing, that you do not underſtand or defend it in any Senſe at all. You ſay, 'We further 'add, that tho' theſe Three are in the Scrip-'tures diſtinguiſhed from, and therefore not to

'be

'be confounded with each other: Yet we have 'learnt nothing there, either of their being com- 'pounded or divided: Nor do we therefore un- 'dertake to ſhew explicitly, and in Particulars, 'how they are Three; nor how, (tho' Three, 'yet) they are One.' Now, do but ſtand to this Principle, and do not pretend, as you ſay you will not, to determine in particular, how the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, are Three, or in what Senſe One; and I dare undertake to ſhew, that *Sabellians*, *Tritheiſts*, *Arians*, *Socinians*, *Unitarians*, *Trinitarians*, *Realiſts*, *Modaliſts*, *Nominaliſts*, *Orthodox* and *Hereticks* of all Sorts and Denominations whatever, may all ſafely ſubſcribe your Grand Article of Faith; and, without the leaſt Prejudice to their particular and oppoſite Opinions, may all amicably unite in one common Jingle of Words, in one general indeterminate, and therefore inſignificant Propoſition. This is doubtleſs a ſafe and prudent Way of ſecuring *the Faith once delivered to the Saints*, by laying down General Propoſitions of an implicit or no Meaning, and leaving every One at Liberty to underſtand them in his own particular explicit Senſe. I hope therefore, if you ſhould hereafter propoſe this, or any ſuch like Propoſition, as a Teſt of Mens Chriſtianity, that no Body will take you for Impoſers, ſince you only offer them a general implicit Form of Words, which Men are to receive as a Blank, and affix what particular Senſe to they pleaſe. What pity is it this innocent Deſign had not been more generally known at *Salters-Hall!* 'tis no Wonder that thoſe who were let into the Secret, made no Scruple of declaring their Aſſent to a Set of Words, which had confeſſedly no Meaning at all, till every one for himſelf had tack'd his own particular Senſe to them; for who would not be Orthodox at ſo cheap a Rate, as making the Words *Three* and *One* ſeem to chime ſo as to belong in ſome Senſe or other to the ſame Thing?

Anno Reg. V.

Remarks on the Doctrine of the Trinity.

If you cannot, or will not, determine in what Senſe the true God is One, and in what Senſe Three

Anno Reg. V. Three, then this, for any thing that you can or will determine to the contrary, may be true in either of the particular and oppoſite Senſes, which commonly go under the Names of *Tritheiſm*, and *Sabellianiſm*. Thus in the *Tritheiſtick* Way, the Three Perſons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, may be Three real Perſons, Three individual Self-conſcious Beings, Three diſtinct Selfs, or intelligent Agents; and God may be One, not by a numerical but ſpecifick Identity, of Three diſtinct real Perſons, or intelligent Agents agreeing in one common Nature, or Eſſence, one ſort of Species; and thus the Words *God* and *Godhead* may be taken, not in an individual, but collective Senſe, as a Senate, Council, or ſupreme Magiſtracy may be ſaid to be One, tho' it conſiſts of many individual Members, or diſtinct Perſons, of the ſame Rank and Order, and acting in the ſame Capacity by a Joint-Exerciſe of the ſame Powers. Thus you ſee in the *Tritheiſtick* Way, God, or the Deity, may be One and Three in ſome Senſe, One and Three in different Reſpects; and, if you are reſolved to continue thus in the dark, and will not limit the Matter to any particular Senſe different from this, then it muſt be evident to every Body, that this *Tritheiſtick* Scheme may be the true Scripture-Doctrine of the Trinity, for any thing that you have determined to the contrary. Again, in the *Sabellian* Scheme, the One true God, or the One Individual, Self-exiſtent, firſt Cauſe, whoſe Unity conſiſts in a numerical Identity of Being, or diſtinct particular Exiſtence, may be repreſented and made known to us by Three diſtinct Names, or Characters, on the account of his having three relative Capacities or diſtinct Ways of acting with reſpect to us; as the rational Spirit in Man is ſometimes called the *Mind*, when it is conſidered as a thinking, intelligent Being or Agent in general; ſometimes the ſame rational Spirit is called the *Will*, when it is conſidered as exerciſing its active Power, Command, or Dominion, in altering or differently determining its own Thoughts and Ideas within its

Remarks on the Doctrine of the Trinity.

its ſelf, or the external Motions of the Body; and ſometimes the ſame individual rational Spirit is called the *Soul*, when it is conſidered as animating and quickening the Body, and conſtituting together with it the compound Being, or rather the Union of two diſtinct Beings, the Soul and Body, which we call the Man: And thus to apply this Inſtance in the *Sabellian* Scheme concerning the Trinity; the One true God, or the One Individual, Self-exiſtent firſt Cauſe, who is but One real Perſon, or One diſtinct, intelligent Agent, may yet be repreſented or made known to us under Three diſtinct Names or Characters, on the Account of Three different Capacities, or Ways of acting towards us; that is, this One true God, or One Self-exiſtent firſt Cauſe, conſidered as the common Parent, the Author and Creator of all Things, may be call'd *the Father*; but as he aſſumes the Human Nature, and acts towards us in the Capacity of Mediator, he may be call'd *the Son*; and thus again the ſame Individual, Self-exiſtent firſt Cauſe, as he effectually operates upon the Souls of Men in Converſion and Regeneration, may be call'd *the Spirit*, or *Holy Ghoſt*; and in this Way the ſelf ſame natural Perſon, the ſame numerical, intelligent Being, or Agent, may be Three, or even Thirty, or Three Hundred Perſons, in a moral or political Senſe, with Regard to his different Capacities, or Ways of acting towards others. Now, ſince you do not pretend to tell us in what Senſe the Trinity or Unity are to be here underſtood, it may be underſtood either in the *Tritheiſtick* or *Sabellian* Senſe, for any Thing you determine to the contrary; for it is evident, that if you cannot tell us in what Senſe the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt are One, you cannot tell us in what Senſe they are not Three; and if you cannot tell us in what Senſe they are Three, you can neither tell us in what Senſe they are not One; and therefore, according to you, they may be One and Three, either in the *Tritheiſtick* or *Sabellian* Senſe; and then, after all the Noiſe and Outcry you have made againſt your Brethren, as if they were apoſtatized from the Faith

Anno Reg. V.

Remarks on the Doctrine of the Trinity.

Anno Reg. V.

Remarks on the Doctrine of the Trinity.

Faith once delivered to the Saints; and after all the Zeal you have ſhewn, and the Pains you have taken to make your ſelves Orthodox, or rather to ſecure the Benefit and Reputation of Orthodoxy to your ſelves, by the fine Amuſement of empty, inſignificant Sounds, you cannot, or will not, pretend to tell us whether you believe in Three Gods, or Three Infinite, Self-exiſtent Beings, of one common Nature, Species, or Sort; or whether you believe only One God, or One Infinite, Self-exiſtent Being, under Three different Capacities, Relations, or Ways of acting. And thus by the mere Magick of Words, which, by your own Confeſſion, ſignify nothing, you have advanced your ſelves to be the Heads of a Party upon the Foundation of implicit Faith. You ought doubtleſs to be own'd as leading Men among all thoſe who can proſtitute their Underſtandings low enough to believe, that you mean ſomething when you can tell us nothing; and who are accordingly ready to yield a ſtupid and blind Obedience to your reverend and venerable Darkneſs.

I hope, as you have taken ſo much unſeaſonable, and unneceſſary Pains to clear your ſelves from *Arianiſm*, you will think your ſelves concern'd to ſay ſomething to clear your ſelves from *Tritheiſm*, and to ſatisfy the World, that your One true God in Nature, Eſſence, or Species, is not Three true Gods in Number, or Three individual Self-exiſtent Beings. When you have done this, I promiſe that your Scripture Teſtimonies ſhall be very particularly and carefully conſidered, in order to determine how far the Scripture Account of the Three Perſons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, can agree to that One individual Being, who is the Supreme Independent firſt Cauſe of all Things. If you decline an open, free Declaration, ſuch as may effectually exclude *Tritheiſm*, I ſhall leave the World to judge, with what Juſtice you condemn others for not declaring themſelves; and leave every Body at the ſame time to judge, how notable a Teſt of Chriſtianity your famous Propoſition muſt be,

That

Anno Reg. V.

Remarks on the Doctrine of the Trinity.

That the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, are the One true God; ſince for any Thing you have ſaid, or I believe dare ſay to the contrary, your One true God in Nature, may be Three true Gods in Number, or Three infinite independent Beings; and One only, as agreeing in one common abſtract Eſſence, or Species, as all Mankind are One, as having one common rational Nature, or agreeing in one abſtract Idea of Humanity.

I think it is very remarkable, with what Artifice you endeavour to evade declaring your ſelves upon this Point, and to keep the Reader in a Miſt of Words, of a general indeterminate, and therefore of no Meaning. You ſay, 'Now there-'fore that which upon this Foundation we aſſert, 'and are ready earneſtly to contend for, againſt 'all Oppoſers, is, That there are Three who 'do plainly bear diſtinct Names in Scripture, 'to wit, the Name of the Father, of the [Word, 'or] Son, and of the [Spirit, or] Holy Ghoſt: 'We ſay there are theſe Three, to whom we 'find the Scriptures do aſcribe and attribute any 'Thing, every Thing that is moſt peculiar and 'appropriated to the Divine Nature, without 'any Difference. The moſt peculiar Things 'that do diſtinguiſh God from any, from every 'made or deriv'd Being, do not diſtinguiſh theſe '[as to their Eſſence or Being] from each other.' I appeal to the whole World, whether all this general confuſed Talk may not equally be apply'd to the two moſt oppoſite and contradictory Schemes, *Tritheiſm* and *Sabellianiſm*; and whether your Three Names, or Three Things, or Three you know not what, muſt not leave your whole Senſe uncertain and indeterminate? There are Three Somewhats ſpoken of in Scripture, to each of whom, as you imagine, every Thing is attributed that is moſt peculiar and appropriate to the Divine Nature; but whether theſe are Three Names only, or Three Things, Three Relations of one and the ſame Being, or Three diſtinct Beings, you cannot tell; however, for the more Safety, and that you may agree with Scripture, at leaſt in Sound, you will call theſe

Anno Reg. V.

Remarks on the Doctrine of the Trinity.

Three Somewhats One God, whether you understand them as Three Gods, or One God, or whether you understand and believe any Thing at all concerning them or not. For tho' you neither have nor can prove that Self-existence, Independency, or absolute Supremacy, is in Scripture attributed to the Son, or to the Holy Ghost; and tho' you are not able to prove that every Perfection which is communicable at all in any degree, is not actually communicable from all Eternity in an infinite degree, only with the Limitation of Dependency or derived Existence; I say, tho' you neither have, nor can prove any Thing of this, which if you cannot, must be sufficient to overthrow your whole Scheme, even granting the utmost that you can seem to prove concerning the Son and Holy Ghost; yet I shall not insist upon this at present, but here call upon you again to declare your selves off or on as to the *Tritheistick* Scheme, and whether in the Unity of your Divine Nature there are, or are not included Three absolutely Supreme, Independent, Self-existent Beings? I hope, Gentlemen, you will not prevaricate here, but tell us sincerely and plainly, whether the Object of your Worship be that One Supreme Self-existent Being, whose numerical Identity, and infinite Perfections, are demonstrable from certain Principles of Reason, antecedent to any particular Revelation; whether, I say, this One Individual, Supreme Being, is the sole Object of your Worship; or whether under the Names of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, you worship Three such Beings. I think we have the more reason to call upon you to be satisfy'd in this Particular, because you not only assert, but lay a vast Stress upon it, that some People are suspected to differ from you in the very Object of Divine Worship. Now if the One Supreme Being, of absolute, infinite Perfection, who is the first Cause of all Things; if this One Supreme Being, I say, is the Object of your Worship, you then direct your Worship to the same Object with all other Christians, and the same Object precisely with even a *Socinian*

nian or *Deiſt*: But if under the Names of Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, you worſhip Three ſuch Infinite, Independent, Supreme Beings, then I muſt own that you differ in the very Object of Worſhip from all Men, whether *Chriſtians*, *Jews*, or *Mahometans*, that believe in, and worſhip but One God. I hope therefore, that you, who have thought it ſo neceſſary to clear your ſelves from a Suſpicion of *Arianiſm*, will not ſuffer your ſelves to lie under a Suſpicion of *Tritheiſm*, or the Belief and Worſhip of Three Gods; which is certainly a Principle demonſtratively falſe, and directly contrary to all Religion, whether Natural or Reveal'd. Anno Reg. V.

I cannot but obſerve one Peculiarity in your Grand Article of Faith, which ſeems to render it in a very extraordinary Manner abſurd, and that is, your ſaying as you do, 'That Father, 'Son, and Holy Ghoſt, and not either of Theſe 'alone, are the One only True God;' in which, I think you contradict, not only your Selves, but all the Creed-Makers that have gone before you, or the goodly Show of Human Authorities you have produced; for they generally agree that each Perſon diſtinctly, that is, the Father alone, the Son alone, the Holy Ghoſt alone, is true and proper God, tho' they will not have them to be Three Gods, but One God. However, the Creed-Makers ought not to be angry with you, becauſe you contradict your ſelves as much as you do them; you labour to prove that each Perſon diſtinctly, and the Son for Inſtance, has the Nature, and all eſſential Attributes and Perfections of the One only True God; now if the Nature and Definition of the One True God agrees exactly to each of theſe Three, then it is evident, that each of theſe Three muſt be the One True God, the ſame One True God that they are when conſidered conjunctly, or elſe there are more One True Gods than One; and indeed, if you have declared any Thing as the Matter of your Faith, or proved any Thing, it is this, That there are Three One True Gods, or One Three True Gods. Per-

Arguments againſt Human Authority determining in Matters of Faith.

Anno Reg. V.

Arguments against Human Authority determining in Matters of Faith.

haps you will ſay, that you have been unavoidably led into this Way of talking by the Scriptures themſelves, and therefore my ridiculing your Account of the Matter, is in Effect to ridicule the Scripture. But I, who ſhall always think it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh between the Scripture it ſelf, and your Opinion, or Senſe of Scripture, may, I hope, be allowed to think but meanly of the One, while I maintain a very great Reverence and Veneration for the Other; if you will underſtand the Scripture in a contradictory impoſſible Senſe, or not underſtand it all, I cannot help that; but then let not, I beſeech you, the Miſtakes of fallible peeviſh Men be fathered upon the Spirit of God. You ought not to conclude, that every Thing in Scripture muſt be wholly unintelligible, that cannot be underſtood upon your Principle, or that every Thing muſt be look'd upon as an unrevealed, unſearchable Myſtery, that will not ſtand right in your Scheme, or that does not lie open and viſible in your Syſtems: I beſeech you therefore, as you have any Regard to, or Concern for, the Peace of the Chriſtian Church, or the Honour of the Chriſtian Name and Profeſſion, that you would not go about, by a raſh intemperate Zeal, to terrify Men from queſtioning the Truth of your Explications, or the Authority of your Creed-Makers; ſuch a Conduct in Papiſts, or perhaps in High-Church-Men, had not been very wonderful, but in Proteſtant Diſſenters it is really ſurprizing; and I cannot but ſtand amaz'd, and bluſh for you, that you are not aſham'd of it your ſelves! For you labour with all the Artifice poſſible, to take Men off from an impartial Enquiry into the Grounds and Reaſons of what they are to believe, and to prejudice them in Favour of Human Declarations, and Deciſions in Matters of Faith; you have imitated and juſtified Thoſe, who have gone before you, in the Preſumption of affixing the Sanctions of eternal Life and Death, to the Declarations and Deciſions of weak and fallible Men; and you have, with them, ſubſtituted your own uncertain contradictory

Judg-

Judgment and Opinion, in the Room of the certain Infallible Word of God; and therefore, if ever you intend more, upon any future Occaſion, to hold up your Heads among Proteſtants, in Defence of Chriſtian Liberty, and the Right of private Judgment, you ought publickly to recant, and beg Pardon of God and the World for this ſcandalous Part of your Performance; in which, if I am able to diſcern any Thing, you have ſet up an Humane Judicature in Matters of Religion and Conſcience, and advanced the Declarations and Deciſions of Fallible Men, as a Teſt and Standard of Chriſtianity and Divine Faith. If your Harmony of Confeſſions, and what you add upon them, are to be regarded, I do not ſee what farther Uſe we can have either for our Underſtandings or Bibles; for if an implicit Faith in you, and your Creed-Makers, is ſufficient in a Matter which you judge of ſuch Conſequence, it muſt doubtleſs be ſufficient in all other Matters of leſs Moment; and ſo we are come (in ſhort) back again to the Place from whence we ſat out, I mean to the Church of *Rome*. Anno Reg. V.

Arguments againſt Human Authority determining in Matters of Faith.

I am ſorry that any Proteſtant Diſſenters ſhould expoſe themſelves to the Force of all the Arguments they have ever made uſe of againſt the Papiſts and High-Churchmen; and I cannot but pity the Gentleman who has honoured this Part of the Performance with his Name, if it be true what I have had ſuggeſted to me, that he has been unwarily drawn into this invidious Piece of Service by Another, who tho' he had Artifice enough to deſire ſuch a Thing to be done, yet he had too little Courage, or too much Prudence, to engage in it himſelf; but however that be, I doubt not but Mr. *Smith* is as capable of defending what he has done, as any Body elſe.

But after all this Ado about the Harmony and Conſent of all the Proteſtant Churches, and this artificial popular Appeal to Humane Authority, or to the Judgment of all Thoſe, who are of your Mind; it is purely and ſolely your own

Anno Reg. V.

Arguments against Human Authority determining in Matters of Faith.

Judgment, and nothing else, that you would have all Christians determined by, in Matters of Faith; it is your own Judgment in Opposition to Scripture, or any other different Judgment or Rule whatever, that you set up as the Test of Christianity, and the great Standard of Truth and Orthodoxy in Matters of Conscience and eternal Salvation; this is the unavoidable Consequence of your Scheme, when you declare it necessary to Salvation, that all Christians should have a right Faith or Belief, with regard to every Thing that is Fundamental: By which in your Way you can mean only thus much, that it is necessary to Salvation for all Christians to believe what you think to be Right, and to receive and acknowledge every Thing as Fundamental, that is so in your Opinion or Judgment. This is your real Scheme, and what your general confus'd Talk, when it comes to signify any Thing, must necessarily terminate in; and to make this out beyond all reasonable Contradiction, I shall here premise Two Things;

First, That there is a necessary essential Difference or Distinction to be made between the Scripture it self, and your Judgment or Opinion concerning it; for since the Scripture it self is supposed to be the certain Infallible Word of God, which cannot possibly be false, and since it must be also granted that your Judgment or Opinion in Matters of Faith is Fallible, and therefore uncertain, or such as may possibly be wrong, it is evident, that the certain Infallible Word of God cannot be the same Thing, or the same Rule, with the uncertain Judgment of weak and fallible Men; and therefore every one ought to distinguish here, between the Scripture it self, and your Judgment or Sense of Scripture, who would not deceive and mislead himself, by taking a fallible for an infallible, and an uncertain for a certain Rule.

Secondly, I shall suppose that you have formed your Judgment in Matters of Faith, upon a strict, serious and impartial Examination of the

Holy

Holy Scriptures themſelves, and that you believe and hold what after ſuch Examination appears to your Underſtandings to be moſt reaſonable and agreeable to Scripture, without any Regard to the Judgment of others, or any Human Authority whatever: This I ſuppoſe you muſt grant, and then it muſt be farther granted, that while you had the ſame Scripture Rule, the ſame Underſtanding and Faculties, and the ſame Degree of Light or Rational Evidence, you muſt have formed the ſame Judgment, tho' no Body elſe in the World ſhould have been of your Mind; and that till you can ſee ſome farther Ground from Reaſon and Scripture to alter your Opinion, you muſt continue to think as you do, tho' the whole Poſſe of your Creed-Makers ſhould change their Minds, and turn againſt you; and therefore, that you are not your ſelves, and conſequently, that others ought not to be at all influenced by them. Anno Reg. V.

Arguments againſt Human Authority determining in Matters of Faith.

Seeing then there is an eſſential Difference betwixt your Judgment and Senſe of Scripture, and the Scripture it ſelf, the One being Certain and Infallible, and the Other Fallible and Uncertain; and ſeeing alſo what you declare to be true and neceſſary, is that only which you think to be ſo, whether it be really ſo or not; and which you muſt equally think to be true and neceſſary, whether any Body elſe in the World ſhould agree with you herein or not: From hence, I think, it is evident, even to a Demonſtration, that you have changed the Rule of Faith even in Fundamentals, that you have ſubſtituted your own private Senſe in the Room of Scripture, and advanced your own weak and fallible Judgment as the Teſt of Chriſtianity, and the Rule and Standard of all Truth and Orthodoxy, in Matters of Conſcience and Eternal Salvation.

You can have nothing to ſay here, but to inſiſt poſitively in it, that you are in the Right, that your Judgment in this Caſe, is the ſame with Scripture, and that your Senſe is the true Senſe; but I muſt tell you, that this is ſo only

Anno Reg. V. in your Judgment or Opinion, in which you may, as you muſt own after all, be miſtaken; and there are other Men of undoubtedly equal Parts and Abilities, and of equal Honeſty and Integrity in ſearching the Scriptures, who cannot be of your Mind in theſe Matters, and who yet, to any diſintereſted By-ſtander, muſt be thought at leaſt as likely to be in the Right as your ſelves. Good God! to what an Height of Enthuſiaſm and Bigotry muſt Men be brought, before they can thus ſubſtitute their own private Judgment and Senſe, expreſs'd in their own Words, in the Place of Scripture it ſelf; and then damn all that will not come into their Scheme, or that will not join with them in the ſame Jingle of unintelligible Sounds!

Arguments againſt Human Authority determining in Matters of Faith.

I beſeech you, Gentlemen, nay, I conjure you, as you are Miniſters of the Goſpel, in the Name of your great Lord and Maſter, and as you expect to be judged by him, let us know by what Authority you have taken upon you to make new Fundamentals, or to declare any thing as neceſſary to Salvation, which God by any Revelation to Mankind has never made ſo? If you could prove your implicit contradictory Propoſition to be true, which is impoſſible, yet ſtill while we have the Bible in our Hands, you could not give us the leaſt Appearance or Shadow of a Proof that it is a Fundamental Truth, or neceſſary to Salvation; and what Antichriſtian Tyranny, what an Outrage of uncharitable Zeal then is it in you, to deliver over great Numbers of your Fellow-Chriſtians, who Believe in, and Worſhip the ſame God, thro' the alone Mediation and Interceſſion of the ſame Lord Redeemer, and Only Begotten Son of God, depending upon the effectual Aid and Aſſiſtance of the ſame Bleſſed Spirit of God, in Hope of the ſame Glorious Immortality, thro' the ſame Sanctification of the Spirit and Holineſs of Life; to deliver them over, I ſay, notwithſtanding all this, to the uncovenanted Mercy of God; which is generally but a ſofter Name for the Flames of an eternal Hell; and this merely for not know-

ing

ing what they could not poſſibly know, or for not believing what they could ſee no Reaſon to believe? If your own eternal Salvation muſt depend upon the Truth of your Scheme, the Lord have Mercy upon you! But tho' I have ſufficient Reaſon to conclude, that you are under a Miſtake in this Matter, yet I have more Charity than to think that your Error is damnable; I am perſwaded, that whatever Miſtakes or Errors are conſiſtent with a ſincere Endeavour to know the Will of God, and to do it, are conſiſtent with Holineſs, and therefore with Salvation; and that God not only will not condemn a Man for an Error abſolutely Invincible, but will alſo, upon the gracious Terms of his Goſpel Covenants by a general Repentance, thro' the Merits of Chriſt, be ready to pardon all ſuch Miſtakes and Errors as Men may fall into, not from any vicious, ſelfiſh Principle, or any wilful Oppoſition to the Truth, but from mere Humane Frailty, or ſuch Weakneſſes and Overſights, as are common to the beſt of Men. This is certainly moſt agreeable to the Genius and Spirit of Chriſtianity; a Principle every where recommended and enforced by the Goſpel of Chriſt; and without ſuch a Principle of Charity, and that Diſpoſition and Conduct that muſt flow from it, and be influenced by it, I fear the moſt illuminated Dogmatizer of us all, would have reaſon to tremble under the Inſpection of his omniſcient Lord, and deſpair of his own Salvation. For my own part, I ſee Reaſon every Day more and more to thank God for the Bleſſing of ſuch an Education, as never led me into theſe Principles of Bigotry and Enthuſiaſm; but that I can worſhip the One true God, through the Merits and Mediation of his only-begotten Son, depending upon the effectual Aid and Aſſiſtance of the Holy Spirit, to lead me into all neceſſary Truth, and to guide me through the Snares and Temptations of this World in the Way of Peace and Holineſs to the heavenly everlaſting Kingdom, without thinking my ſelf obliged to pronounce Damnation on one Side or the other, where Men appear equally honeſt

Anno Reg. V.

Arguments againſt Human Authority determining in Matters of Faith.

Anno Reg. V.

Arguments against Human Authority determining in Matters of Faith.

honeſt and ſincere, merely becauſe they cannot agree about certain dark myſterious Points, which ſome weak Zealots may reckon of great Importance. In ſuch Caſes, it ſeldom happens but the confident, preſuming, dogmatical Side are in the wrong; and whether they are right or wrong, with regard to their Notions, they are certainly wrong in their Conduct, when they are ſo free with their Anathemas and Curſes, as if God had entruſted them with the Keys of the Bottomleſs Pit, and withal, given them a Commiſſion to conſign over thoſe to everlaſting Fire, who, in the Judgment of the whole impartial World, muſt be look'd upon to be as intelligent, as honeſt, as good Men, and as good Chriſtians, as themſelves. For my own part, I long for that Time, which I hope is not far off, when this Spirit of implicit Faith, and blind, uncharitable Zeal, ſhall be exploded, and baniſh'd our Proteſtant Country; and when Sincerity on the one Hand, and the abſolute Neceſſity of being actually in the right on the other, ſhall remain as the only diſtinguiſhing Principles of Papiſts and Proteſtants.

To this Iſſue was this Controverſy brought about the Cloſe of the preſent Year: A great Number of Pamphlets indeed it produced, beſides what are here taken Notice of, that abound too much with Bitterneſs and Perſonal Recrimination to deſerve any particular Regard; but they were moſt founded upon the Conduct of the Diſſenters about *Exeter*, in ejecting their Miniſters on Pretenſions of Unſoundneſs in Doctrine. The Reverend Mr. *Pierce* could but ill brook the Treatment he had met with from them, and great Reaſon he had, undoubtedly, for Reſentments, but the Weakneſs of his Adverſaries hardly excus'd his Warmth, and writing ſo much as he did on that Occaſion, in the Opinion of many. However, he ſeemed reſolved to follow them, in all their private and open Tranſactions, with relation to that Affair, which brought almoſt the minuteſt Circumſtances to be

the

the Subject of Publication. He wrote *The Caſe of the ejected Miniſters*, ſome Paſſages of which were controverted, as to Facts, which obliged him to *A Defence of the Caſe*; wherein there is one Paſſage worth Remark, and with that we ſhall therefore conclude this Part. After reciting ſome of the moſt aggravating Circumſtances of their Conduct, he goes on to ſay, Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Pierce's *Opinion of the Diſſenters Conduct.*

Is not this down-right Perſecution? Is not here an unjuſt depriving Men of their Right and Property, for the ſake of a ſuppoſed Error in their Judgment? And if that is not, what can be Perſecution? Have not the Diſſenters, who have acted in this manner, or abetted thoſe that have, juſtified the Oppreſſions they uſed to complain of in their Adverſaries? Why might not they as well oppreſs to ſecure *Epiſcopacy*, which they pretend to be abſolutely neceſſary; as the Diſſenters do the ſame, for the ſake of any thing they pretend to be a neceſſary and important Truth? With what Face can they blame them for impoſing Teſts upon Miniſters, when they practiſe the ſame thing themſelves? Or why ſhould they charge them as ſetting up for Infallibility, when they proceed in the ſame manner with them? I muſt own, I am for abſolute Liberty in Matters of Religion, and againſt any Man's being perſecuted for the ſake of his Religious Principles, that do not affect the Civil State. This I have over and over declar'd to the World; and I thought the Diſſenters generally, a very few only excepted, had been of my Mind. In the ſimplicity of my Heart, I judg'd them to be as ſincere in their Concern for the only ground of our Toleration, as I am my ſelf; who had teſtify'd their liking of what I had written againſt Perſecution, in my *Vindication of the Diſſenters* againſt Dr. *Nichols*, and my *Letter* to Dr. *Snape*. I am very ſorry to find myſelf now convinced, I have been in a conſiderable Miſtake concerning them; tho' I own, and bleſs God for it, there are a great many Diſſenters, and eſpecially in *London*, who underſtand the

Anno Reg. V. the Foundations of their Cauſe, and have ſhew'd themſelves zealous for Liberty. But as to the reſt, I frankly now declare my Judgment, that they have for ever ſtopp'd the Mouths of all Advocates for them and their Cauſe, that will pretend to talk conſiſtently; nor is it a poſſible Thing for a Man of Senſe to defend them; and I profeſs my ſelf a Diſſenter from all ſuch Diſſenters; and I long to ſee the time, which theſe Things ſeem working to, when the Friends of Liberty ſhall be form'd into one Party, without any ſub-diviſion, being able to bear and join with one another, notwithſtanding their different Sentiments about abſtruſe Matters, or Modes of Worſhip.

The Convocation not ſit this Year. The Convocation this Year was from time to time prorogued, ſo that they continued not ſitting this whole Year, to do Buſineſs; ſo that thoſe Heats which for ſome Time were breaking out amongſt the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church ſeemed pretty much to die away; and they had little elſe to do than be Spectators only of thoſe Contentions which had broke out amongſt the Diſſenters.

Tranſactions of the General Aſſembly in Scotland. On the 14th of *May*, the General Aſſembly in the Church of *Scotland* met, and choſe Mr. *James Grierſon* for their Moderator. His Majeſty's Commiſſion to the Earl of *Rothes* was read, as was likewiſe his Majeſty's Letter to the Aſſembly; and afterwards the Earl of *Rothes* made a Speech to the Aſſembly, wherein he took Notice of his Majeſty's conſpicuous Care of all his Subjects, and aſſured them particularly, of his Reſolution to maintain the Presbyterian Government of that Church, and his Readineſs to concur in whatever Methods might be taken to diſcourage Profaneneſs and Immorality, and diſcourage the Growth of Popery. He took notice of his Majeſty's tender Concern for their Happineſs and Peace, by his late Endeavours to take away the Differences ariſing on account of Oaths, and remarked upon the Diſadvantages they had laboured under on account of thoſe

Diffe-

Differences; and then gave ſome ſeaſonable Exhortations for a due Return to his Majeſty's Favours, by their Unanimity and Brotherly Love, which would be the beſt Means to diſappoint the Expectations of all their Enemies. Anno Reg. V.

This Speech was anſwered on the Part of the General Aſſembly by the Moderator; and a Committee was appointed to draw up a dutiful Addreſs to his Majeſty, which was reported and unanimouſly approved; ſetting forth, their Senſe and Acknowledgment of his Majeſty's moſt gracious Endeavours and Intentions for their mutual Happineſs, and promiſing all poſſible Returns of Gratitude, Duty, and Unanimity. And by the 23d of *May* they had diſpatch'd all neceſſary Affairs with great Concord, and adjourn'd to the ſecond *Thurſday* of *May*, 1720.

Tranſactions in France *about the Conſtitution.*

The Affair of the Conſtitution in *France* has filled *Europe* with a great deal of News for ſome Years laſt paſt, and in the preſent we have this Account of it, That on *September* the 28th N. S. the Pope's Brief of *Separation*, as 'tis call'd, by which he exhorts the Faithful to have no Church-Communion with thoſe who do not accept and conform to his Bull or Conſtitution beginning *Unigenitus*, was brought to his Nuncio there on the 15th Inſtant late at Night; and the next Day he communicated it to the Regent. On the 23d in the Morning, the Cardinal *de Noailles* ſent his Act of Appeal from the ſaid Conſtitution (which he made and ſign'd on the 3d of *April*, 1717, but forbore, till then, to publiſh) to the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of that City, of which he is Archbiſhop) who were aſſembled for that Purpoſe. The Pope's Conſtitution was firſt read to them, and then the Cardinal's Act of Appeal, by the Secretary of the Chapter, and after ſome Deliberation, they agreed unanimouſly, except one only out of Twenty eight Perſons, to adhere to the ſaid Act, to adopt it as their own, and to Appeal in the ſame Terms: Accordingly they choſe a Committee to draw up this their Reſolution in Form, and to report it to the Chapter the next Day.

Anno Reg. V.

Day. On the 24th they aſſembled again, and having all (except one) approv'd the Form in which the Committee had ſettled their Act of Adherence and Appeal, Twelve of them were deputed to wait on the Cardinal, who, in the Name of the Chapter, preſented the ſaid Act to him, and deſired him to annex it to his own. The ſame Day, the Curez, or Pariſh Prieſts, of that City, Univerſity, and Suburbs, met in a Body, to the Number of Forty One, and having had the Cardinal's Act of Appeal read to them, they unanimouſly agreed upon, and ſign'd an Act of Adherence to it; which done, they alſo waited on his Eminency and preſented it to him, the moſt Antient of them making a Speech to him on the Occaſion in the Name of the reſt. The next Day the Cardinal caus'd his Appeal to be printed and made publick, under the Title of his *Act of Appeal, to the Pope better advis'd, and to the next General Council, from the Conſtitution of our Holy Father Pope* Clement XI. *which begins* Unigenitus. The Cardinal has ſince voluntarily reſign'd his Office of Preſident of the Council for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, call'd the *Council of Conſcience*; and the antient Biſhop of *Troyes* is made Preſident in his Room.

The MANDATE which his Eminency caus'd to be publiſh'd on that Occaſion, was as follows:

Cardinal de Noailles's *Mandate.*

LEwis Anthony de Noailles, *&c. To the Secular and Regular Clergy of our Dioceſe, Greeting and Benediction.*

The Zeal with which we have been always inſpir'd for reſtoring Peace in the Church of France, *and to put an End to the Troubles occaſion'd therein by the Conſtitution* Unigenitus, *is ſufficiently known to you: We even know, that ſome amongſt you are of Opinion, that we had carry'd our Submiſſion too far, and we are not unacquainted with the Uneaſineſs and Apprehenſion occaſion'd by the Patience we have ſhewn, and the Steps we have taken.*

In

Anno Reg. V.

Cardinal de Noailles's Mandate.

In order to diſpel thoſe Fears, and to remove all Suſpicions with which they were endeavouring to poſſeſs you, relating to our Conduct, we have often been willing to inform you of our Views, and to lay before you what we are reſolved to do, in order to contribute to Peace; but we have had the Conſolation to find that Precaution, which otherwiſe might have been dangerous in certain Circumſtances, was uſeleſs in reſpect to you.

Far from giving too eaſily Ear to the Calumnies ſpread againſt us, as St. Baſil *complaineth, that the Faithful of* Neocelatea *had done with relation to him, whatever Efforts the Spirit of Diſcord hath made to prepoſſeſs you againſt us, yet you have always been perſwaded, that our Faith was pure, and that our Intentions were pacifick.*

Without therefore enlarging at preſent upon all that hath happen'd ſince on that important Affair, we will only tell you, that we have been always perſwaded, that Peace is ſo precious and valuable, that we ought to ſacrifice all for obtaining it, except Truth; ſo that far from repenting of any Thing we have done, and of what we have ſuffer'd to bring about an Accommodation, whereby both Truth and Peace may be preſerv'd, we cannot forbear acquainting you, that it is Matter of the higheſt Grief to us, that the Succeſs hath not anſwer'd our Wiſhes.

As we had given to the late King, of Glorious Memory, conſtant Proofs how ſincerely deſirous we ever have been to extinguiſh all Diviſions, we have deliver'd into the Hands of that Great Prince, who governs us at preſent, ſure Pledges of our Love for Peace; and 'tis no ſmall Conſolation to us, to have convinc'd his Royal Highneſs, that the Conſequences of a Rupture could never be charg'd upon us.

Now, that we are depriv'd of all Hopes to terminate that Grand Affair, by Way of Reconciliation, the Neceſſity of a juſt Defence, and ſtill more, the Obligation to remedy the Abuſes which are made every Day to the Conſtitution Unigenitus, *in order to ſtrike at the Purity of the Doctrine, the Holineſs of the Morals of the Goſpel, the Rules of Diſcipline, the Liberty of the Catholick Schools, forces us to have Recourſe to the laſt Remedies, and to ſhelter us againſt thoſe Blows we are threaten'd with, by an Appeal to the Tribunal of the Univerſal Church.*

We

Anno Reg. V.

Cardinal de Noailles's *Mandate.*

We ſhall very ſhortly, by a particular Inſtruction, demonſtrate to you, that this Lawful and Canonical Way is authoriz'd by the Uſage of all Ages, by the Maxims and Conduct of the greateſt Saints; ſupported by the Decrees of the Council of Conſtance *and* Bazil, *as well as the antient Canons, which are the Foundation of our Liberties, and that our Fathers have made Uſe of theſe Means upon leſs important Occaſions, and by Reaſons leſs material, than thoſe by which we are, at preſent, determin'd to uſe the ſame.*

We believe, therefore, dear Brethren, we ought to publiſh the Act of Appeal to the future OEcumenick *Council brought by us on the 3d of* April, 1717, *which divers Motives, but above all, the Hopes of Peace, have hinder'd us hitherto to make publick.*

The Recourſe to the Authority of the Univerſal Church, which, according to the conſtant Maxims of the Kingdom, and the Doctrine of Divines and Canoniſts, ſuſpends the Effect of all that hath preceded, and at the ſame Time annuls, by full Right, all that might be done afterwards in Prejudice to the ſaid Appeal, ſhall not hinder us from ardently ſeeking all Means to reſtore Concord and Unanimity, which are ſo neceſſary for the Intereſt of Religion, and the Welfare of the State; we ſhall never leave off to pray God to obtain that they may be reſtor'd either by a holy Agreement of the Gallican *Church, or by the Explanations, which we have requeſted with the moſt reſpectful Inſtances, to our Holy Father the Pope, to grant us, and which we had ſo much the more Reaſon to expect from our Common Father, becauſe we deſir'd nothing but what was conformable to the Conduct of the moſt Holy Biſhops, and what hath been practis'd by the greateſt Popes.*

This we propoſe to ſhew you by a great Number of Examples, and we ſhall eſteem our ſelves happy, if Truth and Peace can be ſo ſecur'd, that we may be diſpens'd from waiting for the Deciſion of the General Council.

But being convinc'd what Troubles ſoever the Church may be diſturb'd with, that according to St. Auſtin, *there can be no juſt Occaſion to break the Unity, we ſhall remain inviolably attach'd to the Chair of St.* Peter, *which we reſpect as the Center of the Catholick Unity, we ſhall continue to pay to him that God hath plac'd in*

that

that Chair, to be the viſible Head of the Epiſcopal College, and of the whole Church, the Reſpect and Submiſſion preſcrib'd by the Holy Canons. In fine, we ſhall preſerve at all Times whatever may happen even for thoſe who may openly declare themſelves the Enemies of Peace, the Sentiments of Union, Concord and Charity, which Jeſus Chriſt hath recommended to his Miniſters. Anno Reg. V. *Cardinal* de Noailles's *Mandate.*

We exhort and conjure you, dear Brethren, by the tender and ſincere Affection you have always expreſſed for us, and by that which we reciprocally have for you, to pay to the Holy Apoſtolick See, and to the Perſon of our Holy Father the Pope, all the Reſpect and Submiſſion due unto him, to have for all the firſt Paſtors of the Church, the reſpectful Sentiments requir'd by our Religion, to avoid all Occaſions of Trouble and Diviſion in provoking one another by injurious Expreſſions, to practiſe faithfully the Rules preſcrib'd by St. Paul *to the* Epheſians, *in preſerving Humility, Affability, and Forbearance among your ſelves, and endeavouring to preſerve the Unity of Spirit by the Bond of Peace. In fine, never ceaſe to put up fervent Prayers to the Almighty for obtaining the Effect of our juſt Deſires, and of thoſe of ſeveral other Biſhops, our Brethren, and a great Number of Secular and Regular Eccleſiaſtical Bodies, who put up the ſame Prayers, for obtaining a Peace, which, according to the Remark of St.* Gregory Nazianzen, *can never be ſolid, but on the contrary, become more fatal than Diviſion it ſelf, unleſs it is founded on Truth.*

For theſe Cauſes, &c. we order our Appeal, brought the 3d of April, 1717. *from the Conſtitution* Unigenitus, *&c. to be enter'd in the Regiſters of our Officiality, which, together with this preſent Mandate, ſhall be read, publiſh'd, and affix'd where Occaſion ſhall require.*

Given at Paris, *in our Archiepiſcopal Palace, on the 24th of* September, 1718. *Sign'd.*

L. A. *Cardinal* de Noailles.

On the 26th of the ſame Month, an extraordinary Aſſembly of the Faculty of Theology, or Doctors of the *Sorbonne*, was held in the Great Hall of that College; Mr. *Chaudiere*, their Dean, acquainted them, That the Cardinal *de Noailles* having publiſh'd his Appeal from the Pope's *Reſolutions of the* Sorbonne *thereupon.*

Anno Reg. V.

Reſolutions of the Sorbonne *thereupon.*

Conſtitution *Unigenitus* to a General Council; the Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of *Paris*, and the Curez (or Pariſh-Prieſts) of *Paris*, had adher'd to that Appeal: And that he would make Four Propoſitions to them on this Subject. *Firſt*, That the Faculty ſhould renew and confirm in all Points, their Adherence to the Appeal made the 1ſt of *March*, 1717. by the Biſhops of *Mirepoix*, *Sens*, *Montpellier*, and *Boulogne*. *Secondly*, That the Faculty, to leave to Poſterity an eternal Monument of their profound Veneration for the Cardinal *de Noailles*, ſhould record in their Regiſters his Eminency's Appeal made the 3d of *April*, 1717. and publiſh'd the 24th of *September*, 1718. without derogating thereby from their Adherence to the Appeal of the Four Biſhops above-nam'd. *Thirdly*, That the Twelve eldeſt Doctors ſhould be deputed, to congratulate his Eminency, in the Name of the Faculty, on his Zeal and Firmneſs in ſupporting conſtantly the Faith, Religion, the Church, and its ſacred Liberties; and to aſſure him that they will be always ready to concur with him at all Times in their Defence. *Fourthly*, That Deputies ſhould be nominated, to look to the Regiſtring of the Appeal of the Faculty, in the Officiality, the Univerſity, and the Parliament: And that the ſaid Deputies ſhould be intruſted by the Faculty, in their Name to maintain and aſſert their Rights, as well by Writings as by legal Proceedings, againſt all Adverſaries whatſoever. Of One Hundred and Ten Doctors, all but Two approv'd every one of the ſaid Propoſitions. At Two in the Afternoon the Twelve Senior Doctors, accompany'd by a great Number of the others, went in Coaches to the Archiepiſcopal Palace, having at their Head Mr. *Chaudiere*, Dean of the Faculty. The Cardinal *de Noailles*, accompany'd by ſeveral other Prelates, came to meet them at the Entrance of his Apartment: The Dean preſented to him the Faculty's Act of Adherence to his Appeal, and made a Speech to him in the Name of his Brethren; to which his Eminency made a Reply to their entire Satisfaction.

faction. On the 27th the Benedictines of St. *Denys*, thoſe of that Order call'd the *White Fryars*, and thoſe of St. *Germain des Prez*, appeal'd, and ſent their Act of Appeal to the Regiſtry of the Officiality. The Canons Regular of St. *Genevieve*, and the *Premontrez* alſo appealed. So did the *Carmelites*, the *Jacobines*, and the Canons of St. *Victor*. 'Tis ſaid the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Meaux* ſent their Appeal likewiſe to the Officiality of *Paris*. In the mean Time, ſome of the Biſhops who had accepted the Pope's Conſtitution *Unigenitus*, and particularly the Cardinal *de Rohan*, publiſh'd Declarations, by which they denounced Excommunication to be incurr'd *ipſo facto*, by thoſe who ſhould hereafter Appeal; denouncing likewiſe the ſame Penalty againſt all thoſe who had already appeal'd, unleſs they revoked and retracted the ſame within the Space of 3 Months. But it is expected thoſe will be anſwer'd by Appeals to the Parliaments of the Kingdom, who have already declar'd themſelves favourably on this Subject; and who will not ſuffer in *France* any Excommunication to be incurr'd *ipſo facto* in ſuch diſputable Caſes. Anno Reg. V.

Attorney General's Complaint againſt the Pope's Decree.

On the 4th of *October* the King's Attorney General complain'd to the Parliament of a Decree of the Pope's, entituled, *His Letter to all the Faithful in Chriſt, againſt thoſe who have hitherto refus'd, or ſhall hereafter refuſe, due Obedience to his Holineſs's Conſtitution, which begins* Unigenitus. He repreſented, That in the ſaid Letter the Pope declares, That he does no longer acknowledge thoſe who refuſe ſuch Obedience, as Sons of the Church of *Rome*; but as ſeparated from him, and from his Charity, and that of the ſaid Church; and that neither he nor the ſaid Church will have any Eccleſiaſtical Communion with them. That he exhorts all the Biſhops and Prelates of the Church, to ſeparate their Flocks from thoſe of infected Paſtors; to admoniſh the Rebels to return into the Unity of Doctrine, and to look upon them as entirely cut off from Charity and common Society. And that this

Anno Reg. V. Letter had been publiſh'd in the uſual Forms at *Rome* on the 8th of *September* laſt. He ſet forth, in ſeveral Particulars, That this Proceeding of the Pope was contrary to the Canons of the Church, and to the Conſtitutions and Maxims of the Kingdom; and then withdrew. The Parliament taking the Matter into Deliberation, paſſed an Arret, forbidding all manner of Perſons to print, ſell, or diſperſe the ſaid Letter. Forbidding likewiſe all Archbiſhops and Biſhops, their Vicars, or Officials, all Rectors, and Heads of Univerſities, and Eccleſiaſtical Communities, and all others, to receive, read, or publiſh the ſame, or to put it in Execution in any Manner directly or indirectly; or any other Bulls, or Letters, iſſued by the Court of *Rome*, unleſs publiſh'd by Virtue of the King's Letters Patents regiſter'd in Parliament: On the Penalty of a Fine of 500 Livres, and of greater Puniſhment if the Offence be repeated.

Arret of Parliament againſt the Pope's Decree.

Indepen-

Independent Occurrences.

THE first of *Auguſt*, being the Anniverſary of His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, was celebrated with due Solemnity in all the Churches of *London* and *Weſtminſter*. The Great Officers of State, Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, went to *Kenſington* to Compliment his Majeſty; and at Night there was a Ball in the *Green Houſe* in *Kenſington* Gardens, which his Majeſty was pleaſed to grace with his Preſence: And in other Parts were Illuminations, Bonfires, and other Demonſtrations of publick Joy. *The King's Acceſſion to the Crown ſolemnized.*

On *Thurſday* the laſt Day of *July*, the Abbot *du Bois* had his Audience of Leave of his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, and on *Saturday* the ſecond of *Auguſt*, he ſet out in his Return to *Paris*. *Abbot du Bois returns to* France.

On the 4th of the ſame Month, a fine Statue of his Majeſty was ſet up in one of the Niches in the *Royal Exchange*. *The King's Statue ſet up in the* Royal Exchange.

On the 13th in the Afternoon, the King removed from *Kenſington* to *Hampton-Court*, whither the Three young Princeſſes went that Morning, with their Governeſs the Counteſs Dowager of *Portland*. *The Court removes to* Hampton-Court.

On the 25th of *Auguſt* Signior *Florelli*, Secretary of the Republick of *Venice*, had a private Audience of his Majeſty, being introduced by the Right Honourable *James Craggs*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State. He deliver'd a Letter to his Majeſty from the moſt Serene Republick, and in the Name of the Senate, thank'd his Majeſty for the good Offices done for the Republick by his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary at the Congreſs of *Paſſarowitz*, in the Negotiation of Peace with the *Turks*. *The* Venetian *Secretary has Audience of the King.*

Anno Reg. V. On *Tueſday*, the 16th of *September*, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, and was, by Commiſſion, further prorogued to *Tueſday* the 11th of *November*; and on *Monday* the 29th of *September*, the King in Council ſign'd a *Proclamation*, ſignifying his Majeſty's Pleaſure, That *On the ſaid 11th Day of* November *following the Parliament ſhould be held, and ſit for the Diſpatch of divers weighty and important Affairs.*

Parliament further prorogued.

A Proclamation for its Sitting.

E. Stanhope *arrives in* London. On the 22d the Right Honourable the Earl *Stanhope*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, arriv'd from *France* at 10 a Clock in the Morning, and proceeding about Two Hours after to *Hampton-Court*, was very graciouſly receiv'd by His Majeſty.

Mr. Jeffreys *&* *Sir* J. Norris *order'd to attend the* Czar. On the 31ſt of *October*, N. S. Mr. *Jeffreys* arrived at the *Hague* from *England*, and the next Day proceeded on his Journey to *Copenhagen*, in order to go from thence with Sir *John Norris* to attend the Czar of *Muſcovy* at *Peterſburgh*, with a ſecret Commiſſion; but before Mr. *Jeffreys* reach'd *Copenhagen*, Sir *John Norris* ſail'd from thence on Board the *Cumberland*, with the *Britiſh* Squadron under his Command, and on the 29th Inſtant arrived at the *Buoy in the Nore*.

Sir J. Norris *arrives at the* Nore.

Mr. Wortley Montague *waits on the King.* Mr. *Wortley Montague* being return'd from his Ambaſſy at the *Ottoman Porte*, waited on His Majeſty at *Hampton-Court*, and was very graciouſly receiv'd.

The King's Coronation ſolemnized. The 20th of *Oct.* being the Anniverſary of His Majeſty's Coronation, there was a very numerous and ſplendid Appearance of the Nobility, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, at *Hampton-Court*, where there was alſo a great Ball at Night; and the ſame Evening there were Illuminations, Bonfires, and other publick Demonſtrations of Joy throughout *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

The King returns to St. James's. On *Saturday*, the 25th of the ſame Month, His Majeſty return'd from *Hampton-Court* to St. *James's* Palace.

The King's Picture ſet up in Guild-Hall. The King having been humbly addreſs'd by the Lord Mayor, and the Magiſtrates of the City of *London*, to have His Majeſty's Picture ſet up in the *Guild Hall*, was graciouſly pleaſed to preſent

ſent them with the ſame drawn by His Majeſty's principal Painter, Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, Bart. And accordingly the ſaid Picture was placed there on *Saturday* the 18th Inſtant, repreſenting at full length his Majeſty, in an Imperial Manner, under a magnificent Veſtibule: A Piece equally admir'd for the ſurprizing Likeneſs, Gracefulneſs, and Grandeur of the Figure, perform'd in a Style truly Heroick, and ſuitable to the Dignity of our Auguſt Monarch. Anno Reg. V.

The ſame Day, their RR. HH. the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales* return'd from *Richmond* to their Houſe in *Leiceſter-Fields*, where that Day and the next, was a great Concourſe of the Nobility, and Perſons of Diſtinction, to Compliment their Royal Highneſſes: On *Thurſday*, the 30th, the Anniverſary of his Royal Highneſs's Birth Day, was ſolemniz'd with great Rejoicings in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, the Bells ringing all Day, moſt of the Shops being ſhut up, and in the Evening there were great Illuminations and Bonfires. Their Royal Highneſſes were in the Morning Complimented by great Numbers of the Nobility, and Perſons of Quality of both Sexes, particularly the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earls of *Dorſet*, *Pembroke*, *Eſſex*, *Burlington*, and *Briſtol*, Mr. *Spencer Compton*, Mr. *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Poultney*, and Mr. *Methuen*: And at Night there was a moſt ſplendid and magnificent Ball. *The Prince and Princeſs come to* Leiceſter-Fields. *His Royal Highneſs's Birth Day celebrated.*

The 5th of *November*, being the Anniverſary of the *Gun-powder* Plot, as well as of the happy Landing of King *William*, of ever glorious Memory, two ſignal Inſtances of reſcuing theſe Kingdoms from Popery and Arbitrary Power, the ſame was obſerv'd with the uſual Demonſtrations of Joy. *The Fifth of* November *obſerved.*

November 27. Mr. *Robert Conſtable*, one of the Proctors of the *Arches* Court of *Canterbury*, who was ſome time ſince Convicted of Treaſonable and Seditious Words againſt His Majeſty, was fined for his Offence, 200 *l.* to lie half a Year in Priſon after his Fine is paid, and to find Security for his good Behaviour for three Years. *Mr.* Conſtable's *Sentence.*

Anno Reg. V. *Edward Biſs*, Clerk, Rector of *Portbury*, and of St. *George*, in the County of *Somerſet*, who had taken the Oaths to His preſent Majeſty, was convicted,

Mr. Biſs *the Clergyman's Crimes.*

At the Aſſizes at *Salisbury*, in the County of *Wilts*, the 25th of *July*, for ſpeaking at *Abury* in that County, the following Words;

GEORGE (meaning His Majeſty) *has no Buſineſs here.*

We have had no Laws theſe Thirty Years, never ſince the Time of King James *the Second, nor ſhall till King* James (meaning the *Pretender*) *comes.*

He (meaning the *Pretender*) *is my Maſter and my King, and the rightful King.*

At the Aſſizes at *Ailesbury*, in the County of *Bucks*, the 28th of *July*, he was convicted for ſpeaking the ſame Words, at *Slough*, in that County.

At the Aſſizes at *Wells*, in the County of *Somerſet*, the 19th of *Auguſt*, he was convicted for ſpeaking the ſame Words in the ſaid Town of *Wells*.

At the ſame Aſſizes he was convicted for ſpeaking at St. *George's*, in the ſame County, theſe Words;

King GEORGE *is an* USURPER, *King* James (meaning the *Pretender*) *is our lawful King.*

He was alſo convicted at the ſame Aſſizes at *Wells*, aforeſaid, for preaching in theſe Words in the Pariſh Church of *Portbury*.

However God may in Judgment allow Uſurpation, yet God will never proſper or bleſs the ſame. I need not go to foreign Countries for Proof of this, but confine our ſelves to our own Iſland, where we have groan'd under this Plague theſe Thirty Years.

We have had neither King, Parliament, nor Laws, theſe Thirty Years.

Things have never been right theſe Thirty Years, that is, ſince the Misfortune of the Father (meaning the late King *James* the Second) *and Things will never be right till the Reſtauration of his Son my Maſter* (meaning the *Pretender*.)

He was likewiſe convicted at the ſame Aſſizes at *Wells*, for preaching in the Pariſh Church of St. *George*, in theſe Words,

King GEORGE *is an* USURPER.

His Sentence. On *Thurſday*, the 27th of *November*, being brought to the Court of *King's Bench*, *Weſtminſter*,

ſter, to receive the Judgment of that Court, for his above-mentioned Crime, in preaching in *Portbury* Church, he was ſentenced to ſtand in the Pillory at *Charing Croſs*, on *Monday* the 1ſt of *December*, for an Hour, between Eleven and Two, with this Inſcription over his Head, *For Seditious and Treaſonable Preaching*, to be impriſoned Four Years, and to find Sureties for his good Behaviour during Life, himſelf in 1000 *l.* Penalty, and Two Sureties in 500 *l.* each. For his abovementioned Crime, in preaching in St. *George's* Church, he was ſentenced to ſtand in the Pillory at the *Royal Exchange*, on *Tueſday*, the 2d of *December*, for an Hour, between Eleven and Two, with the ſame Inſcription over his Head, and fined 200 *l.* For his other Four Crimes abovementioned, he was fined 100 *l.* for each, in all 6000 *l.* Anno Reg. V.

According to this Sentence he ſtood in the Pillory on *Monday*, the 1ſt of *December*, at *Charing Croſs*, and the next Day at the *Royal Exchange*.

Upon the humble Repreſentation to his Majeſty by the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and the Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*, That the School was out of Repair, and in danger of falling, his Majeſty ordered the Sum of 1000 *l.* out of the Privy Purſe towards rebuilding it.

The 30th of *January*, being the Anniverſary of the Martyrdom of King *Charles* the Firſt, the ſame was very ſtrictly obſerved in this City, and Suburbs. The Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle* preached before the Houſe of Lords, and Dr. *Waugh* before the Commons, the Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough* at the Royal Chapel at St. *James's*, and Dr. *Pelling* before the Prince and Princeſs at St. *Ann's Weſtminſter*. *K.* Charles's *Martyrdom ſolemnized.*

On *Sunday*, the 14th of *March*, the King receiv'd the Notification of the Death of the late King of *Sweden*, and of the Princeſs *Ulrica*, his Siſter's Acceſſion to the Throne; upon which, the Lord *Carteret* was order'd to prepare for his Journey to *Sweden*, in the Quality of His Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary; and on *Sunday* the 22d, the King, and the Court, went into Mourning. *The Death of the K. of* Sweden *notified.* *Court goes into Mourning.*

Monday,

Anno Reg. V. *Monday*, the 2d of *March*, being the Day appointed for obſerving the Birth Day of her Royal Highneſs, the Princeſs of *Wales*, there was a numerous and ſplendid Appearance of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Ladies, at the Court in *Leiceſter Fields*, and at Night there was a Ball, and other extraordinary Rejoycings.

The Princeſs of Wales's Birth Day ſolemniz'd

On *Saturday*, the 9th of *May*, His Majeſty, in Council, declared his Intention to go out of the Kingdom for a ſhort Time, and was pleas'd to name the *Lords Juſtices*, in whoſe Hands His Majeſty had thought fit to entruſt the Government during his Abſence, *viz.*

Lords Juſtices appointed.

His Grace *William* Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Thomas Lord *Parker*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

Evelyn Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Preſident of the Council.

Henry Duke of *Kent*, Lord Privy Seal.

John Duke of *Argyle* and *Greenwich*, Lord Steward of the Houſhold.

Thomas Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.

Charles Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

John Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain General.

John Duke of *Roxburghe*, one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Charles Earl of *Sunderland*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Groom of the Stole.

James Earl of *Berkley*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

James Earl *Stanhope*, one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State. And,

James Craggs, Jun. Eſq; one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Lord Mayor and Aldermen wait on the King.

The ſame Day the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, attended the King at St. *James*'s Palace, to wiſh His Majeſty a good Journey. They were very graciouſly receiv'd, and his Majeſty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Ambroſe*, Eſq; one of the preſent Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*.

Thomas Ambroſe, Eſq; Knighted.

The

Anno Reg. V.

The next Day there was at St. *James*'s a very numerous Appearance of the Great Officers of State, Foreign Miniſters, Nobility, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, to take leave of His Majeſty; and in the Evening the Twelve Judges attended the King on the ſame Occaſion. On *Monday* the 11th, about Nine a Clock in the Morning, His Majeſty left St. *James*'s, paſs'd in His Barge from *Whitehall* to *Lambeth*, and from thence proceeded by Coach to *Graveſend*, where His Majeſty embark'd for *Holland*, on board the *Carolina* Yatch, which having ſailed between Two and Three in the Afternoon, happily came to an Anchor the next Morning between Nine and Ten a Clock, off of *Helvort Sluyce*. The principal Perſons who accompanied the King, were his Excellency Baron *de Bernſdorf*, Prime Miniſter for *German* Affairs, the great Marſhal of *Hanover*, and his Son, her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Kendal*, Madam *de Schylembourg*, the Baroneſs *de Kielmanſeck*, the Lord *Howe*, her Son in Law, and his Lady; the Earl *Stanhope*, one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, who alſo accompanied the King, embark'd on board the *Henrietta* Yacht, and with him the Earl of *March*, eldeſt Son to his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*, Mr. *Des Touches*, Secretary of the *French* Ambaſſy; and there were Three other Yachts, on board of which embark'd the Officers of the Green Cloth, the Baron *de Penterrieder*, the Imperial Envoy, the Sieurs *Robethon*, *Atorfe*, *Iltoen*, *Reiche*, *Fabricius*, and ſome other *German* Miniſters and Officers. One of the Yachts of the *States General* being ready at *Maeſland Sluyce* to attend the King, His Majeſty went on board, ſail'd up the *Maeſe*, and then up the *Leek*, as far as *Schoonhoven*, where His Majeſty landed, and was attended by the States Deputies, the Earl of *Cadogan*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction. From *Schoonhoven* His Majeſty went by Water to *Waert*, proceeded from thence by eaſy Journeys to *Oſnabrug*, where he continued *Friday* and *Saturday*, the 16th and 17th of *May*, and on the 18th arrived in perfect Health at His Palace of *Harenhauſen*, near Hanover.

The Nobility, and others, take leave of the King.

The King embarks for Holland.

His Retinue.

He lands in Holland.

Arrives at Ha-

Anno Reg. V. *Hanover*, where Earl *Stanhope* arrived on the 22d. Six Days before Mr. Secretary *Craggs* receiv'd a Letter by Expreſs from Earl *Stanhope*, with Advice of His Majeſty's ſafe Arrival in *Holland*, whereupon, on *Sunday* the 17th, his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the other Lords Juſtices in Town, met at the *Cock-pit*, and having open'd their Commiſſion, appointed *Charles de la Faye*, Eſq; to be their Secretary. Their Excellencies met again the next Day, at the ſame Place, and reſolv'd to meet Twice a Week for the diſpatch of publick Buſineſs, *viz. Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*.

Lords Juſtices open their Commiſſion.

Charles de la Fay, Eſq; their Secretary.

Parliament and Convocation further prorogued.

On the 19th of *May* the Parliament of *Great Britain* met at *Weſtminſter*, purſuant to their laſt Prorogation, and were, by the Commiſſion from the Lords Juſtices, further prorogued to the 30th of *June* next. And the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, which ſtood prorogued to the 29th paſt, was then further prorogued to the 30th of *October* next.

The 3 young Princeſſes go to Kenſington.

On the 20th their Highneſſes, the Three young Princeſſes went to *Kenſington* Palace, to reſide there during the Summer. The ſame Night the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales* came thither to viſit them, it being the firſt Time of his Royal Highneſs's ſeeing them ſince he left the Earl of *Grantham*'s Houſe in *Albemarle* Street. As their Royal Highneſſes returned to *Richmond*, the Coach in which were the Maids of Honour, being hindmoſt, Three Highwaymen came up and rob'd One of the Maids of Honour of her Gold Watch and ſome Guineas.

The King's Birth Day ſolemnized.

On *Thurſday* the 28th of *May*, being the Anniverſary of the King's Birth Day, there was a numerous Appearance of the Great Officers of State, Foreign Miniſters, Nobility and Gentry, at *Kenſington*, to Compliment the young Princeſſes on that Occaſion. Their Highneſſes Servants appear'd in their new Liveries, and the Guards, both Horſe and Foot, were new Cloath'd, as were alſo the Livery Servants of the Lords Juſtices, other Lords of the Court, and many of the Nobility.

Their

Their Highneſſes open'd their new Houſhold, which Eſtabliſhment is compoſed of the following Servants. Anno Reg. V.

Eſtabliſhment of the young Princeſſes Houſhold.

Counteſs of *Portland* Governeſs.
Lady *Colladon* Under-Governeſs.
M. *Billerbeck* Preceptor.
John Neal, Eſq; Comptroller.
Joſ. Wilcox, D. D. Chaplain.
Four Gentlemen Uſhers, Four Pages of Honour, Four Pages of the Back Stairs, Four Dreſſers, a Sempſtreſs, Neceſſary Woman, Body Laundreſs, Chambermaid; a Dancing Maſter, Drawing Maſter, and Writing Maſter.

Servants below Stairs are,

A Clerk of the Kitchen and his Clerk; a Maſter Cook and two under Cooks, a Yeoman of the Ewry, Yeoman of the Buttery, and his Aſſiſtant, Scowrer, Turnbroach Scullery, Table Laundreſs, and Porter.

Servants belonging to the Stables.

Lord *Glenorchy* Maſter of the Horſe.
J. Mordant, Eſq; Equerry.
Mr. *Alex. Gordon* Clerk of the Stables.
Three Coachmen, Three Poſtillions, Three Helpers, a Groom, and Six Footmen.
The Sallaries of all which, as we hear, amounts to 8000 *l. per Annum.*

At Night the young Princeſſes gave a ſplendid Ball in the Green Houſe in *Kenſington* Gardens; and there were Illuminations, Bonfires, and other publick Demonſtrations of Joy throughout *London* and *Weſtminſter.*

The next Day being the Anniverſary of the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. and of the Royal Family, was alſo obſerved as uſual.

The King of *Great Britain* having kept his Birth Day at *Harenhauſen*, His Majeſty ſet out the next Day for *Pyrmont*, where, for Sixteen Days, he

Anno Reg. V.

The King drinks the Waters at Pyrmont, *and returns to* Harenhauſen.

he drank the Waters of that Place, which agreed very well with His Majeſty; and on the 19th of *June*, O. S. His Majeſty return'd in perfect Health to *Harenhauſen*. The Marquis *de Sennetterre*, Ambaſſador from the moſt Chriſtian King, arrived the ſame Evening at *Hanover*, and Three Days after had a private Audience of His *Britannick* Majeſty, as had alſo on the 23d of *June*, Baron *Bucholtz*, Envoy Extraordinary of the Elector of *Cologne*. The next Day the Duke of *York*, Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, arrived at *Harenhauſen*; and, by this Time, ſeveral of the *Engliſh* Nobility were likewiſe come to *Hanover* to attend His Majeſty.

Parliament further prorogued.

On the laſt Day of *June* the Parliament of *Great Britain* met at *Weſtminſter*, and were, by Commiſſion, further prorogued to the 18th of *Auguſt* next.

The Pirates in the *Weſt Indies* have yet continued Troubleſome, as it hath appeared by many Advices from thoſe Parts, as follow;

An Account of the Pirates in the Weſt Indies.

In *Auguſt* we were informed by a Letter from *Charles* Town in *Carolina*, That Captain *Norris* having been ready to Sail for a Fortnight paſt, and ſtill here, will inform you, that the Reaſon of his Delay hath been chiefly occaſion'd by Gangs of Pirates that have infeſted our Coaſt for theſe laſt Four or Five Weeks; one Crew being no ſooner gone off, but another hath appeared, to the great Deſtruction of Trade in general, but more particularly of that of this Province. We have now 8 Sail lying ready to depart, but dare not venture out; and it is almoſt impoſſible for any inward Bound Veſſel to eſcape them. They are now thicker, and more numerous, than they were before the iſſuing forth of the King's Proclamation; ſo that unleſs the Government take ſpeedy and more effectual Meaſures for the detecting of them, our *America* Trade will ſuffer very much. We are ſtill in the dark with reſpect to ſome of our *Indians*, with whom we have been treating nigh a Twelve Month paſt about renewing the Peace, which they broke through at the ſame Time that the other Nations round about

us

us began that War which hath been ſo fatal to this Country. We find the *French* have not only been tampering with them by larger Preſents, and greater Promiſes, but have actually engaged a great Number of thoſe, and other *Indians*, to join between 2 and 300 *French*, of whom they are to compoſe two Armies, and to March, in *Auguſt* next, with one of them againſt the Upper *Charikees*, and with the other againſt the Lower, with Deſign to cut off thoſe People, which, if effected, would ſoon end in the Deſtruction of this Place, which, no doubt, is what the *French* aim at. We are adviſed from our Agent amongſt thoſe firſt *Indians*, that the *French* had diſcovered Two Mines on a River nigh them, the one of Silver, and the other either Gold or Braſs, which as yet is not fully known; and that they are ſettling of a Fort and Garriſon there. It's too viſible to us here, the ill Conſequence that muſt attend their gaining ſuch Footing on our Backs. As the *Charikees* are not only a powerful Nation, but thoſe, on whom we have the moſt Dependance, our Government have taken ſuch poor Meaſures as are in their Power for their Aſſiſtance, which we are not capable any otherwiſe of doing, than by apprizing them of the Deſigns of the *French*, and by ſupplying them with Ammunition, that they may be in ſome Poſture of Defence. This unwelcome News hath given us freſh Occaſion of addreſſing our Proprietors, That they would condeſcend to deliver up their Charter to the King, from whom we might expect ſome ſpeedy Succours, ſhould their Lordſhips think fit to put the ſame into His Hands, and which, unleſs we have, ſhould any new War enſue, we muſt deſert the Country, being already reduced to ſo low an Ebb, that our publick Credit is worth nothing, and our yearly Taxes for Expeditions, maintaining of our Garriſons, Scouts, and the like, are already become almoſt inſupportable; having not above 7 or 800 Families to pay a yearly Tax of about 7000 *l. Sterling*. In ſhort, we are at preſent in ſuch a pitiful Condition, that every little

Anno Reg. V.

An Account of the Pirates in the Weſt Indies.

Picke-

Anno Reg. V. Pickeroon Fellow frightens us, our Fortifications being all demoliſhed, and no Money in the Publick to rebuild them. For my part, as I am a Native of the Country, if the heavy Taxes, and the Badneſs of our Money do not force me off, I am reſolved no War ſhall, until it be entirely deſerted; and that I will be one of the laſt that will leave it on that Occaſion.

Pirates taken or ſurrender. Letters from *Boſton* in *New England*, which came in *October*, import, 'That Captain *Hume*, 'Commander of His Majeſty's Ship the *Scarborough*, had taken and brought into St. *Chriſtopher's*, a Pirate Ship of Eighteen Guns and Sixty Men; that the Men were impriſoned, and 'the Ship, which had on Board the Value of '4000 *l.* in Sugar and Tobacco, had been condemned as Prize; and that *Teach*, the notorious Pirate Commander, and his Crew of Three 'Hundred Men, were come on ſhoar in *North Carolina*, at a Place called *Topſail Inlet*, and had 'ſurrender'd themſelves to the Government.

About the middle of *April* there were publiſh'd from the *Admiralty Office*, the following Extracts of Accounts received from Captain *Gordon*, Commander of His Majeſty's Ship the *Pearl*, and Captain *Brand* of His Majeſty's Ship the *Lyme*, dated at *Virginia* in *February*, 1718-19.

An Account of killing the famous Pirate Teach, *or* Black Beard. There being Advice that one *Teach*, alias *Black Beard*, had, ſince his pretended Acceptance of His Majeſty's Gracious Pardon, committed ſeveral Piracies, and ſome in the adjacent Colony of *North Carolina*, where the Ships of War could not come to attack him with his Crew, Captain *Gordon*, and Captain *Brand*, conſulted with Colonel *Spotſwood*, Governor of *Virginia*, and manned out Two Sloops from the Ships under their Command, which were ſent in queſt of the aforeſaid Pirates, one of them under Lieutenant *Maynard* of the *Pearl*, and the other under a Midſhipman belonging to the *Lyme*. On the 22d of *November* they had ſight of the Pirates Sloops on the Coaſt of *North Carolina*, and row'd up to them, when

Teach

Teach himſelf hailed them, and asked from whence they came, and who they were? To which he was anſwer'd, that he might ſee to whom they belonged by their Colours: Thereupon he drank Damnation to them, and ſaid, *that he would neither take nor give Quarter.* To which they anſwer'd, That they did not expect, nor would give any; upon which he fired upon them with Four Three Pounders, and Four *Swivel Guns* loaded with ſmall Shot, which he brought to bear on them on one ſide, the Sloops which were fitted out againſt him having no other than ſmall Arms. The Fire continued between them for the ſpace of an Hour, in which Time he killed or wounded great part of the Sloops Companies; but at length they clapp'd him on board with both Sloops, and behaving themſelves gallantly, killed *Teach* himſelf, and Nine of his Men, and took Nine others Priſoners, who were moſt of them wounded. After the Action was over, Lieutenant *Maynard* ordered *Teach's* Head to be cut off, which he hung under the Boltſplit of his Sloop, and carried it in that manner to *Virginia*, where thoſe Pirates who had been taken were hanged. Anno Reg. V.

About the beginning of *Auguſt* the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, thought fit to ſuppreſs the Commiſſion for the Duty on Hides and Skins, having made an Agreement with the Commiſſioners of the *Exciſe*, for the Management of the ſaid Duty on Hides, whereby a conſiderable Sum will yearly be ſaved to the Government. *Commiſſion for the Duty on Hides and Skins ſuppreſt.*

On *Wedneſday*, the 3d of *September*, the Commiſſioners for Sale of the Forfeited Eſtates, proceeded to the Sale of that lately the Lord *Widdrington's*, which was bought by *Thomas Chaplin*, Eſq; for the Sum of 32,400 *l.* the annual Rents of the ſaid Eſtate amounting to upwards of 1500 *l.* *L.* Widdrington's *Eſtate ſold.*

About the middle of *October* one *Bowes* was taken into Cuſtody, for offering his Service to a Miniſter of State, to go over to *Italy* to Aſſaſſinate the Pretender: A helliſh Deſign, which his Majeſty, his Miniſtry, and indeed all good Men equally abhor. *Bowes taken into Cuſtody for offering to Aſſaſſinate the Pretender.*

Anno Reg. V. A very odd Occurrence happened in *Holbourn*, in *February*, which made ſo great a Noiſe at that Time, that the Reader may take it from one of the Perſons chiefly concerned, as follows:

Mr. Whiſton's *Account of Dr.* Sacheverel's *Proceedings to exclude him from St.* Andrews *in* Holborn.

UPON Wedneſday, June 21, 1718-19. *was publiſhed a Letter of Thanks to the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of* London, *for his Letter to his Clergy againſt the Uſe of* New Forms of Doxology. *Upon* Friday, Jan. 23. *Mr.* Whiſton, *as uſual, attended the Evening Service at St.* Andrews *Church, and was permitted peaceably ſo to do, till about the middle of the Service, Mr.* Bloxam *then reading Prayers: But about that Time Mr.* Whiſton *perceived that Dr.* Sacheverel, *who ſat in his own Seat cloſe by the Desk and Pulpit, and at a great diſtance from him, ſtood up, and looked earneſtly at him, as if he had a mind to ſpeak or ſend to him. Upon this Mr.* Whiſton *ſoon perceived the Under-Clerk, whoſe Name is Mr.* Wood, *moving from the Doctor, along the middle Iſle, as if he were coming round towards him. But not arriving at him ſo ſoon as might have been expected, Mr.* Whiſton *did not then know the Occaſion of that delay; but underſtood afterwards, that the Officer miſtook his Errand, and was employed in warning one Mr.* Robinſon, *a Confectioner, in the Doctor's Name, to go out of the Church, and in uſing his Endeavours to carry him out accordingly: Who asking, it ſeems, the Reaſon, could have no ſatisfactory Anſwer, till the Miſtake was underſtood, and a ſecond Meſſenger was ſent to correct it, and to tell him it was Mr.* Whiſton, *and not Mr.* Robinſon, *whom he was to warn and carry out of the Church. Whereupon he came to Mr.* Whiſton, *into his Seat, where was his Wife, and another Woman, and took him by the Arm, and deſired, and required him to go out of the Church, for ſo was his Orders; ſaying,* 'That it was better to go out 'quiety and peaceably, than to make any diſturbance.' *Mr.* Whiſton *told him,* 'That he did not intend to go 'out of the Church; that it was his Pariſh Church, and 'that he ſuppoſed it was lawful for him to come thither. 'He deſired him withal to ſhew him, What Authority he 'had to come thus into his Seat, and treat him in ſuch a 'manner?' He anſwer'd, That he had Authority. But producing none, Mr.* Whiſton *told him over and over,* 'That 'with-

'*without ſhewing ſome Authority, ſome legal Authority,* Anno Reg. V.
'*he would not go out of the Church.*' *This Debate and Conteſt with the Under Clerk laſting ſome conſiderable Time, and Mr.* Whiſton *ſtill telling him,* '*That* '*without ſome legal Authority he would not go out of* '*the Church, unleſs he carry'd him away by force,*' Dr. Sacheverel, *who with all the reſt of the Congregation, during this Interruption of the Service, ſtood looking earneſtly upon Mr.* Whiſton, *called aloud to Mr.* Whiſton, *in the hearing of the whole Congregation two or three Times, Mr.* Whiſton, *Go out of my Church; Go out of my Church, Mr.* Whiſton. *To which Mr.* Whiſton, *though with a lower Voice, replyed,* '*That with-* '*out ſome Authority he would not go out.*' *Whereupon Dr.* Sacheverel *came in ſome Paſſion out of his Seat, and came round about very near Mr.* Whiſton's *Seat,* (*Dr.* Humphreys *being a little behind him*) *and ſaid, I wonder, Mr.* Whiſton, *why you come hither, when you deny the Divinity of our Saviour and of the Holy Spirit. To which Mr.* Whiſton *made no other Anſwer than this, That it was his Pariſh Church, and he hoped he might come and worſhip God there, and that he ſhould not go out without ſome legal Authority. Upon which Dr.* Sacheverel *went away, ſaying as he went,* '*That* '*then the Service ſhould ceaſe, and there ſhould be none* '*while he was there: That he would ſee whether Mr.* '*Whiſton, or he, ſhould govern in that Place.*' *But it is here to be noted, That Mrs.* Humphreys, *Wife of Dr.* Humphreys, *fearing that Dr.* Sacherevel *might do ſome raſh Thing, came round from her own Seat, the other way, and met him juſt as he came to Mr.* Whiſton's *Seat, and begg'd of him to deſiſt, and not to occaſion a Diſturbance in the Congregation. To whom the Doctor replied,* '*Madam, be pleaſed to meddle with* '*your own Buſineſs.*' *It is alſo to be noted, That as ſoon as the Doctor was a little gone back, a zealous and unknown Woman in the Iſle by Mr.* Whiſton's *Seat, came and ſaid to him,* '*That ſhe wonder'd why he* '*would affront the Doctor in ſuch a manner: That he* '*was an old Rogue, and looked like an old Rogue.*' *After this, another zealous unknown Man came, and ſaid to him,* '*That he denied the Divinity of our Savi-* '*our; that he had done a great deal of Miſchief; and* '*that he wonder'd how he could have the face to ſtay there,*

Mr. Whiſton's *Account of Dr.* Sacheverel's *Proceedings againſt him.*

Anno Reg. V. *Mr. Whiſton's Account of Dr. Sacheverel's Proceedings againſt him.*

'*and not go out of the Church.*' *As ſoon as all this was over,* Dr. Sacheverel *and* Dr. Humphreys *went both back into the Veſtry, and the Service ſtill ceaſed, as if a Reſolution had been really taken not to have it compleated till* Mr. Whiſton *were gone out. The Congregation alſo continued to caſt their Eyes on* Mr. Whiſton, *to ſee whether he would go out, that ſo they might have the Service compleated. But* Mr. Whiſton *continuing ſtill in his Seat, and by ſitting down plainly ſhewing that he waited for the remaining Part of the Service as well as they; it was at laſt reſumed by the Reader, and a little after that* Dr. Sacheverel *and* Dr. Humphreys *came out of the Veſtry, and went into their ſeveral Seats, and the Service was no more diſturb'd.* Mr. Whiſton *was alſo permitted to ſtay there peaceably till it was over, and then as peaceably to go to his own Houſe. Thus ended the Diſturbances on* Friday.

On Saturday *Mr.* Whiſton, *as uſual on* Saturdays, *dined at ſo great a diſtance in the City, that he could not be at Church that Evening Service.*

On the Lord's Day following, Mr. Whiſton *went, according to his uſual Cuſtom, to the ſame Church, and to the South Gallery, where he had long and peaceably attended the Divine Service and Sermons, and where he had been long and peaceably permitted to ſit in one of the Seats there. But upon his coming towards his uſual Place, the Door-keeper let him know, That he had Orders not to let him into any Seat, which ſatisfied Mr.* Whiſton, *as being no more indeed than what he had reaſon to expect from his Treatment on* Friday. *Whereupon Mr.* Whiſton, *did as he had formerly done about four Years ago in the like Caſe, and contented himſelf with ſtanding, and performing his Devotions, and hearing the Sermon on the out ſide of the Seats, among the Servants, and lower Sort, who commonly are forced to ſtand there. After ſome Time of this his ſtanding, One of the young Men that ſat at the end of the adjoining Seat, knowing nothing of the Doctor's Orders, nor of the Cauſe of Mr.* Whiſton's *ſtanding there, made the Girl who had the Keys open the Door, and invited him very kindly to come into that Seat, tho' he went out of it himſelf. Mr.* Whiſton *accepted of his Kindneſs, and was going in, when the Girl ſaid,* 'They ſhould be turned 'out of their Places if they let *Mr.* Whiſton *into any*

'Seat.

'*Seat.*' *So he drew back, and the young Man went into his Seat again. Soon after this a Girl that ſtood near Mr.* Whiſton, *as ignorant of the Doctor's Orders, probably, as the former, brought a Stool, and deſired Mr.* Whiſton *to ſit down; which he did for ſome Time. But the other Girl, who had the Keys, ſoon came and told him,* 'That the Stool was wanted elſewhere;' *fearing, probably, that even the permiſſion of this Favour might endanger their Intereſt with the Doctor. So he relinquiſh'd it, and ſtood as before, both the reſt of the Morning, and the whole Evening Service. The Morning Sermon was preached by Dr.* Humphreys, *upon* Luke i. 78. Through the tender Mercy of our God, whereby the Day ſpring from on high, hath viſited us. *In treating of which he took occaſion to Addreſs himſelf to Mr.* Whiſton, *or to the Congregation concerning him, and that indeed with ſomewhat more of Decency and Temper than he had frequently heard in that Place. But what he mentioned in particular, and what Thoughts Mr.* Whiſton *had of his Performance upon that Head, will be beſt underſtood by the Letter which Mr.* Whiſton *wrote to him as ſoon as Church was over, and which was ſent him on* Monday; *but which he utterly refuſed to receive. It was in theſe Words.*

Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Whiſton's *Account of Dr.* Sacheverel's *Proceedings againſt him.*

Croſs Street, Hatton Garden,
SIR, St. *Paul's* Day, $17\frac{1}{12}$.

I Attended as well as I could in the Place where I was obliged to ſtand this Morning at Church, to what you ſaid in the Pulpit, with relation to me, my Doctrine, and Conduct. You will eaſily imagine I could not aſſent to all you intimated about my Doctrine; eſpecially while you, as well as Dr. *Sacheverel*, and abundance more, ſtill ſuppoſe that I am one who really deny the Divinity of our Bleſſed Saviour; which Suppoſition is ſo entirely ungrounded, that I can hardly imagine you have ever read what I have written upon that Subject. I am ſo far from that *Ebionite*, or *Socinian* Doctrine, that, in my own private Opinion, I am no way ſatisfy'd ſo much as to Baptiſe any that openly profeſs it. I fully believe all that Divinity of the Son of God

Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Whiſton's *Account of Dr.* Sacheverel's *Proceedings againſt him.*

which is conſiſtent with the Supremacy of the one God, the Father, with Chriſt's own Words, that the *Father is greater than He*, and with all the ancient Creeds and Records of our Religion. I therefore inſiſt upon it, that you do me Juſtice in this Point, and never make the Congregation believe that I in the leaſt favour any that really deny our Lord's Divinity, much leſs any that ſuppoſe him a meer Man. I alſo inſiſt upon it, that when you call me an *Arian*, you explain your ſelf, ſo that all may know that you mean thereby no other than an *Euſebian*, or ſuch as had the odious Name of *Arian* unjuſtly given them by the *Athanaſians*: for in no other ſenſe was I ever an *Arian*; as you muſt know if you have read my Writings. As to that degree of Moderation you expreſs'd in your Sermon with relation to me in my preſent State, I thank you for it. And as to the prudential and friendly Advice, that it would be proper for me, under my preſent Perſwaſion, to abſent my ſelf from St. *Andrew*'s Church when the *Athanaſian* Creed is appointed to be read, than to give a ſort of Offence to the Congregation by ſitting down at the time it is uſed; I do not know but you may be in the right. Nor ſhall I ſcruple to aſſure you, that unleſs I happen to forget any of thoſe Days when it is appointed, I intend herein to take your Advice; and ſince it is impoſſible for me to give my aſſent to it, to declare my diſſent by ſtaying away till that Creed is over. What happened on *Friday* was, I ſuppoſe, the effect of a ſudden Paſſion in Dr. *Sacheverel*, ſo I ſay nothing more of it here. Only I ſhall obſerve to you, that if Dr. *Sacheverel*, your ſelf, or any other of my Brethren of the Clergy, are diſſatisfied with any of my Notions or Conduct, private Converſation with me, or Debates among Friends, would be more agreeable to Scholarſhip, to Chriſtianity, to common Humanity, than to uſe only the Pulpit againſt me, where, you know, I have no Opportunity to anſwer. I am ſure I mean nothing but the Diſcovery, Practice and Reſtoration of the pure and primitive Religion

of

of our bleſſed Saviour: If you mean the ſame, ſuch fair Debates are more proper than any Invectives from the Pulpit, nay, than any other violent Methods whatſoever. Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Whiſton's *Account of Dr.* Sacheverel's *Proceedings againſt him.*

I am, Sir,

Your very Loving Brother,

William Whiſton.

Upon Monday, *Mr.* Whiſton *dined ſo far from Home, that he was not at St.* Andrew's *Evening Prayers; but he found by thoſe that were there, that had he come to Church at that time, he muſt, as before, have ſtood in the Alley; the Seats being all faſt lock'd, and the Door-keepers, as Guards, exactly placed, to let in others, and to exclude him. Whereupon Mr.* Whiſton *did not go to Church all the reſt of that Week. However, on* Saturday *in the Evening, he ſent to the Churchwardens to deſire they would pleaſe to allot him a Seat, as to an Inhabitant of the Pariſh. But they ſeemed ſo much affrighted with the Reſentment they expected from Dr.* Sacheverel, *if they had ventur'd to contradict his Orders for excluding him thence, that he found no Remedy was thence expected. So when he went to Church on* Sunday, *he contented himſelf, as before, with ſtanding in the Iſle both Morning and Evening. And for the Truth of theſe Facts he openly appeals to all St.* Andrew's *Pariſh, and eſpecially to all that were preſent at St.* Andrew's *Church on the ſeveral Days here mentioned.*

William Whiſton.

Feb. 2. 171$\frac{8}{9}$.

On *Sunday* the 5th of *February*, N. S. the Earl of *Stair*, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the moſt Chriſtian King, made his publick Entry at *Paris*, with greater Splendor and Magnificence than had ever been ſeen there before on the like Occaſions. An Account of which was publiſhed as follows:

The Order of the Entry.

Account of the Earl of Stair's *Magnificent Entry at* Paris, *Audiences, and Speeches.*

THE Coach of the Chevalier *de Sainctot*, the Introductor of Ambaſſadors.

2. The Coach of the Marſhal *d'Eſtrees*, Vice-Admiral of *France*.

3. His Excellency's Under Querry, at the Head of Thirty ſix Footmen in his Excellency's Livery.

4. One of his Majeſty of *Great-Britain*'s Cabinet Couriers, or Meſſengers, on Horſeback.

5. Six Horſes led by ſix Grooms, in the ſame Livery as his Excellency's Footmen.

6. Twelve Gentlemen on Horſeback.

7. His Excellency's Querry, or Maſter of the Horſe, on Horſeback.

8. Twelve Pages in his Excellency's Livery on Horſeback.

9. The King's Coach, in which were his Excellency, the Marſhal *d'Eſtrees*, and the Chevalier *de Sainctot*.

10. The Coaches of the Princes and the Princeſſes of the Blood, and that of the Abbot *du Bois*, Miniſter and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

11. Thirty Paces behind followed two *Swiſſers*, in his Excellency's Livery on Horſeback.

12. His Excellency's Body Coach with Eight Glaſſes, drawn by Eight Dapple Grey *Frieſland* Horſes, and a Footman on each ſide the Coach.

13. His Excellency's ſecond Coach, drawn by Eight Mouſe-colour'd *Naples* Horſes, and a Footman on each ſide the Coach.

14. His Excellency's Calaſh drawn by Eight Bay Brown *Spaniſh* Horſes with black Manes, and a Footman on each ſide.

15. His Excellency's fourth Coach drawn by Eight Bay Brown *Daniſh* Horſes with black Manes, and a Footman on each ſide.

16. His Excellency's fifth Coach drawn by Eight Black *Frieſland* Horſes, and a Footman on each ſide.

17. The

17. The Coach of Mr. *Crawford*, Secretary to the Ambaſſy of His Majeſty of *Great Britain*. Anno Reg. V.

18. The Coaches of ſeveral *Engliſh* Lords and Gentlemen who made up his Excellency's Train.

Account of the Earl of Stair's *Magnificent Entry at* Paris, *Audiences, and Speeches.*

An Account of the Livery and Equipage.

His Excellency's Liveries, for his Footmen, were of Orange coloured *Engliſh* Cloth trimm'd with Velvet Lace, Blue, White, and Crimſon, work'd ſo as to repreſent his Excellency's Coat of Arms betwixt two Silver Laces, the Sleeves and Flaps covered with Lace, and the Shoulder Knot embroidered with Silver and Silk of the Colour of the Livery, adorn'd with Tufts and Lace of Silver, with Blue and White Feathers, and Cockades in their Hats, their Stockings of a Cherry Colour, with Silver Clocks, their Gloves embroidered with Silver 4 Inches deep, and their Linnen trimmed with fine *Flanders* Lace.

The 6 led Horſes were the fineſt that Eyes could ſee, mounted with Saddles and Houſing of different Sorts of Velvet, with different Embroideries of Gold and Silver of the richeſt ſort, with their Capariſons in Gold and Silver Embroideries ſuited to the Liveries, and in their Compartiments, the Arms, Cypher, and Devices of his Excellency.

His Querry, or Maſter of the Horſe, was mounted on a fine *Spaniſh* Horſe, his Equipage of Yellow Velvet, ſet off with fine Silver Fringes and Lace, the Houſings and Holſters richly embroider'd and embelliſh'd in the ſame manner, the Harneſſes of Silver Twiſt, ſet off with Buckles and Ornaments of maſſy Silver.

The Pages were clad in the fineſt Orange coloured *Engliſh* Cloth trimmed with broad Silver Lace, pink'd and richly wrought, their Sleeves were faced with Blue Velvet with the ſame Lace, their Shoulder Knots embroider'd with Silver Wire, and adorned with Tufts of Silver, their Hats lac'd with *Spaniſh* Point Lace, their Feathers White, and their Cockades Yellow, their

Gloves

Anno Reg. V. Gloves had Silver Fringes, and were embroider'd on the Back, they all rode on *Engliſh* Horſes, their Saddles and Houſings trimm'd with Silver and Gold Lace and Embroidery, the Bridle Reins of Silver Twiſt, and all the Furniſhing of the Harneſſes of maſſy Silver.

Account of the Earl of Stair's *Magnificent Entry at* Paris, *Audiences, and Speeches.*

His Excellency's Gentlemen, and Under Querry, were all clad alike, in fine Aſh coloured Cloth laced all over with a fine large open Silver Lace, their Hats laced with Silver, and their Cockades and Feathers Yellow, their Gloves, and the Harneſs of their Horſes the ſame with thoſe of the Pages.

The Two *Swiſſers* in his Excellency's Livery, had rich Shoulder Belts covered with Silver Lace and Embroidery, their Gloves had Silver Fringes, their Swords Silver Handles, with large Silver Pommels, and Knot of Silver Ribbon; their Hats were laced, and their Cockades and Feathers White and Blue; they rode on Horſes whoſe Harneſs were trimmed with Lace, Fringes and Embroidery.

The COACHES.

His Excellency's Body Coach had Eight Glaſſes, was lin'd with *Perſian* Crimſon Velvet, the Ground Work of Gold; never was a more magnificent ſeen, either for the fineneſs of the Sculpture and Gilding, or the richneſs of its other Ornaments: The Roof within is adorn'd with a large Cartiſane of the beſt Gold in *Paris*, which goes round and forms the Cantonments. In the middle there is a great Roſe likewiſe of a Gold Cartiſane, and in its Centre a rich Ornament formed like a wreathed Tower; round the Roof there's a large thick Gold Tuft garniſhed with Fringes, Spinage Seed, and Jeſſamy Flowers. The Curtains are of *Genoa* Crimſon Damask, richly embroider'd with Gold, laced, and garniſhed round with golden Vallences, adorn'd in the ſame manner. The Body of the Coach without, except the Poſts, which are all of Sculpture, is the ſame with the Inner Roof, and of

Crim-

Crimſon Velvet, covered with very rich Cartiſanes of Gold, with Ornaments in Moſaic Work of Gold Wire. On the Pannels before and behind, and of the Boot, are the Arms of the King of *Great Britain* in Gold Embroidery of large embоſs'd Work, and in thoſe of the Four Corners are the Devices of the Orders of the Garter, and St. *Andrew* embroider'd in the ſame manner. The Velvet on the outer Roof is almoſt quite cover'd by the Ornaments of the Cartiſane and the golden Embroidery form'd into Compartiments. Inſtead of Eight Apples there are Infants carv'd and join'd two and two, holding in one Hand the Arms of *Great Britain*, and in the other a Plume of Feathers of Gold Wire mix'd with Crimſon Flowers; and inſtead of the Apples in the middle there are Four Infants carv'd and join'd, ſupporting the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*. The Corniſh is adorn'd with a thick Gold Cordon, or Ridge, richly embroider'd, which inſtead of Nails, forms Roſes of Gold in Relievo, from which hangs down a magnificent Fringe in form of Spinage Seed, and Jeſſamy round the Roof. All the Braces and Ornaments of the Wheels or Springs are richly gilt with ground Gold. The Braces, falſe Braces, Croſs and Traverſes are cover'd with Crimſon Velvet, and open Gold Lace. The Harneſs is alſo adorn'd with Crimſon Velvet, and ſet off with Buckles and other Ornaments of gilt Braſs. The Rims are of Twiſts of Gold Crimſon Silk. The Buttons or Knobs are embelliſhed with Seeds of Spinage and Jeſſamy in Gold. The Plumes of the Horſes are of very fine Feathers adorned with Gold in a new and very particular manner, and in the middle of 'em there's a Garland of Crimſon Flowers. The Coachman's Box is covered with the ſame Velvet as the inſide of the Coach, with a rich Gold Fringe in form of Spinage Seed and Jeſſamy.

Anno Reg. V.

Account of the Earl of Stair's *Magnificent Entry at* Paris, *Audiences, and Speeches.*

The Second ſurpaſſes all that has ever yet been, for the Beauty and Curioſity of the Sculpture, wherein the Workman has in a manner outdone himſelf. This Coach has Seven Glaſſes: 'Tis lined

Anno Reg. V.

Account of the Earl of Stair's Magnificent Entry at Paris, Audiences, and Speeches.

lined with a Crimſon *Genoa* Damask with large Gold Flowers, ſet off with thick Gold Fringes, the outſide is rich Sculpture, partly ſilver'd and partly gilt, with Ornaments of Flowers in their natural Colours. The outſide of the Roof is covered with Ornaments of Braſs ſilver'd and gilt, and ends a Basket of Flowers to the Life. From this Basket come Eight Strings which carry great Buttons of Silver and Gold under each of the Apples that adorn the Corniſh. The Painting of the Pannels are Ornaments with the Arms, Cyphers, and Devices of his Excellency the Ambaſſador; that on the Back repreſents the Dawn of the Day, expelling Darkneſs, the Symbol of Truth, which diſperſes Error and falſe Prejudice. The Braces, falſe Braces, Croſſes, Traverſes, Harneſſes, Braces and Reins, are of Yellow Velvet, adorn'd with Lace, Buttons, Buckles, &c. of Silver. The Horſes Plumes are of White Feathers garniſh'd with Gold, and Yellow ones with Silver; From the middle of each comes a Garland of Gold and Silver mix'd with Flowers of all Sorts of Colours. The Coachman's Box is cover'd with the ſame Velvet that lines the Coach, with a Gold Fringe round it.

The Third is a Calaſh lin'd with green Velvet, and a rich Gold Fringe, all the outſide, upon the Leather and the Roof, the Pillars before and behind, and the Buckles of the Braces are Braſs richly gilt. In the fore Pannel *Great Britain* is repreſented by the Figure of *Minerva*, under which are Three Figures: That on the Right repreſents Fortitude with its Attributes. On both ſides the ſame Pannel are Four *Nayades*, the Sterns of Ships adorn'd with Shells, Flakes of Ice, and Reeds, to denote the Naval Power of *Great Britain*. On the Pannel of the Right Boot are repreſented Valour, Nobility and Fidelity, bearing his Excellency's Arms; on that of the Left are repreſented Prudence, Vigilance and Secrecy, bearing alſo his Excellency's Arms; the ſides of thoſe two Pannels are adorn'd with Architecture, Flowers and Buckles, where is repreſented the Force of the Four Virtues by different

rent Symbols. On the Pannel behind, *Hercules* is represented conquering the *Hydra*; behind him there is a tempestuous Sea; and *Neptune* commanding the Storm and the Winds to cease, the Tempest flies before that God. The rest of the Pannels are adorn'd with Nymphs, Shells, Reeds, and other Things belonging to the Sea. The two little sides represent Equity and Concord, enrich'd with Architecture and Flowers. The Harness is garnish'd with Green Velvet, and Braces finely gilt, the Strings and Reins, *&c.* are of Green Silk and Gold Thread. Anno Reg. V. *Account of the Earl of* Stair's *Magnificent Entry at* Paris, *Audiences, and Speeches.*

The Fourth is a Coach with Seven Glasses, cover'd within and without with Crimson Velvet, enrich'd with Cartisanes and Fringes of Gold. The Sculpture of the Body without is gilt at bottom, and richly painted in all the Pannels, with the Attributes of Peace, set off with Three Rows of gilt Nails, on the Roof Eight Apples of Brass gilt of a Cherry Colour. The Braces, *&c.* are of *Russia* Leather, pink'd and embroider'd, and all the Braces of the finest Model, and gilt of a Cherry Colour. The Coachman's Box is like the Furniture within, with rich Gold Fringes.

The Coachmen and Postillions of all the Coaches are clad in his Excellency's Livery, like those already mention'd.

All the Horses for the Coaches and Saddles, had their Manes adorn'd with rich Knots and Ribons mix'd with thick Tufts of Gold and Silver.

The Earl of *Stair* being come from *la Raquette* (where he was receiv'd by the Marshal *d'Estrees* and the Chevalier *de Sainctot*) to the Hotel for the Entertainment of Ambassadors Extraordinary, he was complimented in the King's Name by the Marquis *de Gesores*, first Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber; on the part of the Dutchess of *Berry* by the Chevalier *de Hautefort*, her Master of the Horse; on the part of *Madame*, by the Marquis *de Simiane*, her Master of the Horse; on the part of the Duke of *Orleans* by the Marquis *de Simiane*,

Anno Reg. V. *Account of the Earl of* Stair's *Magnificent Entry at* Paris, *Audiences, and Speeches.*

Simiane, first Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber; and on the part of the Dutcheſs of *Orleans* by the Marquis *de Saint Pierre*, her Maſter of the Horſe. He was lodged in that Hotel, and entertained the Three following Days by the King's Officers.

On the 7th the Prince *de Lambeſc*, and the Chevalier *de Sainctot*, Introductor of Ambaſſadors, went in the King's Coach to the Hotel of Ambaſſadors Extraordinary to receive the Earl of *Stair*, and conducted him to his firſt publick Audience of his Majeſty; on which Occaſion he made the following Speech to his Majeſty.

SIR,

THE King of *Great Britain*, my Maſter, ſent me His Ambaſſador Extraordinary to your Majeſty, to congratulate you on your Acceſſion to the Crown, and to aſſure you, that there is nothing he more ardently deſires, than to maintain and improve that perfect Friendſhip, which is ſo happily eſtabliſh'd with your Majeſty; and to confirm and encreaſe the Union and mutual Confidence between the two Nations, which is ſo beneficial to each. As long as theſe Nations are united, no Foreign Force can endanger the Conſtitution of either State: And their Union may naturally be of long duration. They have nothing to claim one of the other, no Pretenſions to be decided between them.

Nature hath bounded *Great Britain* by the Sea: She ſeeks nothing that belongs to her Neighbours: She naturally finds her Advantage in the publick Quiet and Tranquility: Her Intereſt, as well as the Inclination and Wiſdom of her King, diſpoſe her to deſire the Peace and Happineſs of her Neighbours, and to contribute thereto.

Your Majeſty is poſſeſs'd of the fineſt and moſt powerful Kingdom of *Europe*; it wants nothing but Quiet and Tranquility to render it the moſt Happy and the moſt Flouriſhing.

Theſe

These two Potent Nations so happily situate, united by Interest so natural, and by Treaties so wisely concerted, will not only be Happy in the Constitutions of each State, as long as their Union lasts, but will communicate the Happiness they enjoy to their Neighbours, and to all *Europe*. Anno Reg. V.

Account of the Earl of Stair's *Magnificent Entry at* Paris, *Audiences, and Speeches.*

The Treaty lately made sets out so clearly the Bounds between the Chief Powers; so carefully provides against all Occasions of War, that Human Prudence can foresee in the Course of Time; and settles a Guaranty of such a Nature, and of such Force, for the publick Tranquility, that we have strong Reason to flatter our selves no Power will attempt to disturb it. And your Majesty will have the Satisfaction and the Glory to see in the auspicious Beginnings of your Reign, *France* and all *Europe* re-establish'd, which have been so cruelly torn in Pieces by such long and destructive Wars.

That in which your Majesty is at present engaged jointly with your Allies, will be of short Continuance: It is impossible that the ungoverned Passion, and blind Ambition of particular Persons, should long withstand the Forces of the greatest Powers of *Europe*, united for establishing the publick Tranquility on lasting and solid Foundations. The publick Peace and Welfare will soon succeed these transient Alarms.

The King, my Master, wishes your Majesty may enjoy, in a long Course of Years, you and your Descendants, uninterrupted Fruits of that Welfare, and that the Two Nations, as well as the Kings, may ever be united, as well during His Reign, as those of His Posterity.

As I have had the Happiness to see those Engagements formed, which unite the King my Master with your Majesty, I shall think my self very fortunate, if, by my Endeavours, I may any way contribute to the keeping up of this happy Union, and to the rendring it more perfect between the Two Nations.

The

Anno Reg. V.

Account of the Earl of Stair's *Magnificent Entry at* Paris, *Audiences, and Speeches.*

The Anſwer returned by his Majeſty, was,

THAT he was extreamly pleaſed with the good Intelligence between himſelf and the King of Great Britain; *that he was ſatisfied it was very beneficial to the two Nations; that his Excellency might aſſure the King, that on his part he would do all that was in his Power for continuing and improving the Friendſhip and good Correſpondence with the King, and between the Nations; and that the Choice which the King had made of his Excellency was very agreeable to him.*

Four Days after, (*Feb.* 11th, N. S.) the Earl of *Stair* had publick Audience at the Palace of *Luxemburgh* of the Dutcheſs of *Berry*; and on the 15th Inſtant, N. S. he had alſo publick Audience of *Madame*, the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Orleans*, and of the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of the Kingdom of *France*, to whom he made the following Speech.

SIR,

THE King of Great Britain, *my Maſter, has order'd me to aſſure you, that His Majeſty looks upon himſelf as leſs engaged to your Royal Highneſs by the Ties of Blood, than by thoſe of Friendſhip; which his Majeſty will always maintain, on His part, by an entire Confidence, and free Communication of Counſels in all Things relating to publick Affairs.*

This Friendſhip is the ſtrongeſt Band of the Union between Great Britain *and* France, *to which Union both Nations owe the Tranquility they enjoy, and which they will ſoon communicate to all their Neighbours by the Execution and the Effects of the Quadruple Alliance.*

The Plan of that Treaty eſtabliſhes, in the firſt Place, Peace throughout Europe, *on ſolid and laſting Foundations, by keeping to the Diſpoſitions already made and ſettled in the chief Governments of* Europe, *with the Conſent and Sanction of their Neighbours. Secondly, Provides againſt all Occaſions of Diſpute that Human Prudence can foreſee in the Courſe of Time. And, Thirdly,*

Fixes

Fixes a powerful Guaranty for the publick Tranquility once ſettled. Anno Reg. V.

To judge whether the Scheme of the Quadruple Alliance is good, it needs only to be compared with that of our Enemies. Their Scheme appears to be, the overturning the Diſpoſitions eſtabliſh'd in all the Great Governments of Europe, *by the ſeveral Nations themſelves, and by ſolemn Treaties; the exciting of Civil Wars in every Country, and a general War throughout all* Europe; *the throwing all into Confuſion, and leaving the Determination to the Sword, without propoſing any other End at preſent, than a general Combuſtion, and endleſs Anarchy and Diſorder for the future.*

Account of the Earl of Stair's *Magnificent Entry at* Paris, *Audiances, and Speeches.*

Theſe Truths are too evident to be long diſguiſed with falſe Colours, by the Craft and Malice of ſome particular Perſons. Europe *will ſoon perceive its true Intereſt, and not hearken to thoſe Incendiaries, who adviſe the preferring War and Confuſion to Peace, to a quiet and orderly State of Affairs.*

The King aſſures your Royal Highneſs, that he will never depart from the Deſigns and Ends of the Quadruple Alliance, which is to re-eſtabliſh the publick Tranquility of Europe.

Reſolution and Firmneſs will ſoon overcome the few Difficulties that yet remain; Providence ſeems to declare it ſelf every where for a Work ſo beneficial to Mankind; all the Machinations and Conſpiracies of the Enemies of the publick Quiet, have failed every where, and we are very near ſeeing Peace and Tranquility reſtored.

For maintaining that Tranquility, the King propoſes to continue in ſtrict Alliance with France, *and in perfect Friendſhip with his Royal Highneſs.*

I ſhall think my ſelf very Happy, if by my Miniſtry I can in any degree contribute to the Execution of ſo good a Deſign: The more, becauſe the Satisfaction of diſcharging my Duty will be accompanied with the Pleaſure I have always found inſeparable from the Honour of negotiating with your Royal Highneſs.

On *Friday, Feb.* 13. the Eſtate of *George Collingwood*, Eſq; executed for the late Rebellion, computed at 800 *l. per Annum*, clear Value, was ſold before the Commiſſioners of Forfeited Eſtates, at their Office in *Eſſex Street*, to *John Jacob*, Eſq; *Mr.* Collingwood's *Eſtate ſold.*

Anno Reg. V. for 18,100 *l.* which was 4100 *l.* advance upon the Purchaſe it was ſet up at.

Strange Phænomenon ſeen at London. On *Thurſday*, the 19th of *March*, about Eight of the Clock in the Evening, People here were ſurpriſed with a ſtrange Phænomenon. The Weather being ſharp and cold, with a ſtrong Gale of Wind at North Eaſt, and a clear and ſerene Sky, a globular fiery Cloud was ſeen deſcending from the Atmoſphere, till it came within about Twenty Yards from the Surface of the Earth, when dividing into Two, it gave ſuch a Flaſh of Light as made the whole Horizon as bright as at Noon Day; and then darting from the *North Eaſt* towards the *South Weſt*, diſappear'd in about a quarter of a Minute; leaving behind it ſtrange Impreſſions on the Minds of the Weak and Superſtitious.

The Princeſs of Wales *inſulted.* On *Friday*, the 27th of *March*, between Nine and Ten in the Evening, as her Royal Highneſs, the Princeſs of *Wales*, was going to viſit the young Princeſſes, her Daughters, at St. *James*'s Houſe, one *Moor*, an *Iriſh* Papiſt, Chairman to a Foreign Miniſter, ſpit three Times towards her Face, and then ran away; but being purſued, was ſtopt by a Grenadier, in an Alley in the *Pall Mall*, and carried the next Day before Sir *Harry Dutton Colt*, where he had the Inſolence to juſtify his Action, and deny'd His Majeſty's Title, *&c.* He was committed to the *Gate-Houſe*, and on the 11th of *April* he was ſentenced at the *Old Bailey*, to be Whipt by the Common Hangman from *Somerſet Houſe* to the upper End of the *Hay Market*, and to be a Priſoner for Three Years; and on the 16th the former Part of his Sentence was executed upon him with the utmoſt Severity.

The Fellow Whipt.

The late Duke of Ormond's *Houſe ſold.* On the 29th of *April*, the Houſe of the late Duke of *Ormond*, in St. *James*'s *Square*, was put to Sale by the Commiſſioners of Forfeited Eſtates, and purchaſed by Mr. *Hacket*, a Gentleman of *Ireland*, for 7,500 *l.*

On the 11th of this Month the late Earl of *Mar* was ſeiz'd at *Geneva*, an Account of which was publiſh'd in the *London Gazette* of the 23d, as follows:

Geneva,

Geneva, May 22. N. S. *Yeſterday the Count* de Marſay, *His* Britannick *Majeſty's Reſident with this Republick, was informed, that Two* Britiſh *Gentlemen arrived here on* Saturday *Night, the 20th Inſtant, and lodged at a publick Inn; that they came from* Italy, *that one of them, who had been here about 23 Years ago, appeared on* Sunday *at Church, where ſome Perſons knew him by his Name, which is* Stuart; *and alſo, that he is one of the Pretender's Adherents: The other kept cloſe in the Inn, but ſome of his Servants were known to be the late Earl of* Mar's *Domeſticks. Upon theſe, and other Circumſtances, the Count* de Marſay *went Yeſterday in the Evening to the firſt Syndick of the State, and deſired that ſome Members of the Council, accompanied by ſome* Engliſh *and* Scotch *Gentlemen who knew the late Lord* Mar, *and had offered to be preſent, might be ſent to the Inn to examine the Perſon who kept himſelf conceal'd. Hereupon, at Ten at Night, an Officer with ſome Soldiers was ſent to the Inn, and the Soldiers were poſted near the Chamber Doors of the Two Strangers without Noiſe. This Morning before Five they made ready to be gone, but the Officer ſeized them. The Council aſſembling, deputed Two of their Members to the Inn at Nine of the Clock,* viz. *M.* Trembley *and* Buiſſon, *who were accompanied by ſeveral* Engliſh *and* Scotch *Gentlemen. M.* Trembley *and* Buiſſon *going firſt into Mr.* Stuart's *Chamber, ſaid to him, That being inform'd he was one of the Pretender's declared Adherents, they were come on the Part of the Council to demand his Name, and what Buſineſs had brought him and his Companion to this City. He anſwer'd, that having formerly been here, and being known even to M.* Buiſſon *himſelf, he would own his Name was* Stuart, *but as for his Companion, he could not tell them who he was. Thereupon M.* Trembley *and* Buiſſon *went into the other's Chamber, and told him what they came about. He pretended he could not ſpeak* French, *and deſired an Interpreter, naming Mr.* Stuart *for that Office, which was granted the more readily, becauſe M.* Trembley *underſtands* Engliſh. *He told them by that Interpreter, he had deſigned to paſs thro'* France *to* England, *but could not get a Paſſport, and was now going to uſe the Waters of St.* Pre, *a little Town in* Switzerland, *about 6 Leagues from hence.*

Anno Reg. V.

The late Earl of Mar *ſeized at* Geneva.

Anno Reg. V. *But after they had asked ſeveral Queſtions, to which he gave evaſive Anſwers, M.* Trembley *and* Buiſſon *told him directly, that they had ſome Gentlemen at Hand who well knew the late Lord* Mar, *and that they would call them in. To which he replyed, That he would give them no further Trouble, but own he was Lord* Mar. *Immediately they cauſed him and Mr.* Stuart *to be ſecured, and ſeizing all their Papers, and putting them under a Cover which the ſaid late Lord* Mar *ſealed with his own Seal, they committed them both to ſafe Cuſtody.*

Complaints of the Weavers *in* Spittle Fields.

Whilſt Things were puſhing on in the North of *Scotland*; a Spirit of Mutiny and Diſcontent began to ſhew it ſelf in *London*. By the timely Care the Government took to get the Guards doubled in ſeveral Poſts, the diſaffected were pretty quiet on the Pretender's Birth Day: But it was obſerv'd, that in the Evening many of the Silk Journey Men Weavers in *Spittle Fields* began to gather in ſmall Companies, and to murmur among themſelves at the great Conſumption of Callicoes, and *Indian* Stuffs, of which large Quantities were either imported ready ſtained, or printed here; and which they ſaid, depriv'd them of Work, and reduc'd them to Beggary. The next Morning about Two Thouſand of them aſſembled in a riotous Manner, and ſpreading themſelves in ſeveral Companies into the neighbouring Parts, from Murmuring they ſoon proceeded to Violence, and began to tear Callicoes and Foreign Silks from off the Women's Backs. Two or Three of theſe Rioters being apprehended, and carried before a Juſtice of the Peace, the latter, either through Fear of having his Houſe pull'd down by their Comrades, or not apprehending the ill Conſequences of his Lenity, inſtead of Committing them, diſmiſs'd them with a ſlight Reprimand. Their Impunity did but heighten the Inſolence of the reſt, whoſe Numbers ſtill encreaſing, they not only continued tearing off Callicoes, but threatned further Miſchief. Hereupon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London* order'd the Trained Bands under Arms; ſent to acquaint the Government

They are Rioters.

vernment with what paſs'd; and deſired the Aſ- Anno Reg. V.
ſiſtance of His Majeſty's Guards. Their Excel-
lencies, the Lords Juſtices, being thereupon met at the *Cock-pit*, all the Guards both Horſe and Foot, were immediately order'd to rendezvous in St. *James*'s Park, which they did accordingly; and between Five and Six in the Evening, the Firſt Troop of Guards, and that of Horſe Grenadiers were ſent into the City; and, at the ſame Time, another Detachment of Guards was ferry'd over from *Weſtminſter* to *Lambeth*, in order to ſtop a Party of the Rioters, who were gone over *London* Bridge into *Southwark*, with intent to go to *Lewiſham*, and deſtroy the Callicoe Preſſes there. Upon the Approach of His Majeſty's Guards in the City, the Weavers fled and diſperſed themſelves, except one Fellow, who offering Reſiſtance, had his Hand cut off; the Guards having Orders to uſe their Swords, but not to fire with Bullet, unleſs in caſe of extreme Neceſſity. The Party of Guards who were ſent over the *Thames*, having met about 150 of the Rioters aſſembled in a Field, the foremoſt fired their Piſtols in the Air, whereupon the puſillanimous Crew betook themſelves to their Heels, and two or three only were taken and committed to the *Marſhalſea*.

Complaints of the Weavers *in* Spittle Fields.

The next Day the Trained Bands of the City, and *Tower Hamlets*, continued under Arms; the Guards were doubled in the *Tower* and other Places, and a Detachment of Horſe Guards was ſent again into the City, ſo that there was Reaſon to hope that the riotous Weavers would have been kept quiet: But in the Evening, when the Guards were return'd to *Whitehall*, they reſumed their outragious Proceedings, ſtill tearing all the Callicoe Gowns to pieces they could meet with, which occaſion'd ſtrong Detachments of the Guards to be ſent again into the City. Some of the Rioters were ſeiz'd, and the Conſtables carrying them thro' *Old Street* to *New Priſon*, the Weavers there threw Stones at them, and attempting to reſcue their Fellows, the Trained Bands fir'd at them with Powder only, which had no other Effect than to heighten their Inſo-

Anno Reg. V. lence; whereupon one of the Trained Bands fir'd with Ball, and wounded Three Perſons, one very dangerouſly.

On *Saturday*, the 13th of *June*, Four Weavers were committed to *Newgate* by Juſtice *Tillard*, for being in a Riot; and on *Sunday* Night Two more were committed to the ſame Priſon by *D' Oyley Mitchell* and *Samuel Perry*, Eſqs; two others of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, for Felony, in tearing a Gown off the Back of one Mrs. *Becket*. Notwithſtanding this, the Weavers appeared very uneaſy and mutinous, but finding that the Government had a watchful Eye upon them, they thought it Prudence to be quiet; only ſome of them had recourſe to private Malice, letting drop *Aqua Fortis* on Callicoe Gowns, where they could do it unperceived.

In order to remove the moſt plauſible Pretence the Weavers had for their Riſing, *viz.* the want of Work, the following Advertiſement was inſerted in the *London Gazette* of the 13th of *June*.

London, June 13*th*, 1719.

Mr. Smith's *Advertiſement to the Weavers.* *WHereas for ſome Days paſt there hath been a Riotous Appearance of Weavers, and others, in divers Parts of this City and Suburbs, who have inſulted His Majeſty's Subjects in the Streets, under Pretence of being in a ſtarving Condition for want of Work; This is to give Notice to all able Weavers, that they may be immediately imployed in Weaving Sail Cloth for the Service of His Majeſty's Navy*, &c. *by Mr.* William Smith, *at his Work Houſe in* Hoxton, *near* Shoreditch, *or at his Work Houſes in* Reading, Berkſhire. *Likewiſe to all Spinners, that they may be immediately and conſtantly employed in Spinning Flax, by the ſaid Mr.* William Smith, *at his Houſe in* Alderſgate Street, *at his Warehouſe in* Burr Street, *in St.* Catharine's, *or at his Work Houſes in* Reading, Berkſhire.

Mr. Swinburne's *Eſtate ſold.* On *Tueſday* the 9th of *June* the Eſtate of *Edward Swinburne*, Eſq; was ſold before the Commiſſioners of Enquiry to Mr. *Wickar*, for the Sum of 6800 *l.* the Rent of the ſaid Eſtate being 304 *l. per Annum*.

Advance-

Advancements, Removes, and New Commiſſions.

September.

ABOUT the beginning of this Month His Majeſty was pleas'd to create the Lord *Harborough*, a Viſcount of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of, Viſcount *Sherrard* of *Stapleton*, in the County of *Leiceſter*. *Lord* Harborough *made* *Viſc.* Sherrard.

On the 22d, *Thomas* Lord *Onſlow*, was choſen Governor of the Society for Inſuring Ships. L. Onſlow *Governor of the* Inſuring *Society.*

On *Monday* the 29th, being *Michaelmas Day*, Sir *John Ward*, the Alderman next the Chair, and one of the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament, was, without Oppoſition, elected Lord Mayor of *London* for the Year enſuing. *Sir* John Ward *choſen Lord Mayor.*

Some Days before *Nicholas Hawkeſmore* was removʼd from being Clerk of the Works at *Whitehall*, St. *James*'s, and *Weſtminſter*, and was ſucceeded by Mr. *Benſon*, Brother to Mr. *Benſon*, a Member of Parliament, and Surveyor of His Majeſty's Works. *Mr.* Benſon *made Clerk of the Works.*

October.

About the beginning of this Month the Reverend Dr. *Shippen*, Principal of *Brazen Noſe* College, *Oxon*, and Rector of St. *Mary*'s *White Chapel*, was appointed Vice Chancellor of that Univerſity. *Dr.* Shippen *appointed Vice Chancellor of* Oxford.

On the 9th of *October* the Right Honourable Sir *John Pratt*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of *King's Bench*, was by His Majeſty's Command, ſworn of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly. *Sir* John Pratt *ſworn of the Privy Council.*

Anno Reg. V. On *Sunday* the 12th of *October*, Dr. *White Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*, a Divine eminently distinguish'd as well by his Piety and Great Learning, as by his firm Adherence to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, was nominated to the Biſhoprick of *Peterborough*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Richard Cumberland*, famous by a Treatiſe which he wrote againſt *Hobbes*, intituled, *De Legibus Naturæ*, &c.

Dr. Kennet nominated to the Biſhoprick of Peterborough

Dr. *John Ayliffe*, a Perſon of diſtinguiſh'd Zeal and Merit, for maintaining *Revolution Principles* at *Oxford*, for above Twenty Years paſt; and ſince His Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, well known to that Univerſity, for the Service he did the Government, in detecting the Treaſonable Proceedings and Behaviour of ſeveral Perſons there, was about this Time made a Commiſſioner for Licenſing Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, in the Room of *Thomas Jervoiſe*, Eſq; and *Francis Stratford*, Eſq; was appointed His Majeſty's Conſul at *Bourdeaux*.

Dr. Aylliffe made a Commiſſioner for Licenſing Pedlars, &c.

Mr. Stratford *made Conſul at* Bourdeaux.

On *Friday* the 17th of *October*, the Reverend Dr. *Bentley*, the King's Library Keeper, in a Senate of *Cambridge* Univerſity, was declared, *Dejectus & excluſus ab omni gradu, jure, & titulo*, by a Majority of 108 Voices againſt 50; thereupon, on *Thurſday* the 30th of *October*, there being a general Council at St. *James*'s, and the King preſent, Dr. *Bentley* preſented his Complaint in Writing, againſt the late Proceedings of the Vice Chancellor and Univerſity of *Cambridge*; which being taken into Conſideration, an Order was made, that a Meſſenger ſhould be diſpatch'd to the ſaid Vice Chancellor, to ſignify to him, that he was required to attend His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council on *Thurſday* the 6th of *November* following, to anſwer to Dr. *Bentley*'s Complaint.

Dr. Bentley *degraded by the Univerſity of* Cambridge.

Dr. Bentley *preſents up his Complaint to the King and Council.*

The Vice Chancellor of Cambridge *order'd to attend the Council.*

On the 28th of this Month, Sir *John Ward*, Kt. Lord Mayor Elect for the Year enſuing, was ſworn at *Guild Hall*, and Sir *William Lewen*, Kt. the late Lord Mayor, ſurrendered to him the Chair, and other Enſigns of Mayoralty in the Manner accuſtomed. The next Day the new Lord Mayor, accompany'd by the late Lord Mayor,

Sir John Ward *inſtall'd Lord Mayor of* London.

Mayor, Aldermen, Deputy Recorder, and Sheriffs, in their Scarlet Gowns, went in their Coaches to the Water Side, the Sword and Mace being carry'd before them, and the City Officers attending; and from thence proceeded in the City Barge, attended by the ſeveral Companies in their reſpective Barges, adorned with Streamers and Pendants, to *Weſtminſter*; and having walk'd round the Hall, and ſolemnly ſaluted all the Courts, they went to the *Exchequer Bar*, and the Lord Mayor did there take the Oaths appointed, and having recorded Warrants of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned by Water to *Black Friers*, and from thence in Coaches, with the uſual Solemnity, to *Fiſhmongers* Hall, where a magnificent Entertainment was provided, to which were preſent the great Officers of State, divers of the Nobility, Lords of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, the Judges, and other Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction. Anno Reg. V.

November.

About this Time the Earl of *Berkſhire* was declared Deputy Earl Marſhal of *England*, in the Room of the Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon* deceaſed. *E. of* Berkſhire *declared Deputy E. Marſhal of* England.

The Right Reverend Dr. *White Kennet*, being in purſuance of His Majeſty's *Conge de Elire*, elected by the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*, Biſhop of that See, in the Room of Dr. *Richard Cumberland*, deceaſed, was on the 8th Inſtant confirmed at *Bow* Church, and was conſecrated the next Day in his Grace the Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*'s Chapel at *Lambeth*. *Dr.* Kennet *conſecrated Biſhop of* Peterborough.

Hereupon his Majeſty granted the Deanry of *Peterborough*, vacant by his Lordſhip's Promotion, to Dr. *Richard Reynolds*, Chancellor of that Dioceſe, and one of His Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary. *Dr.* Reynolds *made Dean of that Dioceſe in his Room.*

His Majeſty about this Time was pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable *Charles*, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Eſſex*, in the Room of the late Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, his Father, deceaſed. *E. of* Suffolk *appointed Lord Lieutenant of* Eſſex *in the Room of his late Father.*

Some

Anno Reg. V. Some Days before the Parliament met, the King was pleaſed to call by Writ to the Houſe of Peers the Right Honourable *Anthony de Grey*, commonly called Earl of *Harold* (eldeſt Son of his Grace *Henry*, Duke of *Kent*, Lord Steward of His Majeſty's Houſhold) by the Stile and Title of Baron *Lucas* of *Crudwell*, in the County of *Wilts*; whereupon his Lordſhip was introduced into the Houſe of Peers on the 11th of *November*; as was alſo the ſame Day, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Eſſex*, being then of Age.

E. of Harold *call'd up by Writ to the Lords Houſe.*

E. of Eſſex *introduced into the Houſe of Peers.*

Sir Will. Sanderſon, *Kt. Uſher of the Black Rod.* Sir *William Sanderſon*, Knight, being named Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, in the Room of Sir *William Oldes*, Knight, deceaſed, enter'd upon his Office the ſame Day.

Sir Hartcourt Maſters *choſen Alderman.* On the 13th Sir *Hartcourt Maſters* was choſen Alderman for *Coleman Street Ward*, in the Room of Sir *James Bateman*, Baronet, deceaſed.

Col. Stanhope *named Envoy at the Court of* Turin. About the middle of this Month His Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint *William Stanhope*, Eſq; His Majeſty's late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Madrid*, to reſide in the ſame Character at the Court of *Turin*.

December.

George Treby *Eſq; appointed Secretary at War.* Robert Pringle, *Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms.* Towards the latter End of this Month, it was declared that His Majeſty had been pleaſed to appoint *George Treby*, Eſq; to be Secretary at War, in the Room of *Robert Pringle*, Eſq; who was made a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Franklin*, who had a Penſion beſtow'd upon him, in Conſideration of his faithful Services, and advanced Age.

January.

Dr. Gibſon *Phyſician Gen. of the Army.* About the middle of this Month Dr. *Gibſon* was appointed Phyſician General of the Army, in the Room of Sir *Samuel Garth* deceaſed.

E. of Warwick *introduced into the H. of Peers.* On *Wedneſday* the 21ſt of *January*, the Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, being of Age, was introduced into the Houſe of Peers.

Lord Carteret *Ambaſſador to* Sweden. Towards the End of this Month His Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint the Lord *Carteret* to go Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary to the Court of *Sweden*.

About

About this Time Sir *John Fellows*, Bart. was choſen Sub-Governor of the *South Sea* Company, in the Room of *Samuel Shephard*, Eſq; deceaſed. Anno Reg. V. *Sir* J. Fellows *Sub Govern. of the* S. S. *Comp.*

February.

About the beginning of this Month, His Majeſty in Council, was pleaſed to declare *Evelyn* Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Preſident of the Privy Council, in the Room of *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, who was conſtituted Groom of the Stole, and firſt Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to His Majeſty. At the ſame Time His Majeſty was pleaſed to deliver the Cuſtody of the Privy Seal to *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, who had the Oath of Keeper of the *Privy Seal* adminiſtred to him; and *John* Duke of *Argyle* was appointed Lord Steward of His Majeſty's Houſhold, in the Room of the Duke of *Kent*. The Duke of *Argyle*'s returning to Court, with ſo much Glory and Credit to himſelf, could not but occaſion various Speculations, and raiſe Expectations of further Changes. *D. of* Kingſton *Preſident of the Council.* *E. of* Sunderland *Groom of the Stole*, &c. *D. of* Kent *L. Privy Seal.* *D. of* Argyle *Steward of the Houſhold.*

On *Wedneſday* the 11th the Lord Mayor of this City held a General Court in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, where was a very numerous and extraordinary Appearance of the Governors of that noble Charity, who *Nemine Contradicente* made Choice of Sir *Robert Child*, Knight and Alderman, for Preſident of the ſaid Hoſpital, in the Room of Sir *Richard Hoare*, deceas'd. *N. B.* Sir *Francis Child*, Father of Sir *Robert*, was for many Years Preſident of that Hoſpital, a truly Generous and Real Benefactor to the ſame. *Sir* Rob. Child *choſen Preſident of* Chriſt's Hoſpital.

About this Time His Majeſty was pleaſed to create the Lord *Shelburne*, of *Ireland*, Viſcount *Dunkieron*, and Earl *Shelburne*, in that Kingdom. *L.* Shelburne *created Earl* Shelburne.

On the 18th came on the Election of a Deputy Governor of the *South Sea* Company (in the Room of Sir *John Fellows*, Bart. choſen Sub Governor) and likewiſe of a Director of the ſaid Company, when *Charles Joye*, Eſq; was choſen Deputy, and Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, Kt. and Bart. Director; both *Nemine Contradicente*. *Mr.* Joye *choſen Deputy Governor, and Sir* Theo. Janſſen *Director of the* S. S. *Company.*

About this Time *Thomas Milner*, Eſq; was made one of the Commiſſioners of the Duties on *Mr.* Milner *one of the Commiſſioners of the Salt Office.*

Anno Reg. V. on Salt, in the Room of *Charles Dent*, Esq; deceased.

March.

Lord Forrester *made Col. and Capt. of the 4th Troop of Life Guards.*

About this Time the Lord *Forrester*, Colonel and Captain of the Second Troop of Grenadier Guards, was appointed Colonel and Captain of the Fourth Troop of Life Guards, in the Room of a *Scotch* Lord who was order'd to dispose of it. No Body wonder'd at this Change; the Lord *Forrester* having eminently signaliz'd his Loyalty and Bravery against the Rebels at *Preston*.

Rob. Baylis, *Esq; chosen Alderman.*

On *Tuesday* the Third of *March*, at a Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, *Robert Baylis*, Esq; was sworn as Alderman of *Bread Street Ward*, in the Room of Sir *Richard Hoare*, deceased.

Commissioners of the Lotteries.

About the middle of *March* the following Gentlemen were appointed Commissioners of the Parliamentary Lotteries, and on the 18th they open'd their Commission at the *Banquetting House* at *Whitehall*, and took the Oaths proper to their Employments, *viz. Thomas Cornwallis*, *Christopher Tilson*, *Nehemiah Arnold*, *John Duncomb*, *Christopher Rhodes*, *Henry Weston*, *Anthony Balaam*, *John Mills*, *William Fisher*, *John Dive*, *Samuel Edwards*, *John Nicholas*, *Henry Vanderch*, *Richard Powis*, *Henry Kelsal*, *William Lounds*, jun. *Thomas Jett*, Esquires.

Mark Frecker, *Samuel King*, *William Wyatt*, Gent. *Ninian Boyd*, *Thomas Scott*, *Thomas Vivian*, *John Wace*, *Leonard Welsted*, *Arthur Collins*, *John Palmer*, *James Morrice*, *Charles Pultney*, *Edward Stanhope*, *Edward Thomas*, *Peter Foubert*, *James Hunt*, *Robert Piper*, *Thomas Layton*, Esquires.

E. of Essex *one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber to the Prince.*

About this Time the Right Honourable the Earl of *Essex* was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

April.

James Hamilton, *Esq; created Viscount* Limerick.

About the beginning of this Month His Majesty was pleased to direct Letters Patent to pass under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, for creating *James Hamilton*, of *Dundall*, Esq; a Baron and Viscount of that Kingdom, by the Name, Stile, and Title of, Baron of *Cloneboy*, in the County of *Down*, and Viscount *Limerick*.

His

His Majeſty having determined to hold a Chapter of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, the Knights Companions reſident in and near *London*, were ſummoned by virtue of Letters from the Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*, Chancellor of the Order, ſignifying the Sovereign's Pleaſure for their perſonal Appearance at St. *James*'s on the 29th of *April* in the Evening; whereupon Eight of them, habited in their Mantles, and having on their *Georges* and *Garters*, together with the Chancellor, Regiſter, Garter King of Arms, and the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, Officers of the ſaid Order, wearing their different Badges and reſpective Mantles, waited His Majeſty's coming in the Apartment next to His Bed Chamber: And upon His Majeſty's Appearance, robed in the Mantle of the Order, Garter, by the Sovereign's Command, called over the Names of the Nights Companions, beginning with the *Juniors*, and then the Proceſſion to the Council Chamber was in the following Order, wherein the *Juniors* went firſt, and thoſe Knights, whoſe Companions were not preſent, went ſingle, *viz.*

Anno Reg. V.

Solemnity of a Chapter of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

Earl of *Berkley*,
Duke of *Newcaſtle*, } A Breaſt.

Duke of *Montague*,
Duke of *Kent*,
Duke of *Argyle*,
Duke of *Marlborough*,
Duke of *Richmond*,
Duke of *Buckingham*, } All ſingle, becauſe their Companions were abſent.

The Regiſter of the Order in the middle, having on his Right Hand Garter, and on the Left the Black Rod.

The Chancellor of the Order with his Purſe and Seal.

The SOVEREIGN.

Having thus entred the Chapter Room, the Knights ſtood behind their ſeveral Chairs, placed according to the Situation of their Stalls in the Royal

Anno Reg. V. Royal Chapel of *Windſor*, till the Sovereign had ſeated himſelf in a Chair of State at the upper End of the Table, when the Knights Companions ſeated themſelves by His Majeſty's leave, the Chancellor of the Order ſtanding near His Majeſty, and the Regiſter between Garter on his Right, and the Black Rod on his Left Hand, at the lower End of the Table. The Sovereign then ordered the Oath of Office to be adminiſtred to *John Anſtis*, Eſq; Garter, who kneeling near His Majeſty took the ſame; and afterwards the Oath of Office was in like manner given to Sir *William Sanderſon*, Knight, Black Rod; which being done, the Chancellor, by the Sovereign's Command, declared, That the Reaſon of calling this Chapter, was to ſupply the Vacancy occaſioned by the Death of the late Earl of *Albemarle*. The Statutes of the Order prohibiting the Election of any Perſon who hath not actually received the Honour of Knighthood, the Sovereign commanded Garter to bring in his Grace the Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Preſident of the Council, who being introduced between Garter and the Black Rod, kneeled down before His Majeſty, and was Knighted with the Sword of State, and then retired out of the Room. Immediately afterwards each Knight Companion having wrote down the Names of Nine Perſons whom they eſteemed qualified to be elected, that is, Three Earls, or of higher Degree, Three Barons, and Three Knights, to which they ſeverally ſet their Hands; and the Chancellor having collected their Scrutinies, beginning with the youngeſt Knight, and ſo proceeding in order, preſented the ſame on his Knee to the Sovereign, who upon peruſal thereof commanded the Chancellor to declare his Grace the Duke of *Kingſton* duly elected; upon which Garter, accompanied with the Black Rod, was ſent to introduce him to the Sovereign to be inveſted; and having brought him to the Door of the Chapter Room, at the Entrance he was received by the two youngeſt Knights, and conducted between them up to the Sovereign, with the uſual Reverences, Garter King

The Duke of Kingſton choſen Knight Companion.

King of Arms carrying before them on a Cuſhion the Garter (the Enſign of the Order) and a Gold *George* in a Blue Ribbond, having the Black Rod on his Left Hand; and theſe *Junior* Knights returning to their Seats, Garter on his Knee preſented to the Sovereign the Garter, who delivered the ſame to the Two *Senior* Knights, and they buckled it about his Grace's Left Leg, while the Chancellor read the Admonition enjoined by the Statutes; and then Garter likewiſe on his Knee preſented to the Sovereign the Blue Ribbond with the Gold *George*, and His Majeſty, aſſiſted by the ſaid Two *Senior* Knights, put it over his Grace's Left Shoulder a thwart under his Right Arm, who was then kneeling, the Chancellor at that Time reading the uſual Admonition; and then his Grace having kiſſed the Sovereign's Hand, and thanked His Majeſty for the great Honour done him, roſe up, ſaluted ſeverally the Companions, who all congratulated him, and then he withdrew. And the Knights Companions being again called over, they returned in the ſame Order. Anno Reg. V.

About this Time it was declared that His Majeſty had been pleaſed to create her Grace *Erengart Meluſina*, Dutcheſs of *Munſter*, a Baroneſs, Counteſs, and Dutcheſs of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Stile, and Title, of Baroneſs of *Glaſtenbury* in the County of *Somerſet*, Counteſs of *Feverſham* in the County of *Kent*, and Dutcheſs of *Kendal* in the County of *Weſtmorland*. *The Dutcheſs of* Munſter *made Dutcheſs of* Kendal.

His Grace *John* Duke of *Argyle* a Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Stile, and Title, of Duke of *Greenwich* in the County of *Kent*. *D. of* Argyle *D. of* Greenwich.

Charles Earl of *Mancheſter* a Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Stile, and Title, of Duke of *Mancheſter*. *E. of* Mancheſter *made a D.*

James Earl of *Caernarvon* a Marquis and Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Stile, and Title, of Marquis of *Caernarvon*, and Duke of *Chandois* in the County of *Hertford*. *E. of* Caernarvon *Duke of* Chandois.

Thomas Lord *Coningsbey* an Earl of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Stile, and Title, of Earl of *Coningsbey* of *Coningsbey* in the County of *Lincoln*. *L.* Coningsbey *made an Earl,*

George

Anno Reg. V. *George Carpenter* of *Killaghy* in the County of *Kilkenny*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Eſq; Lieute-*General* Car-nant General of His Majeſty's Forces, a Baron penter *Baron* of the ſaid Kingdom, by the Name, Stile, and Carpenter. Title of Baron *Carpenter* of *Killaghy* aforeſaid.

L. Sherrard *E. Bennet* Viſcount *Sherrard* an Earl of *Great Britain*, *of* Harborough by the Name, Stile, and Title, of Earl of *Harborough*, in the County of *Leiceſter*.

W. Grimſton, *Eſq*; *Lord Viſcount* Grimſton *in* Ireland *William Grimſton*, Eſq; a Baron and Viſcount of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Stile, and Title, of Baron of *Dunboyne* in the County of *Meath*, and Viſcount *Grimſton*.

Tho. Pitt, *Eſq*; *Baron of* Londonderry. And *Thomas Pitt*, Junior, Eſq; a Baron of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Stile, and Title, of Baron of *Londonderry*.

Directors of the East India Comp. *choſen.* On the 10th of *April* the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors of the *Eaſt India* Company for the Year enſuring, *viz.*

William Aſlabie, Eſq; Mr. *Robert Briſco*, Capt. *John Browne*, Capt. *Richard Boulton*, Sir *Robert Child*, Knight and Alderman, *John Cook*, Eſq; *William Dawſonne*, Eſq; Sir *Matthew Decker*, Baronet, Sir *John Eyles*, Baronet and Alderman, Mr. *John Elwick*, Sir *John Fryer*, Baronet and Alderman, Sir *Richard Gough*, Knight, *William Goſſelin*, Eſq; *Edward Harriſon*, Eſq; *Thomas Heath*, Eſq; *John Heathcote*, Eſq; *Joſeph Herne*, Eſq; Sir *Robert Nightingale*, Baronet, *Gregory Page*, Eſq; Sir *William Stewart*, Knight and Alderman, *Samuel Shepherd*, Eſq; *John Ward*, Eſq, Sir *Godfrey Webſter*, Knight, *Joſias Wordworth*, Eſq;

Governors and Directors of the Bank *choſen.* On the 14th *John Hanger*, Eſq; was choſen Governor of the Bank of *England*, and Sir *Thomas Scawen* Deputy Governor, and the next Day the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors, *viz. Robert Briſco*, Eſq; Sir *John Cope*, Knight, Sir *Peter Delme*, Knight and Alderman, *Joſ. Eyles*, Eſq; Mr. *John Francis Fauquire*, *Nathaniel Gould*, Eſq; Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Knight and Alderman, Sir *Richard Houblon*, Knight, Sir *William Jolliffe*, Knight, Sir *Randolph Knipe*, Knight, *Chriſtopher Lethieullier*, Eſq; Mr. *J. Lordell*, *John Rudge*, Eſq; Sir *George Thorold*, Knight, Baronet, and Alderman, *William Thompſon*, Eſq; Sir *John Ward*,

Lord

Lord Mayor, Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knight and Alderman, Mr. *Robert Atwood*, Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Knight and Alderman, *Joſiah Diſton*, Eſq; Mr. *John Gould*, Sir *William Humfreys*, Knight, Baronet, and Alderman, Sir *Phillip Jackſon*, Knight, Sir *William Scawen*, Knight. Anno Reg. V.

About the middle of this Month Colonel *Berkley* was made Colonel and Captain of the 2d Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards, lately commanded by the Lord *Forreſter*, Colonel *Cadogan* Colonel of the Regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel *Berkley*, and Colonel *Howard*, Son to the Earl of *Carliſle*, Captain of a Company in the 2d Regiment of Foot Guards in the Room of Colonel *Cadogan*. *Military Preferments.*

About this Time Mr. Serjeant *Pengelly* was conſtituted His Majeſty's primier Serjeant at Law in the Room of Sir *Thomas Powys* deceas'd; and on the firſt of *May* received the Honour of Knighthood, and kiſs'd His Majeſty's Hand upon that Occaſion, being introduced by the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor. *Serjeant Pengelly Knighted.*

May.

On the 9th of *May* the Right Honourable *Charles Wills*, Eſq; Lieutenant General of His Majeſty's Ordnance, was by His Majeſty's Command ſworn of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly. *Charles Wills, Eſq; made a Privy Counſellor.*

The ſame Day alſo His Majeſty was pleas'd to appoint *Scroop* Earl of *Bridgwater*, *Edward* Earl of *Warwick*, *Peregrine* Marquis of *Lindſey*, and *Robert* Earl of *Holderneſs*, to be Gentlemen of His Majeſty's Bed Chamber. *Four Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber.*

Thomas Earl of *Weſtmorland* to be one of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations in the Room of the Earl of *Holderneſs*; and, *E. of Weſtmorland one of the Commiſſioners of Trade.*

Bennet Earl of *Harborough* to be Warden, and Chief Juſtice in Eyre of all His Majeſty's Foreſts, Parks, Chaces, and Warrens, beyond *Trent*, in the Room of the Earl of *Weſtmorland*. *Earl of Harborough Juſtice in Eyre.*

About the middle of this Month it was declared, that His Majeſty had been pleaſed to appoint,

Anno Reg. V. *Elizeus Burgeſs*, Eſq; to be Reſident with the Republick of *Venice*.

Publick Miniſters appointed. *Thomas Burnet*, Eſq; to be His Majeſty's Conſul General in the Dominions and Kingdom of *Portugal*, and His Agent and Conſul General in the Iſlands of *Madera*. And,

Henry Worſley, Eſq; His Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*, His Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to the ſaid King.

Col. Pelham *Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain.* About the ſame Time Colonel *Pelham* was appointed Secretary to his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, as Lord Chamberlain, in the Room of Sir *John Stanly*, Bart. Captain *Hoſier*, Commander of His Majeſty's Ship the *Dorſetſhire*, was made Rear Admiral of the White in the Room of Rear Admiral *Cornwall* deceas'd; and Captain *Hopſon* was made Rear Admiral of the Blue; which Poſt had been long vacant.

Capt. Hoſier *and Capt.* Hopſon *made Rear Admirals.*

Mr. Cumyng *Profeſſor of the Civil Law.* About this Time alſo *John Cumyng*, of the *Middle Temple*, Eſq; was elected Profeſſor of the Civil Law in *Greſham College* in the Room of Mr. *Briggs* deceas'd.

June.

Mr. Buckley *Gazetteer for Life.* About the beginning of this Month it was declared, that His Majeſty had been pleaſed by Patent to conſtitute Mr. *Samuel Buckley Gazetteer* for Life, with a Salary of Three Hundred Pounds *per Annum*; and that Colonel *Gledhill* was appointed Governor of *Newfoundland* in the Room of Colonel *Moody*.

Col. Gledhill *Gov. of* Newfoundland.

R. Aldworth, *Eſq; Commiſſioner of Taxes.* About the ſame Time *R. Aldworth*, Eſq; was made Commiſſioner for the Affairs of Taxes in the Room of *Paul Burrard*, Eſq; who was made a Patent Searcher in the Port of *London*.

Duke of Kingſton *inſtall'd Knight of the Garter.* On *Monday* the 22d of *June*, the moſt Noble *Evelyn*, Duke of *Kingſton*, Lord Preſident of the Council, was inſtalled Knight Companion of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, in the Chapel Royal of St. *George*, within the College, in the Caſtle of *Windſor*, by the moſt Noble *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, Lord Privy Seal, *John* Duke of *Montague*, Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, and Captain of the firſt Troop of His Majeſty's Life Guards, and *Thomas Holles* Duke of *New-*

Newcaſtle, Lord Chamberlain of His Majeſty's Houſhold, Knights Companions of the ſaid Order, commiſſioned thereto by the Sovereign under the Great Seal of the Order. The Atchievements of the late Earl of *Albemarle* were firſt offered by the two Senior Knights Commiſſioners; and when all the uſual Ceremonies had been perform'd in the Chapel, the Proceſſion was made from thence through the Great South Door of the Church up to the Caſtle, and the Knights Companions, the Officers of the Order, and a great Number of the Nobility, and other Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, were ſplendidly entertained at Dinner in the great Guard Chamber. Anno Reg. V.

On the 24th, being *Midſummer Day*, Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. and *John Taſh*, Eſq; were choſen Sheriffs of the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex* for the Year enſuing. *Sheriffs of London and Middleſex choſen.*

On the 1ſt Day of *June* the Lord *Carteret* ſet out on his Ambaſſy to *Sweden*, with a numerous Retinue, and two Days after ſail'd from *Graveſend* for *Stockholm*. *Lord Carteret goes to Sweden*

July.

About this Time Dr. *Dolben*, lately Sub-Dean of the Royal Chapel, and afterwards made Prebendary of *Durham*, ſucceeded Dr. *Adams* deceaſed, as Golden Prebendary of the ſame Church, worth upwards of 500 *l. per Annum*. *Dr. Dolben Golden Prebendary of Durham.*

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, of Persons of Distinction.

August.

W. Penn *dies,* ABout the beginning of *August* died the Famous Quaker, *William Penn*, commonly called Sir *William Penn*.

L. *Vis.* Dunbar Not many Days after died *Edward Constable*, Lord Viscount *Dunbar*, of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and a *Roman Catholick*, at his Seat in *Yorkshire*.

Lady Dixwell, About the same Time the Lady *Dixwell*, Sister to the Countess of *Portland*, died at her Husband's Seat in *Kent*.

Sir Edward Longueville, As did likewise Sir *Edward Longueville*, Bart. by a Fall from his Horse, at a Horse Race at *Bristol*.

Lady Cotton, On *Thursday*, the 28th, Sir *John Hind Cotton's* Lady, Daughter to Sir *Ambrose Crawley*, died at the House of the Lady *Crawley* in *Cannon Street*.

And Charles Howard, *Esq*; Towards the End of *August* the Honourable *Charles Howard*, Esq; Son to the Earl of *Suffolk*, who was lately arrived from *Jamaica*, died at the *Bath*.

September.

An Arch Dutchess born. On *Monday* the 15th of *September*, the Baron *de Bentenrieder*, the Emperor's Envoy, notified to His Majesty at *Hampton Court*, that the Empress was brought to Bed of an Arch Dutchess on the 14th of this Month, *N. S.*

Sir Philip Meadow's Death and Character. On *Tuesday* the 16th of *September*, dy'd Sir *Philip Meadows*, Senior, in the 94th Year of his Age. He was, in his younger Years, a Person of great Abilities; and in the Year 1657, he was by the Protector, *Oliver Cromwell*, sent over to the *Danish* Court, to endeavour a Reconciliation between the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*. This Negotiation he

he manag'd with great Dexterity, and deſir'd Succeſs; and ſome Years after King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration, at the Deſire of the Earl of *Briſtol*, he wrote (in an excellent Hiſtorical Stile) *A Narrative of the Principal Actions occurring in the Wars betwixt* Sweden *and* Denmark, *before, and after the* Roſchild *Treaty*, &c. Which he addreſs'd, in Manuſcript, to his Lordſhip, after whoſe Death the ſaid Account was publiſh'd. The late Sir *Philip Meadows* was, ſome Time in the late Queen's Reign, one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations; in lieu of which Place he had afterwards a Penſion of 1000 *l. per Annum* aſſign'd him, which by his Deceaſe devolv'd to the Crown. His Son, Sir *Philip Meadows*, was for ſome Years in the laſt Reign Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Vienna*, which Employment he diſcharg'd with Applauſe. Anno Reg. V.

On the 19th died the Right Honourable *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, at *Gunalsbury*, near *Acton*, the Seat of the Counteſs Dowager of *Suffolk*, after a long Indiſpoſition. By his Lordſhip's Death a Penſion of 2000 *l. per Annum* devolves to the Crown; but the Office of Firſt Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantation, which his Lordſhip enjoy'd, had been ſome Time before conferr'd on the Right Honourable the Earl of *Holderneſs*. As the eldeſt Proteſtant Branch of this Noble Family, his Lordſhip was Deputy Earl Marſhal of *England*. *Charles*, Lord *Walden*, his Son and Heir, ſucceeded him in Honour and Eſtate. *The Earl of* Suffolk *dies.*

About this Time *James Cocks*, Eſq; Nephew to the late Lord *Somers*, was marry'd to the Lady *Elizabeth Newport*, Daughter of the Earl of *Bradford*. *Mr.* Cocks *marries the Lady* Newport.

On *Sunday* the 21ſt, died at *Kenſington*, her Grace *Mary*, Dutcheſs of *Roxburgh*: She was the only ſurviving Daughter of the preſent Earl of *Nottingham*, by his firſt Wife the Lady *Eſſex Rich*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Robert Rich*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*; and Widow and Relict of *William Savile*, late Marquis of *Hallifax*. *Dutcheſs of* Roxburgh *dies*

Anno Reg. V.

Mr. Phipps *marries the L.* Anneſley.

Towards the End of this Month, *William Phipps*, Eſq; only Son to Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, was marry'd to the Lady *Catherine Anneſley*, only Daughter to *James* late Earl of *Angleſey*.

October.

Count. of Sunderland, *and L.* Caſtlemain *deliver'd of a Son.*

On *Sunday*, the 5th of *October*, both the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, and the Lord Viſcount *Caſtlemain*'s Lady, were brought to Bed, each of a Son.

Lady Roſs *dies*

The ſame Day died at *Weſt Cheſter*, as ſhe was coming from *Ireland*, the Lady *Roſs*, Wife of the Viſcount *Roſs*, of that Kingdom: She was Daughter of the Lord *William Pawlet*, by the Lady *Louiſa Monpouillan* his firſt Wife, Daughter of the Marquis *de Monpouillan*, a *French* Nobleman.

Eſq; Plunket,

On *Monday*, the 6th, died at his Houſe near *Bloomsbury Square*, —— *Plunket*, Eſq; a Gentleman of 6000 *l. per Annum*, in the 94th Year of his Age. He was very active againſt the Rebels in 41, and was by them ſentenced to be hang'd, but was afterwards pardon'd by *Cromwell*.

Admiral Cornwall,

On the 7th of this Month Vice Admiral *Cornwall* died at *Lisbon*, in his return homewards.

And Dr. Cumberland.

On *Thurſday*, the 9th, died Dr. *Richard Cumberland*, Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*, before mentioned.

Lady Townſhend *deliver'd of a Son*; *as alſo the Lady* Brook, *and the L.* Fairborne.

About this Time the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*'s Lady was deliver'd of a Son.

On the 22d Inſtant the Lady *Brook* was alſo deliver'd of a Son.

And the next Day Sir *Stafford Fairborne*'s Lady was deliver'd of a Son.

Lady Bolingbroke *dies*,

On *Saturday*, the 25th, died the Lady Viſcounteſs *Bolingbroke*, Wife of *Henry St. John*, late Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, and Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *Henry Winchcomb*, of *Bucklebury*, in *Berkſhire*, at which Place ſhe expired.

Lady Stuart,

About this Time died alſo the Lady *Mary Stuart*, Daughter to the Earl of *Murray*.

And Mr. James Lockhart.

And likewiſe *James Lockhart*, of *Lee*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Shire of *Lanerk* in *Scotland*.

November.

November.

About the beginning of this Month the Honourable *Charles Selwin*, Esq; Vice Chamberlain to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, was marry'd to the Honourable Mrs. *Houblon*, a Lady of a considerable Fortune. *Vice Chamberlain* Selwin *married to Mrs.* Houblon

About the same Time the Lord *Hinchinbrooke*'s Lady was brought to Bed of a Son. *Lady* Hinchinbrooke *deliver'd of a Son.*

About the middle of this Month died the Lady *St. Leger*, Daughter in Law to the Earl of *Donevale*, an *Irish* Peer, and Daughter to the Lord *Mohun*. *Lady* St. Leger *dies.*

About the same Time the Marquis of *Annandale*, Lord Privy Seal of *Scotland*, was marry'd to Mrs. *Bendy* of *Pell Mell*, Heiress to a considerable Estate. *Marquis of* Annandale *married to Mrs.* Bendy.

On the 25th the Lady Dowager *Onslow* died at *Croydon* in *Surry*. *Lady* Onslow *dies.*

Two Days after the Right Honourable the Earl of *Essex* was marry'd to the Lady *Jane Hyde*, one of the Daughters of the Earl of *Rochester*, at the latter's Seat near *Richmond*. *Earl of* Essex *married to the Lady* Hyde.

December.

On *Monday*, the 1st of this Month, died *Thomas Bellasyse*, Lord Viscount *Falconberg*, a *Roman* Catholick, at *Brussels*, to which Place he retir'd about a Year ago, with leave from the Court. He is succeeded by *Thomas* his eldest Son, by *Bridget* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Gage*, of *Sussex*, by whom he had several Children. *Lord* Falconberg *dies.*

On the 7th of this Month died *Nicholas Rowe*, Esq; Poet Laureat, Clerk of the Presentations, and Land Surveyor of the Customs; who was succeeded in these Three Places; in the 1st by *Laurence Eusden*, Esq; in the 2d by Mr. *Hale*, and in the 3d by *Charlton Goddard*, Esq; Nic. Row, *Esq*;

About the same Time died the Lady *Irwin*. *Lady* Irwin,

Also about this Time died at *York Marmaduke Langdale*, Lord *Langdale*, a *Roman* Catholick, in an advanc'd Age: He is succeeded by *Marmaduke* his Son and Heir, who married the Sister of the Lord *Widdrington*. *And Lord* Langdale.

Anno Reg. V. On *Monday*, the 15th, the Lord *Paſton*, eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Yarmouth*, died at *Graveſend*.

Lord Paſton *dies*, *And* John Noel, *Eſq*; Towards the latter End of *December* died the Honourable *John Noel*, Eſq; Brother to the Earl of *Gainsborough*, and Knight of the Shire for the County of *Rutland*.

January.

Lord Brackley *dies*, On the 3d died of the Small Pox, the Lord *Brackley*, only Son and Heir of the Earl of *Bridgewater*, aged about 14.

Count. of Warwick *deliver'd of a Daughter*, The ſame Day the Counteſs of *Warwick*, Wife of *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq; was delivered of a Daughter.

Alſo the Lady Lanſdowne, As was alſo about the ſame Time the Lady *Lanſdowne*.

& Mrs. Coke. And Mr. Vice Chamberlain *Cokes*'s Lady.

L. Paget *deliver'd of a Son and Daughter*. On *Sunday*, the 4th of *January*, the Lord *Paget*'s Lady was deliver'd of a Son and a Daughter.

Sam. Shephard, *Eſq*; *dies*. The ſame Day died *Samuel Shephard*, Senior, Eſq; Sub Governor of the *South Sea* Company.

Lady Montgomery *deliver'd of a Son, and Lady* Gower *of a Daughter*. On *Sunday*, the 11th, Sir *Robert Montgomery*'s Lady was deliver'd of a Son.

On the 14th of this Month the Lord *Gower*'s Lady was brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Count. of Lincoln *deliver'd of a Son*. On the 15th the Right Honourable the Counteſs of *Lincoln*, Siſter to his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, was alſo deliver'd of a Son, ſtiled Lord *Clinton*.

Earl of Kinpoul *dies*, About this Time died *Thomas Hay*, Earl of *Kinnoul*, of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, at his Seat there; and was ſucceeded in his Honours and Eſtate by his Son *George*, Lord Viſcount *Duplin*, Baron *Hay* of *Pedwadder*, in *England*, Son in Law to the Earl of *Oxford*.

And Sir Sam. Garth, *His Character*. On *Sunday*, the 18th, died Sir *Samuel Garth*, an eminent Phyſician, and one of the moſt celebrated *Engliſh* Poets of this Age. His Poem call'd the DISPENSARY, which he publiſh'd towards the latter End of King *William*'s Reign, juſtly gain'd him great Honour: For in that excellent Piece he has reconciled *Satyr* with *good Manners*; and ſhewn how to Praiſe without Adulation. He was alſo the Author of a Poem call'd *Claremont*, ad-

addreſs'd to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*; of Part of the New Tranſlation of *Ovid*'s *Metamorphoſis*, printed in *Folio*, for *Jacob Tonſon*, with a moſt Elegant, Polite, and Judicious, Dedication to Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Wales*; of the Characters of the moſt *celebrated Toaſts* of the *Kit-Cat-Club*, of which Illuſtrious and Witty Society he was a Member; and of ſeveral other Copies of Verſes. In his Practice, as a Phyſician, he was remarkable for his Humanity, Generoſity, and Charitable Temper. In his private Converſation, with his Friends, Good Natured, Free, Courteous, and Jovial. He had that Noble and Majeſtick, but Graceful, and Serene Aſpect, with which Painters repreſent *Apollo*, the God of Poetry: And was a ſincere and hearty Friend to all Men of Parts and Learning, and a warm Sollicitor for them with thoſe in Power. But tho', in the moſt difficult Times, he was one of the moſt ſtrenuous Sticklers for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, yet he found, of late, his generous Endeavours, on many juſt Occaſions, unſucceſsful; which griev'd him very much, and made him more and more lament the Loſs of the *Sommers*'s, the *Halifax*'s, and thoſe other great Miniſters, who, like famous Cardinal *Richelieu*, made it one of their chief Cares to protect and cheriſh the Muſes. Anno Reg. V.

Not many Days after died the Lady *Waldegrave*, Wife of the Lord *Waldegrave*, Daughter of Sir *John Webb*, and Siſter to the Counteſs of *Derwentwater*, in Child-bed. *Lady* Waldegrave *dies*,

About the ſame Time died alſo *James Winſtanley*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Leiceſter*. James Winſtanley, *Eſq*;

And the Honourable Mrs. *Bridget Noel*, Daughter of *Baptiſt* Lord Viſcount *Campden*, Half Siſter of *Edward* the firſt Earl of *Gainsborough*, and Siſter of the whole Blood of the preſent Duke of *Rutland*'s Mother: She died unmarried. *Mrs.* Bridget Noel,

The youngeſt Son of the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* died about this Time. *Lord* Townſhend's *Son*,

As did alſo the Counteſs of *Angleſea*. *C.* Angleſea.

On

Anno Reg. V. On the 28th died *Richard Whitworth*, Eſq; Father of Mr. *Whitworth*, His Majeſty's Envoy at the *Hague*.

Mr. Whitworth *dies.*

February.

Lord Clinton *baptized.* On the 12th of this Month, in the Evening, the Lord *Clinton*, Son of the Earl of *Lincoln*, was baptized by the Name of *George*, His Majeſty (in Perſon) and the Duke of *Newcaſtle* ſtanding Godfathers, and the Dutcheſs of *Newcaſtle*, as Proxy, for the Counteſs Dowager of *Lincoln*, Godmother.

Lady Fox *dies* On *Saturday*, the 21ſt, the late Sir *Stephen Fox*'s Second Wife died at the *Bath*: She was a Lady eminently diſtinguiſh'd, as well by her good Senſe, and good Nature, as by her exemplary Piety, Charity, and other Moral and Chriſtian Virtues.

And Mr. Scot. On *Thurſday*, the 26th, died alſo the Honourable *James Scot*, Eſq; Third Son of *James* Earl of *Doncaſter*, or *Dalkeith*, eldeſt Son of *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, and younger Brother of *Francis* now Earl of *Dalkeith*.

March.

Dutcheſs of Wharton *deliver'd of a Son.* On *Saturday*, the 7th of *March*, her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Wharton* was brought to Bed of a Son, ſtiled Marquis of *Malmesbury* in *Wiltſhire*.

As alſo Mrs. Duncombe. Three Days after Mrs. *Duncombe*, Wife to *Anthony Duncombe*, Eſq; and Daughter of the Lord *Willoughby* of *Broke*, was alſo deliver'd of a Son.

E. of Shrewsbury *married.* On *Wedneſday*, the 11th, the Earl of *Shrewsbury* was married to Mrs. *Fitz-Williams*, Daughter to the late Lord *Fitz-Williams*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Lady Mordaunt *dies.* On *Friday*, the 13th, died *Elizabeth*, the Wife of the Honourable *George Mordaunt*, Eſq; Brother to the Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*, of the Small Pox, leaving behind her the Character of a Lady of great Beauty, Eaſineſs of Temper, and ſtrict Virtue. She was the youngeſt Daughter of the late Sir *John D' Oyly* of *Chiſlehampton*, in *Oxfordſhire*, Baronet, by a Daughter and Coheireſs of Sir *Richard Cholmondley*, Knight, and a

Powlet

Powlet of the Noble Houſe of *Hinton St. George* in *Somerſetſhire*, Siſter to the preſent Sir *John D' Oyly*, Baronet, Purſe Bearer to the Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*: Of which Antient and Noble Family, were the firſt Six Succeſſive Lord High Conſtables to our *Norman* Kings, Founders of the great Abbies of *Ouſney* and *Miſſenden*; conſiderable Benefactors to thoſe of *Abington*, *Eynſham*, *Godſtow*, *Thame*, &c. Builders of the Bridge, Walls, and Caſtle of *Oxford*, *Anno* 1071, Barons of the Realm; and ſince frequent High Sheriffs of the County, *&c.* Anno Reg. V.

On *Sunday*, the 22d, in the Evening, the Marquis of *Malmesbury*, Son of the Duke of *Wharton*, was baptized at his Grace's Seat at *Winchendon* in *Bucks*, by the Name of *Thomas*; His Majeſty, repreſented by the Right Honourable *Hugh Boſcawen*, Eſq; and the Marquis of *Wincheſter* by Mr. *Yonge*, Son of Sir *Walter Yonge*, Baronet, ſtanding Godfathers; and the Lady *Jane Wharton*, the Duke's Siſter, Godmother. *Marquis of* Malmesbury *baptized.*

Towards the End of this Month died the Lord *Archibald Hamilton*'s Lady. *Lady* Hamilton *dies.*

April.

On the 1ſt of *April* Colonel *William Stanhope*, His Majeſty's late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Madrid*, was married to Mrs. *Anne Griffith*, ſecond Daughter of the Lady *Mohun*, by Colonel *Edward Griffith*, formerly one of the Comptrollers of the *Green Cloth*. *Col.* Stanhope *married.*

On the 2d of *April* died the Right Honourable *Anne* Counteſs of *Torrington*, Widow of *Arthur Herbert*, late Earl of *Torrington*. She was Daughter and Co-heireſs of Sir *William Airmin*, of *Oſgoodby*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Baronet, and was Thrice married; *Firſt*, To Sir *Thomas Woodhouſe*, Baronet. *Secondly*, To *Thomas* Lord *Crew* of *Stane* (eldeſt Brother, and Predeceſſor to the preſent Biſhop of *Durham*, and Lord *Crew*) She was Mother of the preſent Dutcheſs of *Kent*, and Counteſs of *Arran*. And, *Laſtly*, To the Earl of *Torrington*. A Lady of many excellent Endowments, *Counteſs of* Torrington *dies.*

Anno Reg. V. ments, among which, her exemplary Charity has made her Death much lamented.

Countess of Oxford *dies.* On the 7th of *April* died likewise the Countess Dowager of *Oxford*, Mother of the Dutchess of St. *Albans*.

Mrs. Farmer *dies,* About the same Time died Mrs. *Mathalda Farmer*, Sister to the Lord *Lempster*.

And the Lady Herbert. And the Lady —— *Herbert*, Daughter of the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Nich. Lechmere, *Esq*; *married.* On *Monday*, the 13th, the Right Honourable *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and His Majesty's Attorney General, was married to the Lady —— *Howard*, a Daughter of the Earl of *Carlisle*.

L. Morpeth *deliver'd of a Son, and the D. of* Kent *of a Daughter.* On *Saturday*, the 18th, the Lord *Morpeth*'s Lady was deliver'd of a Son.

And the next Day her Grace the Dutchess of *Kent* of a Daughter.

Lord How *married.* On *Saturday*, the 25th, the Lord *How*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, married the eldest Daughter of the Baroness *de Kielmansegg*.

E. of Stafford *dies.* On *Monday*, the 27th, died *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Stafford*, a *Roman* Catholick (Son of *William* Lord Viscount *Stafford*, who was Beheaded for the Popish *Plot*, 1680.) He was created Earl of *Stafford* by King *James* II. (in the 4th Year of his Reign) with whom he retired into *France*, and married there one of the Daughters of the Count *de Grammont*, but died without Issue; and is succeeded by *William Howard*, his Nephew, Son of *John* his second Brother, to whom, and his Issue Male, the Honour was limited.

May.

Lady Londonderry *deliver'd of a Daughter.* On *Saturday*, the 16th, the Lord *Londonderry*'s Lady was brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Dr. Dunstar *dies.* On *Sunday*, the 17th of *May*, died suddenly the Reverend Dr. *Thomas Dunstar*, Rector of *Marsh* in the County of *Bucks*, one of His Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and Warden of *Wadham* College in *Oxford*. He had been Chaplain to the Court ever since the Glorious Revolution in 1688, and was very well affected to the present

Happy

Happy Government. There were two Candidates for the Wardenſhip of *Wadham* College, *viz.* Dr. *Baker*, Rector of St. *Giles*'s in the Fields, and Mr. *Girdler*, Son to the Serjeant of that Name, but the former carried it. Anno Reg. V.

The Lady Dowager of *Aſhburnham*, Mother to the preſent Lord of that Name, died about this Time. *L.* Aſhburnham *dies*,

About this Time died, at the Lord Archbiſhop of *York*'s Houſe at *Nottingham*, Mr. *Pierpont*, a Youth of about 15 Years of Age, Son of *William Pierpont*, Eſq; of that County, by a Siſter of the ſaid Prelate. By his Death a conſiderable Eſtate comes to the Lord *Kingſton*, an Infant, Grandſon and Heir of the Duke of *Kingſton*, *viz.* Son of *William* Lord *Kingſton*, his only Son, who died 1713. The preſent young Lord, ſince his Grandfather's Creation to the Title of Duke, is call'd Marquis of *Dorcheſter*; the Honour being limited to him by Patent. *Mr.* Peirpont,

And about the ſame Time, *Mary* Counteſs of *Tankerville*, Relict of *Ford*, Lord *Grey* of *Werke*, and Earl of *Tankerville* aforeſaid; ſhe had Iſſue her only Child *Mary*, married to *Charles Bennet*, Lord *Oſſulſtone*, who, in her Right, was created Earl of *Tankerville*. *Counteſs of* Tankerville,

On *Tueſday*, the 26th of *May*, died alſo *Elizabeth*, Lady *Chandois*, Widow and Relict of *James Bridges*, Lord *Chandois*, and Mother of the preſent Duke of *Chandois*. *Lady* Chandois,

On the 27th *Thomas Newport*, Lord *Torrington*, died, one of the Tellers of the Receipt of His Majeſty's Exchequer, youngeſt Brother of the Earl of *Bradford*. He was formerly one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and after one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury; and has left a very conſiderable Eſtate, both Real and Perſonal, behind him, which will accrue to the Lord Viſcount *Newport*, his Nephew, and the reſt of his Brother's Children. He was ſucceeded in the Office of Teller of the Exchequer, by the Honourable Mr. *Parker*, Son of the Lord Chancellor *Parker*, who had a Patent for *And the Lord* Torrington.

Anno Reg. V. for the Reverſion of the firſt Tellers Place that fell.

M. of Hartington *deliver'd of a Daughter.* Towards the latter End of this Month the Marchioneſs of *Hartington* was deliver'd of a Daughter.

June.

L. Cavendiſh *dies,* On the 15th of this Month, the Lady *Mary Cavendiſh*, eldeſt Daughter of his Grace the Duke of *Devonſhire*, died of the Small Pox.

And Mr. Addiſon. *His Character.* On the 17th of this Month *Joſeph Addiſon*, Eſq; died at *Holland Houſe*, near *Kenſington*, of an *Aſthma* and *Dropſy:* He was Member of Parliament for *Malmesbury* in *Wiltſhire*, formerly Secretary of State, and ſome Time ſince marry'd to the Counteſs Dowager of *Warwick*. He was Son of Dr. *Addiſon*, Dean of *Litchfield*, who left him in narrow Circumſtances; but the late Earl of *Halifax* being early acquainted with his bright Parts, took him under his Patronage, and recommended him to the late King *WILLIAM*, of ever Glorious Memory, who contributed towards his Studies and Travels, whereby Mr. *Addiſon* qualified himſelf both to adorn and ſerve his Country. His Mind was ſtor'd with a choice Stock of Antient and Modern Literature, of which he gave the Publick noble Specimens in his *Travels* through *Italy*, and in ſeveral other Treatiſes that never bore his Name, ſuch as many of the *Tatlers* and *Spectators*, and the Occaſional Paper call'd the *Freeholder*; which contributed not a little to keep the Affections of many People ſteddy to the preſent Happy Settlement. As his Genius ſtrongly led him to court the Muſes, ſo were they extreme kind to him, and crown'd him with ever-living Bays. To ſpeak without Metaphor, he wrote with Succeſs, and univerſal Applauſe, in moſt kinds of Poetry, particularly in the *Lyrick* and *Dramatick* Way. His Tragedy of *Cato* gain'd him an Immortal Name among his Country Men; and the Tranſlations of it in *French*, *Italian*, and other Languages, have ſpread his

his Fame throughout all *Europe*. Some have call'd him the *ENGLISH MARO*; and 'tis certain, that beſides his Excelling his Contemporaries in Poetry, he was, like *Virgil*, Παρθένιος, or *Modeſt*, even to a Fault; which, in a great Meaſure, render'd him unfit for publick Buſineſs. He had by his Induſtry raiſed a conſiderable Fortune, moſt of which he left to the Diſpoſal of his Lady, by whom he had a ſurviving Daughter. Anno Reg. V.

On the 23d died alſo *Chriſtopher Wandesford*, Lord Viſcount *Caſtlecomer*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and one of the Repreſentatives of *Ripon* in *York ſhire*, at his Seat at *Charleton*, near *Greenwich*. He had marry'd the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s Siſter. *Lord* Caſtlecomer *dies*,

July.

On *Wedneſday*, the 1ſt of *July*, died the Coun-teſs Dowager of *Lindſey*, Mother in Law to the Duke of *Ancaſter*, by whoſe Death an Eſtate of 2000 *l. per Ann.* fell to his Grace. *Counteſs of* Lindſey,

On *Sunday*, *July* 5th, died alſo *Meinhardt Schonberg*, Duke of *Schonberg* and *Leinſter*, Marquis of *Harwich*, Earl of *Brentford* and *Bangor*, Baron of *Teyes* and *Tariſh*, Knight Companion of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and Count of the Sacred *Roman* Empire, leaving Iſſue, by his Lady *Charlotte*, eldeſt Daughter of *Charles Lewis*, formerly Elector *Palatine*, only Two Daughters; *Frederica*, marry'd to the Earl of *Holderneſs*; and *Mary*, marry'd to Count *Dagenfelt*, of the Empire. His Grace's Father was a Mareſchal of *France*, Duke and Peer of *Portugal*, Governor of *Pruſſia*, &c. *Duke of* Schonberg,

On *Friday*, the 24th of *July*, died *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Aylesford*, Brother to the Earl of *Nottingham*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Banks*, of *Aylesford* in the County of *Kent*, by whom he had Iſſue Three Sons and Six Daughters. In the Reign of King *James* II. on the Trial of the Biſhops he was one of their Council. In 1703. he was created Baron of *Guernſey*. In 1714. he was made Chancellor of the *And the Earl of* Aylesford.

Anno Reg. V. the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; and afterwards Earl of *Aylesford*. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son, the Lord *Guernſey*, Knight of the Shire for *Surrey*.

Lady Conway *deliver'd of a Son.* Four Days after the Lord *Conway*'s Lady was deliver'd of a Son.

Counteſs D. of Berkley *dies.* On *Thurſday*, the 30th, died the Counteſs Dowager of *Berkley*, Mother to the Earl of that Name. She was Daughter of *Baptiſt Noel*, Viſcount *Campden*, and Siſter of *Edward* the firſt Earl of *Gainsborough*.

THE

THE INDEX.

A.

ABBOT du Bois's *Letter to the Earl of* Stairs 76
Abſtract of the Quadruple Alliance 2
Account of the Spaniards *Defeat* 253
Accounts and Eſtimates called for 165
Act of Acceſſion of the King of Sardinia 148
— *for Quieting, &c. Corporations* 198
Acts, what former, continued 212
Addiſon, Joſ. *Eſq; his Death and Character* 446
Addreſs of the Lords 162
——— *of the Commons* 163
Advancements, Removes, and New Commiſſions 423
Advices of an intended Invaſion from Spain 226
——— *various, concerning the* Spaniards *from* Scotland 252
——— *for Peace, a true Relation* 279

Alarm occaſion'd by the Peerage Bill page 219
Alberoni, *Cardinal, his Conduct* 238
——— *His great Diſappointment by the Death of the King of* Sweden 239
——— *His Letter about Earl* Stanhope's *Negotiation* 30
——— *His Letter relating to Mr.* Craggs 57
——— *His Letter to the Marquis* de Monteleone 52
——— *His Letter relating to the late Duke of* Ormond 106
——— *His Policy on the Arrival of the Flota* 8
——— *His Letter to the M.* Berretti Landi 9
Aldworth, Richard, *Commiſſioner of Taxes* 434
Angleſey, *Counteſs, dies* 441
Antonio, *St. ſurprized and taken by the Allies* 259
Arch Dutcheſs Born 436
Arguments againſt Human Authority determining in Matters of Faith 371
Argyle, *Duke of, Steward of the Houſhold, made Duke of* Greenwich 431
Aſhburnham, *Lady, dies* 445
Authentick Accounts relating to the Diſſenters 267
Auxilaries of Dutch *come over* 251
Aylesford, *Earl of, dies* 447
Ayliffe, *Dr. made a Commiſſioner for Licenſing Pedlars, &c.* 424

B.

Barrier Treaty finiſhed 101
Baylis, Robert, *Eſq; choſen Alderman* 428
Benſon, *Mr. made Clerk of the Works* 423
Bentley, *Dr. degraded by the Univerſity of* Cambridge 424
——— *Preſents up his Complaint to the King and Council* ibid.
Berkley, *Counteſs Dowager of, dies* 448
Berkſhire, *Earl of, declared Deputy Earl Marſhal of* England 425
Berretti Landi's *Speech to the States Deputies* 40
——— *His Account of the Sea Fight* 40
Bill againſt Running uncuſtom'd Goods 172

Bill for enlarging the Time to determine Claims on Forfeited Eſtates page 193
—— *ordered againſt Seducing Artificers in the Iron and Steel Manufactures* 212
—— *of Peerage dropt* 219
Bing, *Sir* George, *comes to* Naples 11
—— *His Proceedings* ibid.
—— *His Victory over the* Spaniards, *and his Account* 12
—— *His further Account of the Fleet under him* 36
Births 436
Bolingbroke, *Lady, dies* 438
Brackley, *Lord, dies* 440
Buckley, *Mr. made Gazetteer for Life* 434

C.

Caernarvon, *Earl of, made Duke of* Chandois 431
Cammock, *Capt. narrowly eſcapes* 248
Care taken by the Fleet in the Baltick 262
Cardinal de Noailles's *Mandate* 382
Carpenter, *General, Baron* Carpenter 432
Carteret, *Lord, goes Ambaſſador to* Sweden 435
Caſe of the Diſſenters 265
Caſtle Leon *taken* 256
Caſtlemain, *Lady, deliver'd of a Son* 438
Caſtlecomer, *Lord, dies* ibid.
Cavendiſh, *Lady, dies* 446
Celamare's *Conduct reſented in* Holland 101
Chart of the Mediterranean 109
Charge of Impoſition, the Unreaſonableneſs of it 294
Child, *Sir* Robert, *choſen Preſident of* Chriſt's *Hoſpital* 427
Chandois, *Lady, dies* 445
Citadel of Meſſina *ſurrender'd* 64
Articles of Capitulation 65
Claim of Infallibility charg'd on the Diſſenters 352
Clauſe order'd againſt ſelling Lottery Tickets 176
—— *In the Lady* Philippa Standiſh's *Petition to the Commons, to enable the King to relieve Wives or Children of forfeited Perſons, rejected* 195
—— *Added to determine Claims* ibid.
Collingwood's *Eſtate Sold* 417

Commissioners of Equivalent lay Two Reports before the Commons page 196
——— *Of the Lotteries* 428
Complaints of the Weavers at Spittle Fields 420
They are Rioters ibid.
Committee appointed to inspect several Ruinous Places near the House of Commons 220
Commons Address 163
——— *Resolution on the Equivalent* 197
Conditions of Peace between their Imperial and Catholick Majesties 120
——— *Between the Emperor and the King of* Great Britain 131
——— *Between the Emperor and the King of* Sicily 128
Separate Articles 137
Other Separate Articles 145
Condition of the Spaniards *in the* Mediterranean 250
Coningsby, *Lord, made an Earl* 431
Consequences of the King of Sweden's *Death* 239
Conspiracy of Spain *against* France *how discover'd* 82
——— *Discover'd* 74
Council of Regency assembled thereupon 75
Several Persons seiz'd, and the Ambassador sent home 76
Convocation not sit this Year 380
Convention between the King of Great Britain *and the most Christian King* 116
Conway, *Lady, deliver'd of a Son* 448
Cornwall, *Admiral, dies* 438
Court of Madrid *greatly mortified* 261
Craggs, *Secretary, his supposed Letter to the Marquis* de Monteleone 21
——— *His Real one* 22
Cumberland, *Dr. dies* 438
Cumyng, John, *Esq; Professor of the Civil Law in* Gresham *College* 434

D.

Danger of a Spanish *Navy*, &c. 109
Deaths of Persons of Distinction 436

Debates in both Houſes about an Addreſs of Thanks and Congratulation page 154
——— *in the Houſe of Commons, &c.* 156
——— *On the Bill for Strengthning the Proteſtant Religion* 200
Clauſes left out 208
Paſſed by the Lords, and ſent down to the Commons 209
Debates thereupon ibid.
Debates in the Commons on the Bill for Strengthning the Proteſtant Religion 210
——— *in the Lords Houſe about the Peerage* 214
——— *On an Addreſs in the Commons relating to the intended* Spaniſh *Invaſion* 230
——— *On an Addreſs in the Lords* 237
Declaration of War againſt Spain 69
Stock advances thereupon 73
Defeat of the Spaniards *in* Scotland, *an Account of it* 254
Difficulties about the Barrier Treaty 87
Directors of the Eaſt India *Company choſen* 432
——— *Bank choſen* ibid.
Diſperſion of the Spaniſh *Fleet* 250
Diſſenters charg'd with Enthuſiaſm 355
——— *Caſe* 265
An Authentick Account 267
Diſturbances from Weavers 255
Dixwell, *Lady, dies* 346
Doctrine of the Trinity defended 325
——— *Remark'd on* 364
Dolben, *Dr. Golden Prebendary of* Durham 435
Dunbar, *Viſc. dies* 346
Dunſtar, *Dr. dies* 444

E.

Eccleſiaſtical Affairs 265
Emperor's Reſolution to aſſiſt the King of Sicily 102
Engliſh *Ships and Effects ſeized by the* Spaniards 108
Enthuſiaſm, the Nature and Conſequences thereof conſider'd 353
Eſſex, *Earl of, introduced into the Houſe of Peers* 426

Eſſex, *Earl of, One of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber to the Prince* page 428
Expence of Publick Money in the City of London *voted an Abuſe* 222

F.

Falconberg, *Lord, dies* 439
Fellows, *Sir* John, *Sub Governor of the* South Sea *Company* 427
Fontarabia *taken* 26
Forreſter, *Lord, made Colonel and Captain of the Fourth Troop of Life Guards* 433
Fox, *Lady, dies* 442
Freeman, *Mr. his remarkable Speech* 222
French *King's Declaration of War againſt* Spain 84
——— *Succeſſes in* Spain 256
Further Reſolutions on the Supply 166, 168, 172

G.

Garth, *Sir* Samuel, *Death and Character* 440
Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber Four New ones 433
Gibſon, *Dr. Phyſician General of the Army* 426
Gledhill, *Col. Governor of* Newfoundland 434
Governors and Directors of the Bank choſen 432
Gower, *Lady, deliver'd of a Daughter* 440
Grimſton, William, *Eſq; made Lord Viſcount* Grimſton, *in* Ireland ibid.
Guipuſcoa *Revolts to the* French 261

H.

Hamilton, James, *Eſq; created Viſcount* Limerick 428
Hamilton, *Lady, dies* 442
Harborough, *Lord, made Viſcount* Sherrard, *and Earl of* Harborough 421, 432
Harborough, *Earl of, made Juſtice in Eyre* 433
Harold, *Earl of, called up by Writ to the Houſe of Lords* 426
Hartington, *Marchioneſs, deliver'd of a Daughter* 446

Her-

Herbert, *Lady, dies* page 434
Hinchinbroke, *Lady, deliver'd of a Son* 439
Hopſon, *Capt. made Rear Admiral* 434
Hoſier, *Capt. made Rear Admiral* ibid.
Howard, Charles, *Eſq; dies* 436
Human Forms, the Regard to be paid to them as Matters of Faith. 326
——— *Authority, Arguments, its Determining Matters of Faith* 371

I.

Janſſen, *Sir* Theodore, *choſen Director of the* South Sea *Company* 427
Infallibility, the Claim thereof charg'd upon the Diſſenters 352
Intended Advices from Spain 226
King's Speech thereupon 229
Intended Marriage of the Pretender 244
Meaſures of the Court of Vienna *thereupon* ibid.
Introduction 1
Joyce, *Mr. choſen Deputy Governour of the* South Sea *Company* 427
Iriſh *Proclamation againſt the late Duke of* Ormond 108
Irwin, *Lady, dies* 436

K.

Kennet, *Dr. nominated to the Biſhoprick of* Peterborough 424
——— *Conſecrated Biſhop of the ſame* 425
Kent, *Duke of, Lord Privy Seal* 427
——— *Dutcheſs of, deliver'd of a Daughter* 444
King of Sicily's *Proceeding* 102
Spaniards *againſt him* ibid.
Emperor's Reſolution to aſſiſt him ibid.
King's Speech at the firſt opening of the Parliament 152
——— *Puts off his coming to the Houſe of Peers* 220
——— *Speech to both Houſes* 223
——— *Upon Advices of an intended Invaſion from* Spain 229

King's Answer to the Resolution of the Commons upon the same page 232
——— *Message about the Declaration of War against* Spain 234
Motion for an Address of Thanks ibid.
Debates thereupon ibid.
King's Answer to the Address 236
——— *Letter to the Republick of* Geneva 262
King of Spain *disappointed* 256
Kingston, *Duke of, President of the Council* 427
——— ——— ——— *chosen Knight Companion* 430
Kinnoul, *Earl of, dies* 440

L.

Lansdown, *Lady, deliver'd of a Daughter* 440
Land Tax, and Malt Bills, sent up to the Lords 168
And passed ibid.
Land Forces reduced 111
Langdale, *Lord, dies* 439
Leger, *St. Lady, dies* ibid.
Letter to forward the States coming into the Alliance 90
Letters of Marque and Reprisal against the Spaniards *by order of the Council* 67
Libel reflecting on his Britannick *Majesty* 99
Lincoln, *Countess of, deliver'd of a Son* 440
Lindsey, *Countess of, dies* 447
Lockhart, *Mr.* James, *dies* 438
Londonderry, *Lady, deliver'd of a Daughter* 444
Longueville, *Sir* Edward, *dies* 436
Lords Address 162
——— ——— *to the King upon the intended* Spanish *Invasion* 232
King's Answer ibid.
Lords Address of Thanks 237
King's Answer 238
Lords House, some Places near it reported to be in a dangerous Condition 220
——— *Sit in a Timber House in* Westminster Hall ibid.

M.

Majeſty, His Speech to both Houſes of Parliament page 223
Management of the Spaniards *with Relation to the Pretender* 243
Manchester, *Earl of, made a Duke* 431
Marquis de Monteleone's *Letter to Mr. Secretary* Craggs 19
——————— *Recall'd* 56
——————— *Audience of Leave, Oct.* 16. ibid.
——————— *Embarks at* Greenwich ibid.
Mar, *late Earl of, ſeiz'd at* Geneva 419
Maſters, *Sir* Harcourt, *choſen Alderman* 426
Meadows, *Sir* Philip, *his Death and Character* 436
Meaſures taken by the Spaniards *to keep the* States *out of the Alliance* 97
——————— *To prevent a new War* 2
——————— *To defeat the intended Invaſion from* Spain 233
——————— *Upon the Management of the* Spaniards *with Relation to the Pretender* 244
Military Preferments 433
Milner, *Mr. one of the Commiſſioners of the Salt Office* 427
Miniſters, Publick, appointed 434
Montgomery, *Lady, deliver'd of a Son* 440
Mordaunt, *Lady, dies* 442
Morpeth, *Lady, deliver'd of a Son* 444
Motion in the Lords Houſe to limit the Number of Peers 213
King's Meſſage to the Lords about it ibid.
Motion for an Addreſs in the Commons 229
Munſter, *Dutcheſs of, made Dutcheſs of* Kendal 431

N.

Nature and Conſequences of Enthuſiaſm conſider'd 351
Negotiations at the Hague 87
New Commiſſions, Advancements, and Removes 423

News of Spaniards *Sailing to* Great Britain page 247
Noel, John, *Esq; dies* 440
——— Bridget, *dies* 441

O.

Onslow, *Lord, Governor of the Insuring Society* 423
——— *Lady, dies* 430
Ormond, *late Duke of, his Design to invade* Ireland *discover'd* 107
——— *Proclamation against him* 108
——— *His House sold* 418
Oxford, *Countess of, dies* 444

P.

Paget, *Lady, deliver'd of a Son and a Daughter* 440
Parliament meets Sept. 11. 151
King's Speech 152
Debates in both Houses thereupon ibid.
Partiality, Imposition, &c. 304
Paston, *Lord, dies* 439
Peerage Bill dropt 219
Pelham, *Col. made Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain* 434
Pen, William, *dies* 436
Pengelly, *Serjeant, Knighted* 433
Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London 150
King's Answer 151
——— *of the Ironmongers and Cutlers of* Birmingham 212
Phænomenon, strange, seen at London 418
Pierce's *Opinion of the Dissenters Conduct* 379
Pierpont, *Mr. dies* 445
Pitt, Thomas, *Esq; made Baron of* Londonderry 432
Plain Scripture Consequences to be regarded as Revelation 311
——— *What Regard ought to be had to them* 315
Plunket, *Esq; dies* 438

Port

Port Paſſage, *an Account of the* French *ſeizing it* page 249
Poſture of Affairs at the Cloſe of this Year 261
Prat, *Sir* John, *Sworn of the Privy Council* 423
Pretender diſavowed by the King of Spain 99
——— *Aſſumes a new Title* 245
——— *His intended Marriage* 244
——— *His Seizing reported* 225
Princeſs of Heſſe *made Queen of* Sweden 240
——— Wales *inſulted* 118
The Fellow whip'd ibid.
Pringle, George, *Eſq; appointed Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms* 426
Proceedings of the French *Court againſt* Spain 73
——— *On Forfeited Eſtates* 178
——— *About the New Churches* 197
——— *On the Bill for Strengthning the Proteſtant Religion* 199
——— *Of the King of* Sicily 102
——— Spaniards *againſt him* ibid.
Emperor's Reſolution to aſſiſt him ibid.
——— *On the Peerage Bill* 213
——— *Of the Pretender, and the Princeſs* Sobieski's *Eſcape* 245
Proclamation for taking off the Prohibition of Commerce with Sweden 243
Publick Funds fall 234

Q.

Quadruple Alliance, ſee Abſtract 2
Queen of Sweden's *Letters Patents for a general Aſſembly of the States* 240

R.

Ratification of the Grand Alliance exchang'd 108
Remarks upon the Marquis de Beretti Landi's *Speech* 47
Reply to the Subſcribing Miniſters 287
Report of the Commiſſioners of the Forfeited Eſtates in Scotland 178
——— *Commiſſioners who acted in* England 187

Report

Report of the Commiſſioners of Equivalent laid before the Commons page 196
——— *About Rooms adjoining to the Houſe of Commons* 220
——— *About* William Benſon, *Eſq;* 221
——— *Of the Pretender's Seizure* 225
Repreſentations of the South Sea *Company to the King* 63
Reſolution about the Scotch *Peerage* 217
Reſolution with Relation to the Engliſh *Peers* 218
——— *On Ways and Means* 167
Reynolds, *Dr. made Dean of the Dioceſe of* Peterborough 425
Roſs, *Lady, dies* 438
Row, Nicholas, *Eſq; dies* 439
Roxborough, *Dutcheſs, dies* 437

S.

Sanderſon, *Sir* William, *Knight, Uſher of the Black Rod* 426
Schonberg, *Duke, dies* 447
Scot, *Mr. dies* 442
Scripture Conſequences, what Regard ought to be had to them 315
Sebaſtian, *St. beſieged and taken by the* French 257
Sea Fight, Account of it publiſh'd at Madrid 32
Seaforth, *Mareſchal,* &c. *lands in* Scotland 251
Several Treaties concluded and laid before the Parliament 111
Seven Hundred and Twenty Thouſand Pounds voted for 13500 *Seamen* 165
And 187638 l. *for the Ordinary of the Navy* 166
Shephard, Samuel, *Eſq; dies* 440
Shelburne, *Lord, created Earl* Shelburne 427
Sherriffs of London *and* Middleſex *choſen* 435
Shippen, *Dr. appointed Vice Chancellor of* Oxford 423
Sicily, *King, comes into the Grand Alliance* 108
Smith, *Mr. his Advertiſement to the Weavers* 422
Solemnity of the Chapter of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter 429

Spani-

Spaniards *fail in getting Ships and Naval Stores from the Dutch* page 89
——— *Take Meaſures to keep the* Dutch *out of the Alliance* 91
Firſt in Hoſtility, but laſt in formal War 307
——— *Declaration againſt* France ibid.
Suppreſs'd in France 106
——— *Seize* Engliſh *Ships and Effects* 108
——— *Preparations* 98
——— *Sailing for* Great Britain, *News thereof* 247
Spaniſh *Ambaſſadors Letters which were ſeized, and diſcovered the Conſpiracy* 78
How the Conſpiracy was diſcovered 82
——— *King diſavows the Pretender* 246
——— *War, various Sentiments about it* 246
——— *Man of War taken* 248
——— *Fleet diſpers'd, an Account of it* 250
——— *King diſappointed* 256
Stair, *Earl of, an Account of his Magnificent Entry at* Paris, *Audiences and Speeches* 417
Stafford, *Earl of, dies* 444
Stanhope, *Earl, arrives at* Madrid 7
——— *His Negotiation fruſtrated by the* Spaniards *Succeſs againſt* Sicily, *and the Arrival of the Flota* ibid.
——— *Leaves* Spain 11
——— *Col. named Envoy at the Court of* Turin 426
Stratford, *Mr. made Conſul of* Bourdeaux 424
Stock advanc'd on the Declaration of War with Spain 73
Succeſſes of the French *in* Spain 256
Suffolk, *Earl of, dies,* 437
——— *appointed Lord Lieutenant of* Eſſex *in the Room of his late Father* 425
Stuart, *Lady, dies* 438
Sunderland, *Earl of, Groom of the Stole* 427
——— *Counteſs of, deliver'd of a Son* 438
Swinburn, *Mr. his Eſtate Sold* 422

T.

Tankervile, *Counteſs of, dies* page 445
Torrington, *Counteſs of, dies* 443
——— *Lord, dies* 445
Townſhend, *Lady, deliver'd of a Son* 438
Tranſactions of the General Aſſembly in Scotland 380
——— *in* France *about the Conſtitution* 381
Treaty of Defenſive Alliance between the Emperor and King of Great Britain 112
Treaty for ſettling the Publick Peace 119
Treaties, ſeveral, concluded and laid before the Parliament 11
Treby, George, *Eſq; appointed Secretary of War* 426

U.

Vice Chancellor of Cambridge *order'd to attend the Council* 424
Vindication of the Subſcribing Miniſters 282
Unreaſonableneſs of the Charge of Impoſition 294

W.

Walgrave, *Lady, dies* 442
Ward, *Sir* John, *choſen Lord Mayor* 423
——— *Inſtalled Lord Mayor of* London 424
Warwick, *Earl of, introduced into the Houſe of Peers* 426
——— *Counteſs Dowager of, deliver'd of a Daughter* 440
Weavers raiſe Diſturbances 255
Weſtmorland, *Earl of, made Commiſſioner of Trade* 433
Wharton, *Dutcheſs of, deliver'd of a Son* 442
Widdrington, *late Lord, his Petition rejected* 194
Wills, Charles, *Eſq; made a Privy Counſellor* 423
Winſtanley, James, *Eſq; dies* 441

FINIS.

BOOKS lately printed for A. Bell, *at the* Croſs Keys *and* Bible *in* Cornhill, W. Taylor, *at the* Ship *in* Pater-Noſter-Row, *and* J. Osborn, *at the* Oxford Arms *in* Lombard Street.

THE Annals of King *George*, in Five Volumes. To be continued yearly.

Michro-Techne; or, A Methodical Introduction to the Art of Chirurgery; In which every Branch thereof is handled in a moſt Natural, Compendious, and Perſpicuous Manner; and conſtant References are made, under each Head, to the beſt Authors who have treated on that Subject more largely. Together with a Critique on the moſt Eminent Writers in the Art. Written in *Latin* by *Johannes Van Horne*, Profeſſor of Anatomy and Chirurgery in the Univerſity of *Leyden*. Tranſlated, with Additions, by *Henry Banyer*, Surgeon.

The Philoſophical and Mathematical Elements of Phyſick. In Two Books. The Firſt containing the Theory, the Second the Practice. Compoſed for the Uſe of all who ſtudy the Art of Medicine. By *Archibald Pitcairn*, M. D. and formerly Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Leyden*. Tranſlated from the correcteſt Impreſſion of the *Latin*, and compar'd with the beſt Manuſcripts; ſome of which were tranſcribed from the Original, under the Doctor's Direction and Approbation.

Pharmacopœia Officinalis & Extemporanea; or, A Complete *Engliſh Diſpenſatory*. In Four Parts. Containing, I. The Theory of Pharmacy, and the ſeveral Proceſſes therein. II. A Deſcription of the Officinal Simples, with their Virtues and Preparations, *Galenical* and Chymical. III. The Officinal Compoſitions; being ſuch of the *London* and *Bates*'s Diſpenſatory, as are now in uſe;

uſe; together with ſome others of uncommon Efficacy, taken from the moſt celebrated Authors. IV. Extemporaneous Preſcriptions, diſtributed into Claſſes ſuitable to their Intentions in Cure. By *John Quincy*, M. D. The *Second Edition*, very much improv'd.

Materia Medica; or, A Deſcription of *Simple Medicines* generally us'd in Phyſick; fully and accurately demonſtrating their Uſes, Virtues, and Places of Growth; as alſo their Operating and Acting upon Human Bodies according to the Principles of the *New Philoſophy*, *Chymiſtry*, and *Mechaniſm*. With an Appendix, Shewing the Nature and Uſe of *Mineral Waters*. Written originally by the learned Monſieur *Tournefort*, Botaniſt to the *French* King. Faithfully tranſlated into *Engliſh*. The *Second Edition* Corrected.

The *Diſeaſes* of Women with Child, and in Childbed, as alſo the beſt Means of helping them in Natural and Unnatural Labours, with fit Remedies for new Born Babes. A Work much more perfect than any now extant, very neceſſary for all, eſpecially Midwives, and Men practiſing that Art. Written in *French* by *F. Mauriceau*, tranſlated by Dr. *Chamberlain*. Price *Five Shillings*.

Etmullerus Abridg'd; or, A complete Syſtem of the Theory and Practice of Phyſick; being a Deſcription of all Diſeaſes incident to Men, Women, and Children, with the Cauſes, Symptoms, and Methods of Cure: A Book very proper for all Families. The *Third Edition* Corrected. Price *Six Shillings*.

Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations, Abridg'd from the Original. In which the Author's intire Treatiſe (*de Officio Hominis & Civis*) that was by himſelf deſign'd as the Epitome of his larger Work, is taken. The whole compar'd with the reſpective laſt Editions of Mr. *Barbeyrac's French* Tranſlations, and illuſtrated with his Notes. In Two Vol. 8vo. By *J. Spavan*, M. A.

The Life and ſtrange ſurprizing Adventures of *Robinſon Cruſo*, of *York*, Mariner. In Two Volumes 8vo.

The Grenville Library